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Secretary of War—Lindley M. Garrison.
Assistant Secretary of War—Henry S. Breckinridge.
Chief of Staff—Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A.

Department and Division Commands.

Eastern Department.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Leonard Wood.
1st Division.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y.
North Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N.Y. Col. John V. White.
South Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Charleston, S.C. Col. Frederick S. Strong.
1st Brigade.—Hqrs., Albany, N.Y. Col. William A. Mann, 3d Inf.
Central Department.—Hqrs., Chicago, Ill. Col. Daniel A. Frederick, Infantry, in temporary command.
3d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Ft. Riley, Kas.

2d Division.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell. Col. D. A. Frederick in temporary command.
4th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Brig. Gen. Hunter Liggett.
6th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis.
Expeditionary Force, Vera Cruz, Mexico.—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston commanding. 5th Brigade, Col. Daniel Corman commanding. 4th, 7th, 19th and 28th Infantry. Divisional troops, Co. D, Signal Corps; Co. E, Engrs.; Field Hospital No. 3; Hqrs. and Batteries D, E and F, 4th Field Art., and Troops I and K, 6th Cav.

Southern Department.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.
Cavalry Division.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.

1st Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Brig. Gen. James Parker.
2d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Douglas, Ariz. Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, Cav.

2d Brigade.—Hqrs., Laredo, Texas. Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans.
8th Brigade.—Hqrs., El Paso, Texas. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.

Western Department.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.
3d Division.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

Pacific Coast Artillery District.—Fort Miley, Cal. Brig. Gen. John P. Wissor.
7th Brigade.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. George Bell, jr.

Philippine Department.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry.

Hawaiian Department.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Major Gen. William H. Carter.
1st Hawaiian Brigade.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards. Ordered to command Panama Canal Zone, and will be succeeded by Brig. Gen. John P. Wissor.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; K and L, in Philippines, at Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island—address Manila, P.I.—arrived Feb. 4, 1912; E, Vera Cruz, Mexico; G, H and M, Texas City, Texas; F, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; I, Ft. Shafter, H.T.

SIGNAL CORPS COMPANIES.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; H, Texas City, Texas; C, Valdez, Alaska; D, Vera Cruz, Mexico; I, Ft. Bliss, Texas; E, Ft. Shafter, H.T.—arrived June 1, 1913; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; F, Cuartel de Infanteria, Manila, P.I.; L, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P.I.—address Manila—arrived Nov. 2, 1910; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; A, I and L are field companies.

FIELD HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE COMPANIES.

Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Co. No. 1, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Field Hospital No. 2 and Ambulance Co. No. 2, Presidio, Monterey, Cal.; Field Hospital No. 3, Vera Cruz, Mexico; Ambulance Co. No. 3, Texas City, Texas; Field Hospital No. 4 and Ambulance Co. No. 4, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P.I.; Field Hospital No. 5 and Ambulance Co. No. 5, Texas City, Texas; Field Hospital No. 6 and Ambulance Co. No. 6, Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; Field Hospital No. 7 and Ambulance Co. No. 7, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; Evacuation Hospital No. 1, Galveston, Texas; Ambulance Co. No. 8, Galveston, Texas.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., C, E, F, G, H, I and Machine-gun Platoon, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; A and K, Calexico, Cal.; B, D and L, San Ysidro, Cal.; M, Tecate, Cal.

2d Cav.—Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

3d Cav.—Hqrs., and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; A, B, C, D and Machine-gun Troop, Brownsville, Texas.

4th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Barracks, A.T.—arrived at Honolulu in January, 1913.

5th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Myer, Va.; Troops A, B, C, D and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Troops E, F, G and H, Walsenburg, Colo.

6th Cav.—Troops I and K, at Vera Cruz, Mexico; remainder of regiment at Texas City, Texas.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines, at Fort William McKinley, Rizal—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

8th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines, at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

9th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment at Douglas, Ariz.

10th Cav. (colored).—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, C, D, E, G, H, I, K and M, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; L, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

11th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Trinidad, Colo.; I, K, L and M, Ludlow, Colo.

12th Cav.—Hqrs. and band, Fort Robinson, Neb.; Troops

A, B, C and D, Harlingen, Texas. The 2d and 3d Squadrons on duty Colorado strike zone since May, 1914. Troops E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Canon City, Colo.; K, Ft. Meade, S.D.
13th Cav.—On patrol duty on Mexican border. Hqrs. and all but Troop I, Columbus, N.M.; Troop I, Ft. Riley, Kas.
14th Cav.—On border patrol duty. Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H—address Ft. Clark, Texas; I, K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh, Texas.
15th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Bliss, Texas.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Field Art. (Light).—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T. Hqrs. arrived in November, 1910.
2d Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Aug. 3, 1913; Hqrs., D, E and F, Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga; Batteries A, B, C and G, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal.
3d Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; D, E and F, Ft. Myer, Va.
4th Field Art. (Mountain).—Batteries A, B and C, Vera Cruz, Mexico; Batteries D, E and F, Texas City, Texas.
5th Field Art. (Siege).—Entire regiment at Ft. Sill, Okla.
6th Field Art. (Horse).—Hqrs. and Batteries A, B and C, Camp Ft. Bliss, Texas; D, Brownsville, Texas; E, Laredo, Texas; F, Eagle Pass, Texas.

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3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	65th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.
4th. Ft. Mott, N.J.	66th. Ft. Barry, Cal.
5th. Ft. Williams, Me.	67th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	68th. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T.
7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.	Arrived January, 1913.
8th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.	70th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived March 31, 1912.
10th. Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T. Arrived January, 1913.	71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.
11th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.	72d. Ft. Screven, Ga.
12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.	73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.
13th. Ft. Miley, Cal.	74th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.	75th. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	Arrived January, 1913.
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
17th. Ft. Washington, Md.	77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
18th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.	78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	80th. Key West Bks., Fla.
21st. Ft. Sherman, C.Z.	81st. Ft. Grant, Canal Zone.
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
23d. Ft. Wint, Grande Island, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.	83d. Ft. Strong, Mass.
24th. Ft. Preble, Me.	84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.	85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.	86th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1914.
27th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.	87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.	88th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
29th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.	89th. Ft. Williams, Me.
30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.	90th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	91st. On border patrol at Brownsville, Texas.
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.	92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.	93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.	94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	95th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.
36th. Ft. Mott, N.J.	96th. Ft. Revere, Mass.
37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
38th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.	98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
39th. On duty as Infantry at Brownsville, Texas.	99th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Dec. 3, 1913.
40th. Ft. Howard, Md.	100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.	101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
42d. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.	102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.	103d. Ft. Howard, Md.
44th. Ft. Sherman Canal Zone.	104th. Ft. Armstrong, H.T.
45th. Ft. Grant, Canal Zone.	Arrived June 1, 1913.
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.	105th. Ft. Ruger, H.T. Arrived July, 1909.
47th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
48th. Ft. Williams, Me.	107th. Ft. Preble, Me.
49th. Ft. Levee, Me.	108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
50th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
51st. Ft. Rodman, Mass.	110th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
52d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	112th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
54th. Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T. Arrived May, 1913.	113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	114th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
56th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.	115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
57th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
58th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.	117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
59th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.	118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
60th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.	119th. Ft. Sherman, Panama.
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.	120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.	121st. Ft. Screven, Ga.
	122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

(Continued on page 383.)

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THE GARDNER INQUIRY.

There has seemed to be a disposition in certain quarters to consider the Gardner resolution providing for an inquiry into the military preparedness of the United States as evidence that there is lack of information at the disposal of the War and Navy Departments as to the exact condition of the country's military resources; but a knowledge of the reports of various kinds that have been prepared in the last few years bearing on this very subject goes to emphasize the truth of our remark last week that Mr. Gardner will find it a task of no small size to awaken the American people from their lethargy in matters dealing with the defense of the country from invasion. As we pointed out then it is not so much the obtaining of information as to our military situation that is important as the bringing about of action after that information has been obtained. Each year in the reports of the Secretary of War, Chief of Staff, the Inspector General, the Chief of Coast Artillery, the Chief Division of Militia Affairs, the Adjutant General and others, the shortcomings of the Army as a whole and of each arm of the Service have been set forth in detail and with emphasis, while the report of the Secretary of the Navy and the various chiefs of bureaus have made plain in what department the Navy is deficient. In addition to these there have been special reports and statements in the Services which have made perfectly clear to all interested the conditions which would confront the United States in the event of a foreign war.

Two of these on account of their exhaustive nature may be noted. One is the "Report on the Organization of the Land Forces of the United States," and the other a "Statement Submitted by the Chief of Staff to the Secretary of War." Both these documents were brought out in the year 1912. In submitting his statement General Wood, Chief of Staff, on Jan. 6, 1912, accompanied it with this memorandum: "At a recent hearing of the Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives, I was informed that the committee would be pleased to receive from the Secretary of War a report on certain legislative provisions which are under consideration in connection with the Army Appropriation bill. I have prepared and submit herewith a report upon these legislative provisions and recommend that if this report receives the approval of the Secretary of War he transmit a copy thereof to the committee."

The question as to the proper organization of the Army seems to have been determined by the former report which was made by the General Staff Aug. 10, 1912, as the result of investigations directed by the Secretary of War. This report was accompanied by the following statement by Secretary of War Stimson:

"The accompanying report of the General Staff on 'The Organization of the Land Forces of the United States,' contains the broad outlines of a comprehensive military policy. The General Staff has been directed to proceed with a detailed study of the plan with the view of securing specific recommendations for the executive and legislative action necessary to carry the policy into effect. During the progress of this work comments and suggestions with the view of perfecting the policy are invited, and for this purpose the report is published for the consideration of the Army, the National Guard, and all others who are interested in the development of a sound military policy for the nation."

We quote this memorandum in full to make it clear that not only officers of the Army are acquainted with the drawbacks in our military system, but that they are, or ought to be, known by the members of Congress, at least those associated with the committees dealing with the Services. The trouble all along has been to get the Congress to act upon this information. Nothing could

be more direct and convincing than the two reports which we have mentioned above, but they seem to have fallen on deaf ears, as far as Congressional action is concerned. They might as well not have been made, if one may judge by the output of results. Suddenly to flash before the country a demand for an official inquiry into the military affairs of the nation is liable to give the impression among the unthinking that there is a dangerous lack of knowledge. Naturally the idea will go with it that the Army has had a hand in keeping back important facts, whereas just the opposite has been the case.

What it would be more interesting to have done would be the passage of a resolution, if that were possible, seeking to ascertain why Congress has done nothing all these years and has treated these carefully prepared and conscientiously compiled reports as if they were intended merely to give the officers something to do. If Congress had acted as it should have acted, beginning with the time immediately following the Spanish War, on the information laid before it by the Army heads, there would be no need for this present thoroughly warranted trepidation over the unprepared state of the country's defenses.

Already there has grown out of the Gardner resolution the belief in a mischievous misconception that unless it is corrected is likely to do the Service more harm than the adoption of the resolution might do good. We refer to the belief entertained by some that Secretary of War Garrison in declining to have officers summoned directly by the committee is setting himself above Congress, and one New York city newspaper of considerable importance took occasion to lecture Mr. Garrison on what it conceived to be his misunderstanding of the limitations of his office. The mistake arose over the curtailed statement in the daily press of the Secretary's reply to the question whether Representative Gardner requested him to permit Army officers to volunteer their views to Congress or a committee thereof he would grant the permission. In a letter correcting the newspaper's editorial comment Mr. Garrison said:

"What I objected to, and do most strenuously object to, is to have subordinates of this Department volunteer their opinions concerning the policies of this Department to Congress, either openly or covertly, as the Secretary is solely responsible in law and in fact for the policies of the Department. It needs no argument to demonstrate the propriety of this position and to demonstrate, further, that disorganization, confusion and chaos would result from any other course. You might as well permit any and every subordinate of a newspaper to print his own views upon the policy of that paper without regard to the policy as determined upon by its responsible head."

We have followed very closely for many years the testimony of Secretaries of War before the committees of the Senate and the House and we have found that the information they have given has been adequate in every instance. Often it has been exhaustively complete. Secretary Garrison is known to be one of the most conscientious, intelligent and painstaking war secretaries we have ever had. Scarcely had he taken his seat as a Cabinet member when he made a tour of the Army posts of the country in order to familiarize himself with the administration of the Army in its various phases. This showed his determination to learn at first hand about the great institution over which he had been chosen to preside. All the reports we have received of his work since prove to us that he has not abated any of his early zeal, and that he has been striving steadily from the beginning of his term to acquire such a knowledge of the Army and its needs as would enable him to discuss Service matters intelligently. He has seemed to give to the discharge of his duties of Secretary the same thoroughness of preparation that marked his long and brilliant career at the bar and on the bench. Matters of Army detail in which the committee might receive more complete information from some officer are not what the country needs just now. A report burdened with too much detailed data might defeat the very object for which the inquiry was begun. Whenever in other committee hearings secretaries and officers have been called on for information, if any witness has been unable to give a complete answer at the time, he has informed the committee that he did not possess the information, but that he would be able to give a full reply at another session. Secretaries have been accompanied at these hearings by officers of the Service who have been able to supplement the information given where necessary in matters of detail.

Any inquiry into our military conditions should include a rigid investigation into the character and sufficiency of our material of war. Such an inquiry as this should go beyond the limitations of existing official statement, and should deal with facts and not with opinions. For example, at what time was our present system of fortification adopted, and what changes have occurred since then that would require any modifications or extensions of this system? What are the caliber, range, initial velocity, etc., of the guns with which our forts are armed and how do they compare with those of the foreign vessels of war which they may have to encounter? It would be well in making such an inquiry as this to call, through a request directed to the War Department, upon officers who have made a study of ordnance and who have shown a special ability to go beyond the mere routine of their profession; such of our Army and Navy officers, for example, as are successful inventors. Have or have not our ordnance departments been open-minded in considering suggestions for im-

provements coming from native inventors, and how far have they been restrained in obtaining the best by the negligence of Congress? Whatever is done should be done not to promote any interest in or out of the Army or Navy, but to bring home to the consciousness of Congress and the American people the utter insignificance and inadequacy of our measures for public defense.

On account of his great reputation as one of the leading military sanitarians in the world, the annual report of the Surgeon General of the Army will receive very likely a larger amount of public attention than has been given to the annual outgivings of his predecessors in that important office, noted as they were for their efficiency as members of the Medical Corps. The work of General Gorgas as chief sanitary officer of the Canal Zone went hand in hand with the progress of canal building and his success, like that of Colonel Goethals, the chief engineer, was established by the triumphant completion of that greatest of all engineering enterprises. All along the line with a few exceptions the health conditions of the Army showed a marked improvement in the calendar year of 1913, which is the period covered by the report. The fact that camps have lost their terrors for present-day sanitarians is an indication of the thoroughness with which the officers of the Medical Corps are performing their duties. As the Surgeon General truly says, the surgeon of the Army to-day is not like his predecessor of a few years ago, who was occupied solely with the care of the sick and wounded. To that responsibility he must now add the use of the latest discoveries in sanitary science, and in fact must combine in his one professional capacity the duties of surgeon and of the military sanitarian. Contemplation of this widened field of activity on the part of the Army medical officer leads General Gorgas to call attention to the need of educational facilities for keeping the officers of the Medical Department in touch with the latest ideas in their field of work, and he notes with none too much emphasis that the Medical Corps is the only part of the Army to which has not been given the opportunity to profit by educational facilities such as are supplied to other departments of the Service. As customarily the first complaints from the front in time of war have to do with the treatment of the sick and wounded, the Surgeon General wisely calls attention to the "serious responsibility" involved in relying upon improvised sanitary units at the opening of a war. Closely connected with the shortage thus referred to is the want of sufficient medical officers in the Regular Service to permit of the proper discharge of the duties of the corps. That the Medical Corps is forced by scanty numbers to draw upon the services of nearly a hundred members of the Reserve Corps each year is a sufficient indictment of the shortsightedness with which the American people treat the matter of military preparedness. It ought to be plain to Congress that if the Medical Corps is now so unfitted through the smallness of its personnel that it is compelled each year to draw on scores of reservists in times of peace, it will be wholly unable to meet the sudden and larger demands that war will make upon it.

In a memorandum to the members of the General Staff and the chiefs of bureaus Secretary of War Garrison announces his intention to enforce the policy laid down in G.O. 31, April 24, 1913, War Department. This is popularly known as the Roosevelt Order, but very little attempt has ever been made to enforce it under previous administrations of the War Department. The extension of this order to cover the Army as well as outside influences means that if an officer wishes to make an application for a detail as military attaché, inspector-instructor of the National Guard, instructor at a college, or for service with any of the bureaus he must do it through regular military channels. It must go through The Adjutant General and be referred to the proper committee of the General Staff and bureau chiefs. No personal or semi-official communication is to be sent on the subject to an officer on duty at the War Department. Further than this, the Secretary will consider as a violation of the general order any effort on the part of an officer or any of his friends to secure a detail. Every applicant must depend upon his efficiency record on file at the War Department to secure a detail or an assignment. The following is the memorandum sent to the officers on duty at the Department: "War Department, Washington, Nov. 13, 1914. Memorandum: In furtherance of the policy laid down in G.O. No. 31, April 24, 1913, War Department, forbidding the use by officers of the Army of improper influence in obtaining favors or special assignments, each chief of bureau, department, corps and section of the War Department, and each officer serving with him, will, whenever he may receive solicitation, either in the form of a personal or a semi-official application for such special favor or assignment, send the original paper or such extract therefrom as will show the purpose and the source of the communication to The Adjutant General of the Army, in order that it may be referred to the officer concerned for a full explanation of his action in or connection with the same. Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War."

From Baker, Ore., is reported the opening of headquarters there for the purchase of 5,000 cavalry horses for the French government, to be shipped by Nov. 27. A first purchase of 300 horses was made at an average price of \$125.

The U.S.S. Jason, Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney, U.S.N., sailed from New York Nov. 14 for Europe, loaded with Christmas presents for the orphaned, widowed and wounded of the warring nations of Europe, and also a supply of coal for the U.S.S. Tennessee and North Carolina. As she made her way down the bay she received many salutes from steam whistles, and Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Courtney received an official "Godspeed" from Acting Mayor McAneny, representing the city, and hundreds of persons visited the vessel before she sailed and waved to her from pier ends. Major F. H. Lawton, Q.M.C., U.S.A., superintended the loading of the ship. The presents are in 10,000 large packing cases and 10,000 express packages. They made more than sixty carloads of merchandise. There are five carloads of toys for the orphans abroad, but there are fourteen carloads of children's clothes, five carloads of women's clothing, one carload of men's clothing, and boxes of food, shoes and miscellaneous goods. Among those who assisted in the work of preparation were Major and Mrs. O. E. Hunt, Mrs. E. G. Cheney, Col. and Mrs. Louis Brechemin, Mrs. Leonard Wood, Capt. and Mrs. H. Dorey, Major and Mrs. Charles McK. Saltzman, Major and Mrs. Frank H. Lawton, Col. and Mrs. William M. Black, Col. and Mrs. George S. Young, Capt. and Mrs. Briant H. Wells, Lieut. and Mrs. E. S. Miller, Miss Helen Kracke, and Mrs. Theodore Rousseau. The Jason is expected to stop first at Falmouth, England, on Nov. 26, where the presents for the Belgians and the British will be unloaded. The next port will be Marseilles, reached on Dec. 5, where the French presents will be discharged. At Genoa on Dec. 10 presents for Germans and Austrians will be put off and the gifts for the Servians will be left at Salonika on Dec. 16. From this port the Jason, it is expected, will return to the United States. The goods will be distributed by United States Consuls and representatives of the foreign governments.

Whatever strengthening of our seacoast defenses shall be undertaken, there can be no question of the necessity of giving the closest attention to the outranging of the guns of our forts by the large guns now being put upon battleships. The importance of this matter is clearly indicated in the annual report of Major General Witherspoon, Chief of Staff. Speaking of the present tendency to place on super-Dreadnoughts guns as large as fifteen inches in caliber, the report says: "These guns, while carrying a projectile of less weight than those used with our direct-fire type of seacoast guns have, owing to the greater length of the guns and the higher powder pressures used, a very distinct advantage in range, their range exceeding that of our 14-inch guns by from 2,000 to 3,000 yards." Even though this advantage in range is to some extent offset by the instability of the naval platform and the less accurate methods of obtaining ranges from ships than from land defenses, there still remains a distinct gain in this respect. The number of smaller caliber guns now being carried on the latest type of battleship, when added to these outranging larger guns, make important the consideration of the question not only whether there should not be a change in the length, caliber and powder pressures of our heavier types of coast guns, but also whether overhead protection should not be given to the crews operating the guns. At least in the establishment of new defense districts, attention should be given to the question of applying the turret system for the protection of the gun and the crew in use on ships to land defenses in order to bring the latter nearer to a parity with the naval guns liable to attack them. A fleet of eight battleships of the latest type can throw against a single target 118 projectiles a minute, and from the fragments of shells and debris thrown up from their impact against the concrete parapets protecting the guns there must be great danger to the crews as well as to the delicate and complicated machinery that operates the guns.

The loss of the British dreadnought Audacious cripples the British navy far less than some people may suppose. Battleships are not immune from loss any more than small gunboats or cruisers, and that only one British battleship has been lost thus far in three months and a half of war is fortunate for the British, whose navy men are looking for such losses as natural in the fortunes of war. A glance at the official records will show that Great Britain can sustain considerable further loss of battleships before being badly crippled among this class of ships. Early in 1914 Great Britain had sixty-eight battleships and battle cruisers of all classes built to Germany's thirty-seven. Great Britain had fourteen battleships building and Germany eleven. Included in the totals above are thirty-eight pre-dreadnoughts for Great Britain to Germany's twenty. Taking the losses of warships of all classes to Nov. 18, Great Britain has lost twenty-six and Germany forty-one. Taking these relative losses the British navy is actually no weaker than it was at the beginning of the war. Of the British losses, seven are known to have been by submarine, thirteen by mines, three by gun fire, two foundered at sea and one was lost by unknown agencies. Coming down to the losses of the German navy, we find that two ships have been destroyed by submarines, twenty by gun fire, two rammed, three captured, four interned, five blown up in China, two fled to Turkey, one run ashore and destroyed, one by mine, one bottled up. The loss of life has been far greater among the British than among the Germans, and the aggregate tonnage of British vessels destroyed is larger than that of the Germans, despite the fact that Germany has lost the greater number of ships. Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, of the British Admiralty, stated on Nov. 18 that the total British naval casualties to that date were: Officers killed, 222; wounded, 37; missing, 5. Men killed, 3,455; wounded, 428; missing, 1. This list, he said, did not include the missing officers and men in the royal naval division at Antwerp and on the British cruiser Good Hope, sunk by the Germans off the Chilean coast, which totaled, 1,000 and 875, respectively.

The International Engineering Congress to be held in San Francisco from Sept. 20 to 25, 1915, will have as Honorary President Col. G. W. Goethals, C.E., U.S.A., Governor of the Canal Zone, and he is expected to preside in person over its general sessions. In view of the conditions now prevailing in Europe, the governing bodies of the five national societies under whose auspices the Congress is to be held, have recently given careful consideration to the feasibility of holding the congress and to the probability of its success, with the result that each body has unanimously confirmed its original pledge to support the congress. Arrangements are now well advanced for meetings on the scheduled dates and for the

publications of the transactions. The management is in receipt of communications from foreign countries throughout the world, including those located within the war zone, indicating that a large majority of the papers for presentation at the sessions will be handed in on time, and that the congress will be truly international in character.

The Philadelphia Park Commission has taken under serious consideration the question of the proper preservation of the Grant log cabin, a relic of the Civil War entrusted to their custody years ago. In that little building, the headquarters of General Grant, at City Point, President Lincoln and the principal military leaders of the Federal armies conferred, and to it General Grant returned from Appomattox on his way to Washington at the close of the war. The building was removed to Philadelphia at the instance of the late George H. Stuart, who was active in the work of the Sanitary Commission, and has since been preserved as a memorial. It is suggested that the work of covering in the building, to preserve it from the ravages of the elements, should be undertaken at once, and that the coming fiftieth anniversary of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, to be celebrated in April next, would thereby be appropriately signalized.

The enormous growth of the United States during the last half century is shown in a report issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The population has more than quadrupled, being more than 100,000,000, the report says, adding: "Foreign commerce has grown from \$318,000,000 to \$4,259,000,000. National wealth has increased from \$7,000,000,000 in 1870 to approximately \$140,000,000,000; money in circulation from \$279,000,000 to \$3,419,000,000, and bank clearings from \$52,000,000,000 in 1887, the earliest year for which figures are available, to \$174,000,000,000 in 1913. The value of farms and farm property increased from \$4,000,000,000 in 1850 to \$41,000,000,000 in 1910; the value of manufactures from \$1,000,000,000 to over \$29,000,000,000, and the number of miles of railway in operation from 9,021 in 1850 to 258,033 in 1912."

This is very largely a machine-made war, and it may well be that the fatigue of the machine rather than the weariness of the man will hasten its close, the Scientific American suggests. The war is being fought with the gun and the motor car; and so strenuous and uninterrupted has been the struggle that these have been put to a test of endurance the like of which has never been witnessed in the history of artillery or the brief but very strenuous history of the gasoline car. In the present war gasoline has come to be regarded so much a necessity that it has been referred to in some quarters as a war of gasoline. Thus, should the supply give out and no substitute develop, it may become a factor in the termination of hostilities.

An effort will be made by Chairman Padgett, of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, to report this year's Naval Appropriation bill before the holiday vacation. Instead of waiting until Congress convenes, as in former years, the hearings will begin on Nov. 30, when it is expected that Rear Admiral Blue, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, will appear. The other bureau chiefs, the Superintendent of the Naval Academy and the Commandant of the Marine Corps will follow in rapid succession. The Secretary will close the hearings, as usual, with the recommendations for the building program.

State Department records support the assertion made in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL many weeks ago that Germany is not legally bound by the provisions of The Hague treaty limiting the use of submarine mines. Article 7 of the treaty provides that it shall not be operative unless all of the belligerents have ratified the treaty. Russia, Turkey and Serbia, of the belligerent countries, have not ratified the convention. Under that construction observance of the provision by any one of the belligerents is only voluntary.

The Navy Department has announced the result of the examination of enlisted men, candidates for appointment as assistant paymaster in the Navy. The examination, which was competitive, was held simultaneously throughout the Service. Fifty-five men were designated to take the examination, and five passed. The successful candidates in order of merit are as follows: James P. Jackson, chief yeoman; Ralph W. Swearingen, hospital steward; Fred C. Craig, yeoman, second class; Russel L. Kittrelle, electrician, first class, and Frederick C. Beck, chief yeoman.

A correspondent says: "Being always much interested in your remarks about the 'peace' propaganda, there occurred to me the other day an idea which I wish to suggest for your editorial consideration. It is simply this: The influence and effect upon the negotiations preceding the war in Europe of a preparedness on the part of Great Britain to put an army of (say) one million men in the field at once, and the effect of such an army on the results, duration and cost of the war if it should not have been avoided."

An order was received at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., from Washington, Nov. 12, for the battleship California to be electrically propelled. The contract for the machinery of the new battleship has been awarded to a private firm. More than \$500,000 in work will be done by persons not employed in the yard. The yard workmen have enough work to keep them going night and day for nearly a year. The mechanics affected by the machinery contract will be the machinists, electrical workers and moulders.

Tolls amounting to \$735,182 were collected from vessels using the Panama Canal between Aug. 1 and Nov. 1, 1914. Before the canal was open to merchant ships \$11,610 had been collected on barge traffic, making the gross income to Nov. 1 total \$746,792. October traffic showed a gain of \$107,233, or forty per cent., over September. Forty-five vessels passed through southbound and forty northbound last month, paying \$377,000.

NEW GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

Secretary of War Garrison gave out the following statement on Nov. 13 concerning the ensuing vacancies and appointments in the Army:

"Upon the retirement of Major General Witherspoon as Chief of Staff on Nov. 16, 1914, Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott will become Chief of Staff, and Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss will become Chief of the Mobile Army Division. The vacancy of major general created by General Witherspoon's retirement will be filled by the nomination of Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston. Upon the retirement of Major Gen. Arthur Murray on April 29, 1915, the vacancy will be filled by the appointment of Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott. Upon the retirement of Major Gen. William H. Carter on Nov. 19, 1915, the vacancy will be filled by the appointment of Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.

"The next three vacancies in the rank of brigadier general are due as follows: First, to the Infantry; second, to the Infantry; third, to the Coast Artillery. The vacancies will occur, first, by the promotion of General Funston; second, by the retirement of Brig. Gen. Eli D. Hoyle; third, by the promotion of General Scott. Upon the occurrence of these vacancies the following colonels will be promoted to fill the same: Henry A. Greene, Inf.; William A. Mann, Inf.; Frederick S. Strong, Coast Art."

There was very little business transacted in the War Department between the hours of eleven and two, when every officer in the Department and most of the clerks called to pay their respects to the retiring Chief of Staff and the new head of the General Staff. Both General Witherspoon and General Scott are extremely popular with the officers on duty at the War Department and the civilian employees there. The affair was entirely informal, many of the officers remaining for some time with the Generals exchanging reminiscences.

HUGH L. SCOTT.

General Scott enters upon his term as Chief of Staff under the most favorable conditions. It is no secret that he enjoys the confidence of the President and the Secretary of War to that extent that he will take an important part in shaping the military policy of the country at one of the most critical periods in its history. There is a general awakening in the country to the importance of adopting a military policy which will provide for an adequate land force. General Scott comes into the office of Chief of Staff with years of experience in the field with troops, having taken part in the Spanish-American War and in the Philippine insurrections. He is not only held in high esteem throughout the Army, but is well known in civil life. Wherever he has been stationed General Scott has endeared himself to civilians as well as to the officers and men of his command.

In his work he will have the assistance of Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, who as Chief of the Mobile Army Division will be Assistant Chief of Staff. General Bliss is a classmate of General Scott and the two are close personal friends. They think along the same lines in military matters, and their relations therefore will always be harmonious. It is understood that General Bliss will not come to Washington until matters are cleared up in Mexico, when he will be relieved as commander of the Southern Department by General Funston. The fact that General Bliss will outrank General Scott will not interfere with General Scott acting as Chief of Staff, as under the law a brigadier general can be detailed as Chief of Staff.

All of the officers whose promotions are announced have excellent records of service and are able and accomplished officers, calculated to maintain in every way the best traditions of the Service. General Funston is senior brigadier general, General Bliss is second senior and General Scott is the tenth. Colonel Greene is the third senior colonel of Infantry, and Colonel Mann is the twelfth. Colonel Strong is the fourth senior colonel in the Coast Artillery.

General Scott, who has been Assistant Chief of Staff since April 22, 1914, when General Witherspoon succeeded General Wood as Chief, was born in Kentucky Sept. 22, 1853. He was graduated from the Military Academy in 1876, being promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 9th Cavalry, but was transferred to the 7th Cavalry June 26, 1876. He remained an officer of the 7th until Feb. 25, 1903, when he was promoted major, 3d Cavalry, and was transferred to the 14th Cavalry the following March. He was promoted lieutenant colonel March 3, 1911, and colonel, 3d Cavalry, Aug. 18, 1911, and was appointed brigadier general March 23, 1913. More closely than any officer of his rank in the Army he has been identified with the Indians and semi-civilized wards of the Government, and the remarkable measure of success that attended his administration among the American Sioux and Blackfeet, the savage Moros of the Jolo archipelago and the Igorotes of Luzon followed naturally from the sympathetic and kindly yet firm and just treatment he always accorded these people. General Scott spent seventeen years in the grade of first lieutenant at frontier Army posts, during the stagnation in promotions. This trying experience proved of great benefit to him, because through his association with the Indian tribes he became an adept in the use of their various tongues, and especially in the Indian sign language.

This special qualification brought him much delicate and difficult service, to the great credit of his record. Only about two years ago he earned the gratitude of the Administration by going single-handed into a swarm of angry Indians in Arizona who were intent on the warpath and bringing them to ways of peace. He organized and commanded Troop L, 7th Cavalry, composed of Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indians, until it was mustered out five years later, at the expiration of its term of service. He was also in charge of Geronimo's band, Chiricahua Apache prisoners of war, from Oct. 4, 1894, until December, 1897, at Fort Sill. During the war with Spain General Scott served as A.A.G. of Volunteers at Southern camps, and as A.G. of Volunteers, Department of Havana. He will hold the office of Chief of Staff until 1917, when he retires on account of age.

FREDERICK FUNSTON.

General Funston has well earned his advancement to major general, and has proved himself an exceptionally able officer in all duties he has undertaken. He has been the senior brigadier general since April 1, 1901, and his name has been passed over from time to time in the nomination of major generals. He is the holder of a Congressional Medal of Honor for gallantry in the Philippines. He was born in Ohio Nov. 9, 1865, and began his military career when he was about thirty years old, as a captain in the Cuban Insurgent Army in 1896. He had been educated at the University of Kansas, and after working as a reporter and country editor for several years, and serving as botanist of the Death Valley expedition he spent three years in Alaska as a commissioner of the Department of Agriculture to report on Alaskan

flora. In the Cuban army he rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel and was wounded in action.

Returning to the United States, at the outbreak of the Spanish War he was appointed colonel of the 20th Kansas Infantry and went to the Philippines. There, after participating in thirty-eight engagements, he won promotion to the rank of brigadier general of Volunteers in 1899 and a Congressional Medal of Honor by crossing the Rio Grande at Calumpit on a small raft in the face of a heavy fire, and by his skill and daring enabled the general commanding to carry the enemy's entrenched positions on the north bank of the river and drive him with great loss from an important strategic position.

General Funston fixed his notable place in history by capturing Aguinaldo and thereby breaking the backbone of the revolt. He was made a brigadier general of the Regular Army in 1901.

When it became apparent that American troops would have to be sent to Mexico General Funston was sent to Galveston and after the seizure of Vera Cruz he was chosen to command the army of occupation.

During the earthquake and fire in San Francisco in 1906 General Funston's work in the stricken city was carried out in masterful detail, and in fact every duty he has undertaken he has thoroughly and successfully performed.

TASKER H. BLISS.

General Bliss is known as an officer of high attainments. He was born in Lewisburg, Pa., Dec. 31, 1853, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A. in 1875, being promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 1st Artillery. Among his various details to duty he was at the Military Academy in 1876 as assistant professor of French, serving for four years, and also part of that time as assistant instructor of artillery tactics. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1880, and was an honor graduate of the Artillery School of the class of 1884. General Bliss then served as adjutant of that school until the fall of 1885, when he was appointed an instructor at the Naval War College at Newport, R.I. From October, 1885, until July, 1886, he was in Europe collecting information at the military schools of England, France and Germany. In 1888 he was appointed aide-de-camp to General Schofield. On account of his valuable services in the Artillery arm he was recommended for promotion, and the only available place for him was in the Commissary Department, which he entered as a captain in December, 1902. He was on duty with the Secretary of War from 1895 until 1897, and was next selected as Military Attaché to the United States Legation at Madrid, Spain. He was promoted major in 1898. He was appointed lieutenant colonel and chief commissary of subsistence of Volunteers May 8, 1898, becoming chief commissary of the 6th Army Corps. He served in the Porto Rican campaign as chief of staff to Major Gen. James H. Wilson. In December, 1898, he was appointed collector of customs for Cuba, and was appointed a brigadier general of Volunteers April 26, 1901.

He was appointed a member of the Army War College Board, and on July 21, 1902, was appointed a brigadier general, U.S.A. He was ordered to Cuba in November, 1902, as special envoy to negotiate the reciprocity treaty. He became a member of the General Staff in 1903, and was chief of the third division of the General Staff and president of the Army War College. General Bliss went to the Philippines in June, 1905, being placed in command of the Department of Luzon, and in January, 1906, was given the command of the Department of Mindanao and also assumed the position of Governor of the Moro Province, relieving Gen. Leonard Wood. He did much to pacify and develop the Moro Province, and in December, 1908, was placed in command of the Philippines Division. He returned to the United States in June, 1909, again becoming a member of the General Staff, and again president of the Army War College. In December, 1909, he became Assistant Chief of Staff, and was placed in command of the Department of California, and later of the Department of the East. While holding the latter command he arranged the joint maneuvers in Connecticut, recognized as one of the most successful held up to that time. His last assignment to duty was in command of the Southern Department and of the Cavalry Division.

HENRY A. GREENE.

Col. Henry A. Greene, Inf., U.S.A., was born in New York Aug. 5, 1856, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1879. After being assigned to the 20th Infantry he served on frontier duty in the West at different posts. Colonel Greene has had an extensive experience. He was on duty enlisting and organizing an Indian company for his regiment April, 1891, to October, 1894, at Camp Poplar River and Fort Assiniboine, Mont. He was on duty at the U.S. Infantry and Cavalry School, 1894-1898, as assistant instructor, Departments of Infantry and Law, and in charge of Departments of Law and Strategy. He was in command of Company H, 20th Infantry, in the Santiago camp from June 24 until Aug. 20, 1898, serving from the landing at Daiquiri until the surrender of Santiago, July 17. He participated in the battles of El Caney and Santiago. After serving at Fort Leavenworth he sailed for the Philippines with his regiment Jan. 22, 1899. Among other duties in the Philippines he served in the field, was assistant military secretary and press censor, was a member of the board of claims and aide-de-camp to Gen. E. S. Otis, the military governor. After returning to the United States he served as A.A.A.G. and also as A.A.G. He was on duty in the Adjutant General's office; was a member of the War College board and the board to select officers for the General Staff, 1900-1903. He was secretary of the General Staff, was chief of staff of the Southwestern Division, and chief of staff of the Northern Division. He was in command of the 10th Infantry and the post of Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, and also of Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. He recently was relieved duty in command of 10th Infantry in the Canal Zone, and is now commandant of the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth. He was promoted captain, 20th Infantry, in 1891; major, 14th Infantry, in 1900; lieutenant colonel, 1st Infantry, in 1903, and colonel, 10th Infantry, in 1906.

WILLIAM A. MANN.

Colonel Mann is a Pennsylvanian, and was born July 31, 1854. He is an officer of wide experience and was graduated from the U.S.M.A. in June, 1875, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 17th Infantry. He remained an officer of the 17th until July, 1901, when he was promoted major, 14th Infantry. He was transferred to the 19th Infantry in 1906; was promoted lieutenant colonel, 6th Infantry, in 1907; was transferred to the 3d Infantry in 1909. He was promoted colonel of Infantry in 1911. The early service of Colonel Mann was on the frontier at Forts Sisseton and Lincoln, Standing Rock Agency, Dak., Camp Porter, Mont., Fort Pembina, Dak., and Forts Custer, Mont., Yates, Dak., and Russell and Bridger, Wyo., from October, 1875, to June, 1890, when frontier duty was no picnic. He

participated in the Pine Ridge campaign against the Sioux Indians December, 1890, to January, 1891. Other subsequent duties included service in the Cuban campaign of 1898, in which he participated in the battle of El Caney, and was in the trenches before Santiago until the surrender. He went to the Philippines via Suez Canal in February, 1899, where he was engaged in active operations against insurgents in Luzon, March to June, 1899. He was A.A.G. of Visayan Military District and of 1st Separate Brigade, 8th Army Corps, at Iloilo.

Colonel Mann took part in engagements at San Blas, Janiway, Passi and Dumarao, Island of Panay, Romblon, and Island of Romblon. He was inspector general, Department of Visayas, and supervisor of internal revenue, and served as adjutant of the 17th Infantry. Returning to the United States, he served at Fort Porter and Fort Niagara, N.Y., and conducted the Department of Infantry Rifle Competition in 1902. He was a member of the board for the revision of the Firing Regulations for Small Arms; was detailed a member of the General Staff in 1903, and sailed again for duty in the Philippines in July, 1903, where he served as chief of staff, Department of the Visayas. He was assistant chief of staff, Division of the Philippines, and went on duty at the War College in Washington and to the Naval War College at Newport. He was on duty in Havana, Cuba, as assistant to chief of staff of the expedition there in 1906, and was later chief of staff of the Army of Cuban Pacification. He was in command of the 6th Infantry and the post of Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont.; served on the staff of General Bliss, and his last post of duty was at Albany, N.Y., in command of the 1st Brigade.

FREDERICK S. STRONG.

Col. Frederick S. Strong, Coast Art., U.S.A., who like the other officers has an excellent record, was born in Michigan Nov. 12, 1855. He was graduated from the U.S.M.A., class of June, 1880, and was assigned as a second lieutenant to the 4th Artillery. He served in that organization until promoted major, Artillery Corps, Nov. 28, 1904. He was promoted lieutenant colonel May 27, 1907, and colonel March 9, 1911, and was detailed to the Adjutant General's Department June 30, 1907. He is a graduate of the Artillery School, class of 1884. During his service Colonel Strong served after graduation leave at West Point as assistant instructor of tactics, and then served at posts in California, Washington and Oregon and Eastern posts. As professor of military science and tactics at the Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake, he brought the cadets there up to an unusually high order of drill. He took part in the Indian campaign, 1890-91, commanding the mounted battery operating with the 1st Cavalry. During the war with Spain he served as major and A.A.G. of Volunteers. Other services included duties at Fort Monroe, Va.; Superintendent of the Michigan Military Academy, Acting Inspector General and in the Philippines. His last assignment to duty was in command of the South Atlantic Coast Artillery District, with headquarters at Charleston, S.C.

Whatever disappointment may reasonably and properly be felt by seniors who have been passed over by these promotions, there can be no question as to the fitness of the selections made for advancement to the rank of general officer.

REPORT OF CHIEF OF STAFF.

It is refreshing to see Major Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., in his annual report take the bull by the horns and frankly tell the American people what size mobile Army they should provide for. After all the twaddle about a non-existent "militarism" in Europe and the necessity of bringing our own military establishment down to the minimum, General Wotherspoon tells the country that what it needs is half a million of soldiers, not half disciplined, not half trained, not partly equipped, but "thoroughly trained and thoroughly equipped fighting men," with adequate supplies for the operation of this force for a period of at least six months. These figures, of course, will cause cold chills to run down the backs of Mr. Carnegie and others of his class, and we expect to see the Chief of Staff made the target of all kinds of suggestions that he is inviting a military despotism and that the "man on horseback" is due to appear at the next change of moon. However, the clear-headed American man of business, who believes that the affairs of the nation should be run on business lines with little left to chance and with every reasonable precaution taken against accident, even as he surrounds his own business with accident and fire insurance—when this kind of man follows the reasoning of General Wotherspoon he will find himself compelled to agree that if hysteria is to be relegated to the background in the handling of the business of the Government and common sense is to be the guide, the arguments of the Chief of Staff are unanswerable.

Premising that while our isolation by water from the other great Powers is an undoubted protection, General Wotherspoon says that protection is limited by two main factors—the power of our fleet to protect the country from invasion over those seas, and our ability to assemble rapidly at the points of debarkation selected by an enemy an adequate force to delay, if not to prevent, his effecting a lodgment on our shores. Dealing only with the Army limitations, the Chief of Staff asserts that with our present strength we cannot rapidly assemble a sufficient force, fully equipped for field operations, to meet such an expedition as might be despatched against our shores. The very fact that an enemy traversing the seas would have a wide choice of landing points or points of attack, at once evidences the difficulties attending the assembly of organizations of sufficient strength to meet him at the point he may select. It therefore appears to be necessary that the general distribution of forces to meet such a situation should be on a very wide front, if prompt opposition to a landing is to be effected.

While there is no apparent need for garrisons of any great strength on our northern frontier, this fortunate condition does not exist on the southern, where at present two-thirds of the mobile forces of our Army are concentrated. Careful consideration of our needs impels General Wotherspoon to place the mobile force that should constitute the first line of our military establishment at 500,000 thoroughly trained men. He does not advance this as a theory of his own, but says it is the conclusion reached by "all those who have given careful consideration to this question." But this is not all the military strength the country needs, according to the Chief of Staff. Back of this half million mobile force, should stand "a thoroughly trained and equipped force of Organized Militia of not less than 300,000 men, properly proportioned as to its staff and several arms, with stores and supplies necessary for its operation in the field for a like period."

In any scheme to create such a force of mobile troops the primary plan must be to use the standing Army as a school for the training of men who on graduation from

that school pass into the reserve and constitute the real military strength. Experience has convinced General Wotherspoon that from two to three years of active service in the standing Army is the lowest possible limit of time within which the average man can be converted into a disciplined, trained and effective soldier. After passing through the school and gaining experience the men under this plan are separated from the active Army and go into the reserve for periods varying from five to a greater number of years, being held at all times, while allowed during peace to pursue with the utmost freedom such civil occupations as they may select, under obligation to respond to a call to the colors in case of national need. This system is economical in the highest degree, in the opinion of the Chief of Staff, as the officers and men receive pay only during their active service, and on being called to the colors, the period spent in the reserves involving no expense in the way of emoluments.

In arriving at a conclusion as to what the size of the Regular mobile Army should be, in order that the country may eventually and within a reasonable time have a military establishment adequate to its needs, it is necessary to decide what the size of the Regular, or standing, Army should be to provide the 500,000 men with the colors and the reserves. General Wotherspoon assumes the adoption of a short term of enlistment—say, three years—for the passage of the men thoroughly trained in the school of the Regular, or standing, Army into the reserve and that men so trained should not be held in the first reserve for longer than five years; hence it would appear that the size of the Regular, or standing, Army to be used as a school for the training of reservists should be about 205,000 enlisted men. If from such an army, organized on a basis of three years' training, there is discharged yearly that increment below the grade of first sergeant which has completed its three years' training, there would be, with due allowance for deaths, etc., in the first year of its complete operation an army of 263,700 (205,000 plus 58,700 reserves); in the second year an army of 322,400 (205,000 plus 117,400 reserves); in the third year, an army of 381,100 (205,000 plus 176,100 reserves); in the fourth year, an army of 439,800 (205,000 plus 234,800 reserves), and in the fifth year an army of 498,500 (205,000 plus 293,500 reserves). After this the Army would be maintained at the last figure, and in addition there would be accumulating trained men in the second reserve at the rate of 55,000 each year. The rule as to the accumulation of reserves in the Coast Artillery Corps does not appeal to the Chief of Staff with the same force as in the case of the mobile Army, as he points out it is necessary at all times for the Coast Artillery to man their defenses with practically the full complement, and that corps does not require any expansion in time of war. However, the principle applies to a degree even to that corps in order that its ranks may at all times be readily filled with experienced men when war is imminent. Since it is doubtful whether the country would adopt the principle of creating a reserve without compensation to the reservists while not actively engaged with the colors, General Wotherspoon suggests that a small remuneration might be given for the retention of their services.

The Chief of Staff can see no reason why the same principle as to reserves should not be applied to the Organized Militia, and the men trained in its units be bound for service for a period corresponding to that of the reservists for the Regular Army. General Wotherspoon feels, however that unless there is a material change in the laws governing the Organized Militia which will bring about greater reliance upon and greater control by the general government, that branch of our military establishment cannot be regarded and depended upon as a reliable force. To meet this end the National Guard might be placed under pay by the general government and under a binding obligation to serve at its call. This ought to result in better training than the Militia now obtains under the existing laws.

The report does not go into detail as to the character of the supplies required for a regular mobile Army of 500,000 men, including its reserves, and a force of 300,000 Organized Militia troops, including its reserves, but it gives one illustration, taking the munitions most necessary in war, rifles and field artillery. The proper proportion of rifles in a force of this character, including the Cavalry, which is armed with the rifle, would be 642,541. The minimum accumulated supply of rifle ammunition, based on 1,000 rounds per rifle, should be 646,000,000 rounds. The proper proportion of field and heavy guns of the mobile type and exclusive of the gigantic engines of war of more recent introduction drawn by tractors, no types of which have as yet been developed in this country, would be 2,834. The ammunition for this type of guns, based upon a supply of 5,000 rounds per light field gun with a corresponding proportion for the heavier field guns would be at a conservative estimate, 11,790,550 rounds. It is significant that at the present time we have on hand and being manufactured 698,374 U.S. rifles, model 1903, and 241,000,000 rounds of ammunition for these rifles; 852 field guns and 580,098 rounds of ammunition for these guns. As the factories and works in this country, able to produce munitions of war of that character, are exceedingly limited, a full supply of this type of matériel should be stored and ready for use before war is undertaken.

THE NATIONAL GUARD IN FOREIGN SERVICE.

The Supreme Court of the United States has advanced the case of Col. Daniel C. Stearns vs. Brig. Gen. George H. Wood, and has set same for oral argument on Dec. 7. This is the test case brought in the Federal Court in Ohio, and from there taken to the court of last resort; and by its decision many questions which have long been raised but never settled will be at rest. Suit is brought against the Adjutant General of Ohio by an officer of the Ohio National Guard, who seeks an interpretation of the sections of the Federal Constitution relative to the Militia, a definition of the status thereof, and the establishment of true principles with respect to the relationship of the National Guard to the War Department in peace and war. The bill of complaint directly proceeds, first, against the enactment of the now famous War Department Circular No. 8, and second, against a preparatory order of the Ohio National Guard looking toward the use of the Guard in foreign service. The issues are broadly drawn about these two fundamental and all important questions.

In the brief it is frankly stated that it is a friendly action which seeks "to define the military status and availability for duty beyond the limits of the United States" of the Organized Militia. The motion goes on to recite that because of the "inefficient strength of the Regular Army and by reason of the large number of troops of necessity stationed in the Philippine Islands, Alaska, Hawaii, the Canal Zone and elsewhere and the further large number of troops serving in the Coast Artillery," there is left only a small proportion of the

mobile Army available for foreign service in the event of war.

"If the National Guard," continues the complaint, "may be used as such beyond the limits of the United States a large body of armed, trained and disciplined troops are immediately available. If, under the provision of the Constitution, they may not be so used, but must be organized into volunteers, then, and in that event, an immense expenditure of money to accomplish the transfer, and the sacrifice of time needful therefor and a sacrifice of the time and the attention of many officers to accomplish the same is necessary." In all wars the Militia has been heretofore treated as state troops, and it is insisted that no law can be framed which will convert the Organized Militia into Federal troops. This contention, which is maintained by some of the highest authorities on the subject, makes Congress hesitate to enact any legislation by which the National Guard is to receive pay from the Federal Government. A decision on the question by the Supreme Court would clear up the situation once for all and make it possible for placing of the Organized Militia in its proper place in the general military policy of the country.

The decision may, if for the respondent, remove all legal objections to the pay bill, and upon it will depend the question of longevity pay to National Guard officers in time of war; as upon the decision will depend whether the Guard is legally an available force for war as such. If the Guard may be used as such, then a computation of pay will be upon the basis of service therein. If it must be merged into another force, this service is lost. Other questions of great magnitude are involved, and exhaustive and voluminous printed briefs have been filed.

Judge Harvey R. Keeler, of Ohio, is chief counsel for Colonel Stearns, and is assisted by Fred C. Geiger, of Washington. Col. Hubert J. Turney, of Ohio, is chief counsel for General Wood and is assisted by Col. Nathan William MacChesney, of Illinois. These attorneys are the Judge Advocates General of their respective states. The defense has so far prevailed. A discussion of the case occupied a large portion of the deliberations of the National Guard Officers' Convention at Boston, and the final argument will no doubt be well attended by officers, both of the Guard and Army.

MONITORS AND UNDERWATER ATTACK.

The Westminster Telegraph and Post gives to First Lord Winston Churchill great credit for securing the Brazilian monitors which are doing such excellent service off the coast of Belgium. "These are," it tells us, "vessels of extraordinary efficiency. They cost probably not much more than three large destroyers—say £150,000 each. Consider the return for this outlay. Each monitor displaces about 1,250 tons, and is so flat, drawing only 4½ feet of water, that she can go right into shoal water and fire. About one-third of the displacement is represented by her armor; in other words, she carries just over 400 tons of protective material, defending her sides and her guns. She mounts, moreover, an armament of two 6-inch guns with a 100-pound shell, two howitzers with a 45-pound shell, four 3-pounders and six rifle caliber guns. When she comes across an enemy ship—or a German trench near the sea for that matter, as we know—she can discharge every minute one and a half ton of metal.

"Nor is this all. She has a speed of 11½ knots and carries sufficient coal to enable her to travel 4,000 miles at an economical rate of steaming; she could go, in other words, from Dover to New York and still have some fuel in hand. If oil instead of coal were employed—supposing the Admiralty were ordering more of them—then the speed could be increased and the radius of action raised probably by about fifty per cent., enabling her to go to New York and back again from Queenstown.

"These remarkable ships were, of course, built for service on quiet, peaceful rivers. It was never imagined that they would traverse the sea more than once—on their way to Brazil. Yet here we have them on the eve of winter operating in one of the most choppy seas and holding their own. Those who were present at the trials were not surprised by this success, though others may have been. When one of them was being tested the water was so rough that 5,000-ton merchant vessels had to seek shelter; the monitor, built for river work, held her own.

"These ships even defied the enemy's submarines the other day. Their immunity under attack was no doubt due to a technical difficulty which balked the enemy. As a rule his torpedoes are set to run about twelve feet below the surface; the monitors are submerged only four and a half feet, and consequently the ten torpedoes fired passed under them without doing any damage. Of course, the immunity is not complete; torpedoes can be made to run at almost any depth. But it takes time, when they are adjusted to one depth, to change over to another.

"The monitors are ships which may rival in the history of the present war the career of the original Monitor. Their careers have begun auspiciously, and we may consider it a most fortunate coincidence that when war broke out they were complete and ready for sea. Mr. Churchill had merely to arrange with the government that they should be purchased; and forthwith they hoisted the white ensign. After their successful intervention on the Belgian coast when, as reported, their shells played terrible havoc among the Germans, their subsequent careers will be watched with keen interest."

This article suggests the inquiry why the prejudice against this class of vessels should have been permitted to deprive the British navy, as it has deprived the American Navy, of the invaluable service of monitor vessels. The ablest man we ever had in charge of naval affairs in this country was Gustavus Vassa Fox, a graduate of the Naval Academy, who was Assistant Secretary of the Navy during the administration of Mr. Lincoln. In a letter written in 1869 Mr. Fox said: "In a monarchy a navy is part of the show that imposes upon the people. In a republic it should be tolerated solely for its fighting powers, and to that end science and genius should bend their efforts. Beyond that it is useless. We are about to swing off into a sea of expenditures for flagships and other pleasant homes, forgetting the type that came to us in the darkest hour of our history like Minerva fully armed from the brain of Jupiter."

"Sailors, you know," said Mr. Fox in another letter, "are conservative and impatient, slow to change old ideas, and restless under efforts necessary to reach perfection, but when the hour of trial comes they will not disappoint the just expectations of the country."

Harvey said that he could make no converts to his theory of the circulation of the blood among men past middle age, and a distinguished Harvard professor of great scientific attainments reported in 1863 that he encountered at Washington "the most unaccountable

absence of practical trust in great physical principles which had not been ingrained by the established modes of old naval warfare."

In a letter to his brother Ericsson said: "We now call such vessels 'torpedo food.' The larger, the better targets they will be for the torpedoes." These opinions were the result of Ericsson's confidence in subaquatic attack. This he believed would make it possible to sink the heaviest of armorclads by blowing a hole in her hull far under water. Early in his career he had planned several movable torpedoes, and from the time that he introduced the present system of screw propulsion for ships of war in the United States his attention was specially directed to the subject of "subaquatic" attack.

Had we forty years ago followed the lead, as Captain Fox urged that we should do, of the greatest genius who ever devoted himself to the subject of naval construction, we should be in a far stronger position on the sea than we are to-day, and should have secured our position at a far less expenditure of treasure than that we have devoted to the endeavor to escape the inevitable logic of Ericsson's studies. Would it not be wise to stop now to take our bearings to see whether in following the lead of England we have not departed from the sound principles of naval construction, the value of which was shown us by our naval experience in the Civil War, lightly discarded to follow the fashion? What the foreign navies are just beginning to learn as to the supreme value of underwater attacks was knowledge placed freely at our disposal over a generation ago. Twenty-five years ago Church in his life of Ericsson said:

"The struggle between gun and armor has continued until, if not actually determined in favor of the gun, it is certainly limiting the rôle of the armored vessel. It seems to be destined to a transformation similar to that ascribed by the paleontologist to the free-roaming sea monster which gradually accumulated defensive scales, until its freedom of motion was destroyed, and it became the sluggish and amphibious crocodile. It is the man of genius like Ericsson who forecasts such possibilities and adapts his plans to them in the beginning, while others must travel to his conclusion by the laborious and costly methods of experience.

"Acute observers are questioning whether England and the naval Powers who follow her lead are not again wasting their hundreds of millions on vessels that, in their hour of trial, will prove of as little value as were the thousand unarmored ships swelling the British naval lists when the contest in Hampton Roads awakened England from her dream of security."

No man was more competent to form a judgment on this question than John Ericsson, and he was most emphatically of the opinion that, even at the close of the Civil War, the day for the seagoing armorclad had passed. Not that vessels bearing armor were necessarily useless, but that no vessel could be built to carry on the open sea the armor needed for her perfect protection, even against the guns; while for defense against submarine attack armor was worse than useless, decreasing flotation without offering security. "I look upon the enormous thickness of armor now being introduced into England, and the new monster guns building," he said in 1874, "as the expiring efforts of the Island Queen to retain her supremacy on the sea. The movable torpedo will inevitably render their efforts unavailing."

We fear that England has a lesson yet to learn of the mistakes she has made in naval construction. It is for us to see that we profit by them. "There are none so blind as those who will not see." The only British battleship that has thus far manifested its presence now lies at the bottom of the ocean, the prey of a miserable torpedo.

A falcon, towering in her pride of place,
Was by a mousing owl hawked at and killed.

ARMY TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

The Army transport Logan arrived at San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 13, with forty-nine officers, including Major Smith, 2d Inf.; Captains Norvell, 1st, Kimball, 4th Cav., Jones, Johnston, Coast Art. Corps, McDaniel, Inf., Gibson, 2d, Shuman, 14th Inf.; Lieutenants Hall, Coier, Corps of Engrs., Burnett, 1st, Lahm, 6th Cav., Kell (Kelly?), Coast Art. Corps, Waterman, Elliott, Waltham (Walthall?), Santschi, Miller, Garrey (Garrey?), Lee, Moore, Cowles, Inf., True, 1st, Ellis, 2d, Sneed, 7th, Faris, 12th, Dixon, 15th, Walker, Clay, 17th Inf.; Colonel Edie, Majors Winn, Baker, Captains Davis, Pipes, Fletcher, Cook, Northington, Med. Corps; Lieutenant Newlove, M.R.C. Hospital Corps Sergeants 1st Class Bench, Seidler; five privates, duty; Sergeant 1st Class Neville, retirement; Sergeant Roberts, thirteen privates, discharged. Casuals: Quartermaster Corps, 41; Ordnance Department, 1; Signal Corps, 9; Engineer Corps, 6; line, 642; sick, 30; general prisoners, 65.

The Army transport Sherman sailed Nov. 15 from Manila with the following military passengers: For Nagasaki—Capt. John T. Aydelotte, Med. Corps; 1st Lieut. William N. Haskell, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Francis H. Farnum, 24th Inf.; Capt. Thomas H. Johnson, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Joseph J. Grace, 90th Co., C.A.; and 1st Lieut. Joseph F. Cottrell, 18th Co., C.A. For San Francisco—Capt. Laurence V. Frazier, Engrs.; Capt. James J. Loving, Engrs.; 1st Lieut. Allison B. Deans, jr., 23d Co., C.A.; 2d Lieut. George A. Matile, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Oliver M. Ladd, P.S.; Capt. Ernest R. Gentry, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Bowers Davis, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John W. N. Schulz, Engrs.; and 2d Lieut. James R. N. Weaver, 8th Inf.

PASSENGER LIST, U.S.A.T. THOMAS.

Following is the first class passenger list of the U.S. A.T. Thomas, sailing from San Francisco Nov. 5, 1914:

For Honolulu—Capt. A. C. Knowles, 16th Inf., wife and two children; Capt. John J. Boniface, 4th Cav., and mother; 1st Lieut. D. D. Hay, 25th Inf., wife and child; 1st Lieut. G. E. Stallman, D.S., wife and infant; 1st Lieut. K. S. Snow, 1st Inf., and wife; 1st Lieut. G. G. Harrison, 25th Inf., wife and two children; 2d Lieut. Charles R. Baxter, C.A.C., and wife; 2d Lieut. Haij Shekerjian, 1st Inf.; P.A. Paymr. Raymond E. Corcoran, U.S.N., and wife; Chaplain Simon M. Lutz, 4th Cav.; Mrs. Harrison Hall, daughter, twelve years, father and mother, Gen. and Mrs. J. R. Rogers (family of Capt. Harrison Hall); Miss M. A. Fealey, sister of Chaplain I. N. Fealey, 1st Field Art.; C. Everett Warren, employee, Dept. Agric., and wife; Pay Clerk Frederick A. Markey, Q.M.C.; L. H. Camp, clerk, Engr. Corps; Paymr. Clerk Benjamin Berkowitz, U.S.N., and wife; Grafton D. Page, assistant architectural draftsman, Q.M.C.

For Guam—Capt. Emile P. Moses, Marine Corps, and wife; Max Kurka.

For Manila—Lieut. Col. E. Hinds, 5th F.A., and wife;

Paymr. Robert H. Orr, U.S.N., wife and daughter; Major F. K. Fergusson, C.A.C.; Paymr. John S. Higgins, U.S. N., wife and child; Major C. O. Sherrill, C.E., wife and son; Capt. T. W. Darrah, 29th Inf., wife and two children; Capt. W. G. Sills, 8th Cav., wife and two children; Capt. H. M. Dichmann, 26th Inf., and wife; Capt. R. E. Brooks, P.S.; Capt. W. E. Bennett, jr., 11th Inf., wife and three children; Capt. H. A. Wiegstein, 24th Inf.; Capt. C. H. Errington, 11th Inf., and wife; Capt. C. M. Holmberg, Med. Corps, and wife; 1st Lieut. H. M. Rimmer, P.S., wife and infant; 1st Lieut. C. P. Titus, Inf., wife and two children; 1st Lieut. J. P. Adams, 22d Inf., wife and child; 1st Lieut. B. Magruder, 18th Inf., and wife; 1st Lieut. A. G. Wilde, Med. Corps, and wife; 1st Lieut. J. F. Hammond, Med. Corps, and wife; 1st Lieut. J. G. Ingold, Med. Corps; 1st Lieut. R. G. Craven, P.S.; 1st Lieut. F. N. Jacob, P.S., wife and child; Lieut. George H. Bowdye, U.S.N., wife and child; Capt. Robert Sterritt, 9th Cav., and wife; 1st Lieut. E. L. Pell, 29th Inf., and wife; 1st Lieut. William L. Moose, jr., 9th Cav., and wife; 1st Lieut. L. Wadsworth, jr., 13th Cav., and wife; 1st Lieut. Henry du R. Phelan, M.R.C., wife and five children; 1st Lieut. A. M. Giffin, M.R.C., and wife; 1st Lieut. Charles W. Riley, M.R.C., and wife; Asst. Surg. Charles C. Stephenson, M.R.C., Navy; 1st Lieut. John F. Miller, P.S.; 1st Lieut. George T. Everett, 8th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Richmond Bryant, Marine Corps; Ensign Ralph F. Wood, U.S.N., and wife; 2d Lieut. Max Sullivan, 16th Inf., and wife; 2d Lieut. Oscar W. Griswold, 18th Inf., wife and two children; 2d Lieut. Frank D. Lackland, 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. F. B. Mallon, 21st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Clinton W. Russell, 29th Inf.; Misses Florence Calvert and Ethel Sweet, nurses, Army Nurse Corps; Chief Bttn. John Eberwine, Navy; Chief Gun. Mons Monssen, U.S.N.; Gun. Arthur Langfield, U.S.N.; P.A. Surg. William A. Angwin, U.S.N.; C. R. S. Bryant, first officer Str. Weeks; C. R. Courcher, first officer, U.S.A.T. Liscum; Boyd N. Thompson, member of family of Lieutenant White, 13th Inf.; Mrs. G. M. Hanson, wife of U.S. Consul, North Borneo, and daughter; Fred C. Connolly, clerk, Q.M.C., and sister; Mrs. Frank M. Caldwell and three daughters (family Major, 8th Cav.); Mrs. Charles L. Brun and infant (family Chief Engr. Pathfinder, U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey); F. C. Turner, Q.M. agent, Q.M.C.; Capt. W. C. Barclay, master, U.S.A.T. Liscum; Edward C. Jones, first officer, N.A.S.; Paymr. Clerk Walker A. Settle, U.S.N., wife and child; Mrs. J. F. McIndoe, son, twelve years (family Major, Engrs.); family Colonel Burr, G.E.; Charlotte K. Burr, daughter, Mrs. H. D. Green, mother-in-law, Miss Jane B. Hunt, governess; Miss Inez Forbes, cousin of Capt. E. L. Pyle, P.S.; Miss Helen Rees, sister-in-law Lieut. Raymond Cramer, C.A.C.; Mrs. Richard Derby, mother-in-law Lieut. Henry Burgin, C.A.C.; Mrs. Evelyn A. Strait, mother of Lieutenant Strait, Navy; John Bach, cartographer, Dept. Commerce, wife and two daughters; Mrs. C. E. Morton, wife of Captain, 8th Inf.; S. M. Auman, forage-master, Q.M.C.; Walter Smith, clerk, Q.M.C.

Second class, for Honolulu—Ord. Sergt. Ole Nelson, wife and child; Q.M. Sergt. Paul Whitlock, Q.M.C., wife, father-in-law and three children; Mrs. Earl Thomas, wife coppersmith, Navy; Mrs. Dudley Stough, daughter of a gunner's mate, first class; Halvor Myhre, Asst. Food Commissioner, Hawaii; 1st Sergt. Victor Whitaker, 2d Inf., wife and two children; Mrs. W. H. Thomas and child, family machinist's mate; Mrs. Joseph Wetzel, wife machinist's mate, Navy; Mrs. William Weaver, wife Sergt., Hosp. Corps; nurse with family of Capt. A. C. Knowles; Mrs. Lena Terry.

For Manila—Sergt. 1st Class J. A. Black, Q.M.C.; Mrs. Bert Wales, wife corporal, Q.M.C.; Mrs. Aaron A. Caruthers, and child, wife of 1st Sergt. A. A. Caruthers, 8th Inf.; Miss Martha Lindholm, sister of Albert J. Lindholm; Mrs. Joseph F. Morrow and three children, family of chief trumpeter, 7th Cav.; Regt. I. M. Sergt. Thomas E. Adams, wife and daughter; Q.M. Sergt. Albert Tague, Q.M.C., and wife; Sergt. Major Robert Whitfield, C.A.C., and wife; Mrs. W. M. Thompson, wife chief electrician, Navy; Q.M. Sergt. William Day, Q.M. C., wife and child; Thomas W. Wylie, master signal electrician, wife and child; Sergt. 1st Class Hugo Winkler, Hosp. Corps, and wife; nurse with Major Sherrill; nurse girl with Lieutenant Rimmer; Color Sergt. Arthur Brest, 15th Inf., and wife; Sergt. 1st Class Elmer J. Armstrong, Hosp. Corps, wife and two children; Sergts. Harry Fisher and Emanuel Newman, retired; nurse with Paymr. John S. Higgins, U.S.N.; ten chief petty officers, Navy; Chief Mus. Carl Schmohl, 9th Band, C.A.C.; Mrs. Robert O. Minnick, wife Sergt., 13th Inf.

In troops class there were, for Honolulu, sixteen enlisted men, detachment of mine planter Armistead, and 182 recruits and casuals; for Guam, thirty enlisted men, Marine Corps; for Manila, fifty-four enlisted men, Marine Corps, 100 enlisted men, Navy, and 1,092 recruits and casuals, Army.

AN APOCRYPHAL STATEMENT CORRECTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

On page 292, second column, of your edition of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for Nov. 7, 1914, you state, "General von Edelsheim, of the German General Staff, in an article written some time since telling how Germany could conquer the United States," etc. Permit me to call your attention to the following statement made on page 5, first column, of the Nov. 4, 1914, edition of the Fatherland: "We quote a letter from the Imperial German Military Attaché, Colonel von Papen, dated Washington, D.C., Oct. 21, 1914: 'In reply to your inquiry about Mr. A. Bennett's article in the Saturday Evening Post I beg to state no General von Edelsheim has ever existed in the German army, nor has an officer of that name at any time been a member of the German General Staff. This can be easily proved by studying the German Army lists. The author mentioned by Mr. Bennett, so far as I know, only held the position of captain in the Prussian army many years ago. It seems to me an absurdity to charge the German General Staff with the responsibility for a publication which has already so often been repudiated not only by the authorities but by the whole of German public opinion!'"

Mr. Editor, I myself read about two months ago this so-called "General's" opinion—it was quoted in the London Daily Globe, and while I did not have the means at hand to look up the alleged author's status in the German army, it struck me that he was a trifle "careless" in revealing plans of the German General Staff! My observation is that the Germans keep their plans to themselves.

Assuming that Mr. Viereck's quotation of Colonel von Papen's letter is correct (I have no doubt that he will verify it if you address him at 1123 Broadway, New York city), I can see no earthly object to be gained by representing that the German General Staff or any mem-

ber of it stands back of the scheme proposed by a "news-paper" general.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is so eminently fair and apparently goes to a great deal of trouble to verify its facts that it always gives me a twinge when I feel that any of its statements lack verification.

The United States Government is endeavoring to observe strictly its neutrality and yet some of the magazines are working overtime to poison the minds of the people; for example, look at some of the double page drawings recently published by Harper's Weekly.

One thing is perfectly clear to my mind; this country has no better friends than the officers and men of its Army and Navy even if they do feel occasionally slightly disgusted with our "disarmament specialists"—truly this is a wonderful country—everybody in it feels competent under the free-speech guarantee of the constitution to discuss any and all subjects, to express opinions on anything between here and infinity, regardless of whether or not he or she has any real knowledge of the subject under discussion.

Sometimes it seems absolutely useless to study and attempt to understand anything when, just around the corner, one will meet a man who got all of his knowledge at first hand from heaven at his birth!

SUBSCRIBER.

FOR REAL NATIONAL DEFENSE.

If we really wish for peace at all hazards we must ever strengthen our Navy and train every youth in the republic as he approaches manhood to such an extent as shall qualify him to be converted into a soldier at the shortest moment. Whenever war has come upon us in the past we have never been prepared for it.

Quoting this statement, the Boston Transcript of Nov. 11 says:

"This is not the statement of an Army or Navy officer, but of no less distinguished a diplomatist and statesman than Joseph H. Choate, a conservative of conservatives, a worker for the cause of world peace long before Mr. Woodrow Wilson left the campus for the political arena. Endorsing his every word, we commend the counsel of the former American Ambassador at the Court of St. James to the consideration of the President and his Cabinet, who are trying to stifle a growing public demand for the truth about our Army and Navy. Only by knowing the facts can the nation determine the steps necessary to put the country in a condition of adequate preparedness as the only reasonable preventive of war or, if war should come, the only means of forcing an honorable peace. In spite of the President's continued contemptuous remarks respecting the Gardner resolution, which he reiterated at yesterday's audience with the correspondents, the sentiment in favor of the investigation for which the Massachusetts Congressman is pressing is on the increase. We trust Congress will prove less impervious to public sentiment than the President has thus far shown himself."

AS TO ARMY AND NAVY FOOTBALL GAME.

For the Army and Navy football game at Franklin Field on Nov. 28 the University of Pennsylvania committee, of which Dr. J. William White is chairman, and George E. Nitzsche, recorder of the University, is manager and secretary, is arranging for the seating of more than 31,000 persons. Temporary stands are being erected in every available part of Franklin Field. Twenty-three thousand of the total number of seats are allotted to West Point and Annapolis, while the remainder are being sold by the University of Pennsylvania. The net proceeds, as usual, will be divided between the Army and Navy Relief Societies. President Wilson is expected to attend the game and the Philadelphia Ledger reports that Lieut. Comdr. Needham L. Jones, U.S.N., the President's naval aid, was in the city last Saturday to arrange for the Presidential box.

Although Colby made a brave fight against the Navy eleven in the football game at Annapolis on Nov. 14, the midshipmen of the Naval Academy were too strong for the triumphant Maine team and the ten-point margin of victory (31-21) represented good solid football on the part of the midshipmen. As already predicted in our columns, the Academy eleven did not use any unusual plays in defeating the New Englanders, but confined its work to straight football. If there were any West Point spotters in the "gallery" they must have gone home empty-handed, for there was nothing in the Academy display that could afford any clue to what has been worked out in the secret practice of the team. The percentages are thus far in favor of the Army. It has scored 179 points against only fourteen made by seven opposing teams, while the Navy, playing against the same number of teams, has rolled up a total of only 141

against 61 by its opponents. Reduced to averages, these figures appear thus:

Total points scored in Army games.....	193.
Percentage scored by Army.....	92.7
Percentage scored by opponents.....	7.3
Total points scored in Navy games.....	202.
Percentage scored by Navy.....	68.8
Percentage scored by opponents.....	30.2

On the eve of the great 1914 contest the way the two elevens have gone through the season is especially instructive, and study of the following record of the games lost and won will amply repay those who are speculating on next week's outcome:

ARMY.		
Stevens, West Point, Oct. 3.....	49	0
Rutgers, West Point, Oct. 10.....	13	0
Colgate, West Point, Oct. 17.....	21	7
Holy Cross, West Point, Oct. 24.....	14	0
Villanova, West Point, Oct. 31.....	41	0
Notre Dame, West Point, Nov. 7.....	20	7
Maine, West Point, Nov. 14.....	21	0
Totals.....	179	14

NAVY.		
Georgetown, Annapolis, Oct. 3.....	13	0
Pittsburgh, Annapolis, Oct. 10.....	6	13
Penn., Philadelphia, Oct. 17.....	6	13
Western Res., Annapolis, Oct. 24.....	48	0
North Carolina A. and M., Annapolis, Oct. 31.....	16	14
Fordham, Annapolis, Nov. 7.....	21	0
Colby, Annapolis, Nov. 14.....	31	21
Totals.....	141	61

Army, it is thus seen, has been scored against by only two teams, while Navy has had to yield runs to all but three of its adversaries. Navy has lost two games, Army has been always victor. In giving the point totals, we should not be considered as regarding them as conclusive evidence of gridiron superiority for, as was remarked by a football expert in our last issue, Navy could have won by a larger margin than 21 to 0 against Fordham on Nov. 7 if it had desired, even to the extent of amassing a fifty or sixty point total. Other experts have pointed out that some teams have held back in certain matches when they have felt they "had" their opponents, for two reasons; first, not to overwork the team and sustain possible injuries, and second, to furnish their antagonists in the great match of the year with the temptation to hold them cheaply. That both Service teams have held back somewhat in their matches against minor elevens is to be assumed, if one considers the tactics of the coaches of to-day; hence, it would be going too far to assert that point totals should be taken as the factor decisively determining the victor in the big match between the Academies on Nov. 28 at Franklin Field. The teams have not played a common antagonist this season and consequently it has been impossible to "get a line" on them by comparison. In the series between the Academies Navy leads with nine games won to eight won by Army.

Army won last year by springing some surprises on the team from the Severn. If the burnt child dreads the fire, it may be that Navy is prepared to prevent a second surprise this year and is developing something in the nature of a surprise itself. It will be recalled that in our account of the Army victory at the Polo Field, New York city, last year, we quoted one disgusted Navy sympathizer as inveighing against the over-confidence of the midshipmen in the virtue of kicking a goal from the field to secure a victory, and thereupon we remarked (it was nearly a week after the sad event or the glorious event, just as one looks at it): "Since 1908 Navy has made all its wins by booting the pigskin over the goal posts, and also, when defeated, has saved itself from a shutout in the same manner. By this time evidently the sentiment in Annapolis is that in football as elsewhere it is not safe to carry all one's eggs in one basket. That this will result in an entire new shaping of Navy's style of game in 1914 there can be little doubt among those who know the versatility of that band of gridiron gladiators. Hence if the rules suffer no material change in the annual revision, one may expect to see a radically different game put up by the Annapolis footballists when the Academy clash comes around next year, and so much dependence will not be placed upon goal kicking."

Because some observers have come away from the games at Annapolis with the feeling that Navy is not showing a new line of goods, but is trying to drum up trade with the same old samples, it is no reason for believing that Navy is not going to try to live up to our prophecy in respect to the egg basket. Simply because it has not laid its cards out for everybody around the table to see, it should not be inferred that Navy is not holding some pretty high pasteboards. Another thing should be taken into consideration in discussing Navy's chances, and that is that next Saturday it will be back on the famous Franklin Field, where it has won its most dazzling triumphs, and where it may be expected to mobilize all the inspiring memories of "Babe" Brown, Dalton and other mighty warriors who have lent glory to the football career of the midshipmen. Stirring recol-

lections ought to nerve the Army also for in sight of the walls of old Penn some of its greatest victories have been won albeit they have been somewhat dimmed by the string of Navy triumphs. Three straight wins on Franklin Field are enough, one would think, to make the Annapolis team believe that when their West Point opponents swing through the gates they will be already depressed by the ghosts of recent defeats that are likely to hang around the famous old gridiron, but Navy's adherents should remember that youth is little susceptible to ghostly influences and is largely moved by the impulse suggested by Longfellow's injunction, "Act in the living present."

FORERUNNERS OF THE ARMY-NAVY GAME.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 17, 1914.

"Fellows, every man in the regiment has to be in the game with the Army. It's not the eleven that is to play that game. Every one of the 900 midshipmen must be in it, and not the team only." This is one of the characteristic speeches that the cheer leader, Mdn. R. M. Parkinson, makes almost every evening after supper in the smoking room, in Bancroft Hall, to the members of the corps of midshipmen who gather there in the few minutes between the end of the evening meal and the bugle call for study hours. These addresses have been supplemented by speeches from time to time by officers and coaches, among the former being Lieut. Comdr. B. B. Wygant and Lieut. Albert M. Cohen, U.S.N. From Plebe to First Classman the whole corps of midshipmen is "behind the team."

NAVY SONGS FOR THE ARMY-NAVY GAME.

Following are extracts from the songs the midshipmen are practicing for the Army-Navy football game:

Tune: "It's a Long Way to Tipperary."

I.
It's a long way to Philadelphia,
It's a long way to go,
We have come here to beat the Army
With the best old team we know.
Fight, team! We're all behind you,
Smash them hard and square,
It's a long, long way to Army's goal line,
But Navy's right there.
It's a short way to Army's goal line,
Watch the Navy team go
Smashing straight over the Army's goal line
With the Army's team in tow.
Gangway, Army, Army gray-legs,
Right down we'll bear,
It's a short, straight course to Army's goal line
And victory lies there.
It's a long way to Hudson River,
It's a sad way for you,
It's a long way up to Hudson River,
Back to West Point so blue.
Good-bye Army Kadets, farewell West Point gray,
It's a long, sad way to Hudson River,
So hike on your way.

II.
Navy team, Navy team, you must follow the ball,
Hit 'em hard, hit 'em low.
You must get there, that's all.
Get the jump on them every play.
Now you're under way,
We must sink the Army gray.
Oh Navy team, Navy team,
Can't you hear us all yell?
We are all with you now
And are cheering like h—
There must be victory for the fighting Navee,
For the fighting Navee,
Sink the gray legs, oh you men of the sea.

III.
Watch the ball, watch the ball,
Keep your eye on the ball,
And you'll say Army gray
Will have no chance at all.
Right straight down on the goal we'll sail
While the gray legs quail
As we snow the poor old Army under.
True Navy blue, we're depending on you,
Fight your way every play
And we'll carry it through.
Hey! Army gray, just put about and sail away,
For it's a Navy, a Navy day.
Fight, Navy team! Down with the Army blue!
Make each gain now and carry it through.
Smash through the play of the Black, Gold and Gray,
Fight all the time!
Break up that line!
End run and line buck just roll up the score;
Over their goal line as you have done before.
Get under way and tear up the Army gray,
Make it a big Navy day!
You're here and we're here, so get in the game;
Our Navy team's got the steam that will surely bring fame;
Poor Army has our sympathy,
We hate to do it; but, oh!
"Goodness Gracious Mercy!"
We told you we'd show you some plays that were new;
So when we beat you, you'll say we are the best of the two,
You better stay away from N-A-V-Y, Navy!
You Army gray.
Whoa, Army! Whoa, Army! Whoa, Army gray!
Back to the Hudson, it's not far away.
You're up against a stone wall now—
You've got a long, long way to go to beat the Navy.
It's one yard or two yards or nothing at all,
Because we're right in the gangway when you've got the ball.

But when the big blue team goes smashing through the line
Army gray—Good-night!

Tune: "Anchors Aweigh."

Stand Navy down the field,
Set sail to the sky;
We'll never change our course,
So Army you steer shy-y-y.
Roll up the score Navy;
Anchors weigh!
Sail, Navy, down the field,
And sink the Army—Sink the Army gray.

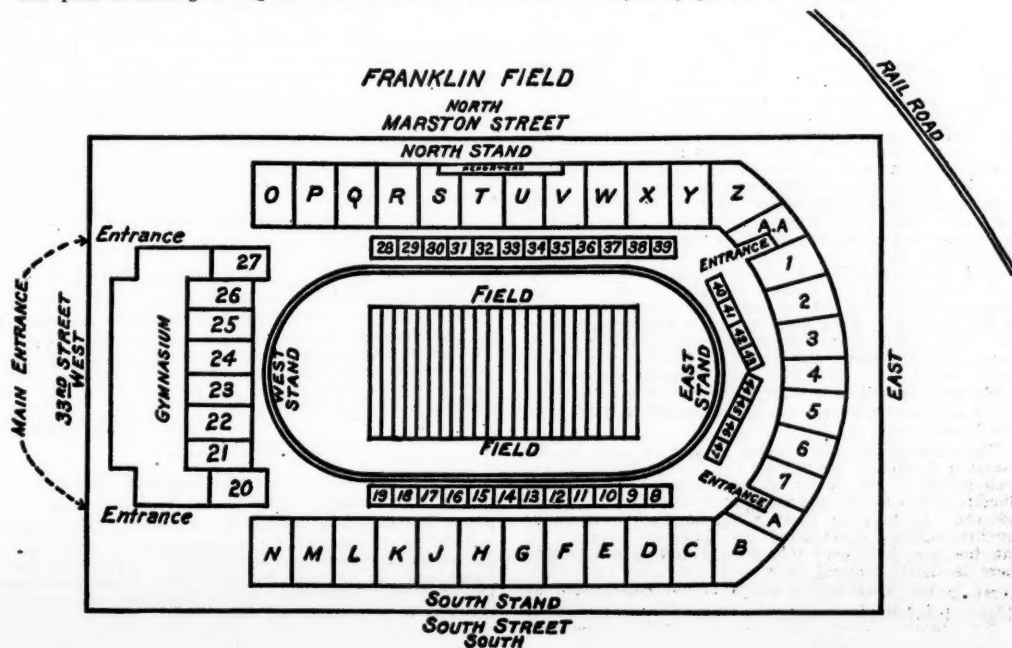
NAVY-CHEERS.

Siren Yell.—Hoo-oo-oo-rah! Hoo-oo-oo-rah! N-A-V-Y!
Nine Raahs.—Ending with N-A-V-Y!
Automobile Yell.—Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! N-a-v-y!
Rah! Navy, Rah! Rah-hoo-rah-hoo-rah! Navy, Rah! Navy-Rah!
Rah! Rah! Navy!
Four "N" Yell.—Navy! Navy! Navy! N-N-N-N-A-A-A-A-V-V-V-V-Y-Y-Y-Y!
Navy, Navy! Navy! Navy! Navy! Navy! Navy!
R-a-y! R-a-y! Hoo-oo-rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah!
Boom ray! Ray! Ray! Ray! Ray! Ray! Boom rah! Rah! Rah!
Rah! Hoo-oo ray! Navy! Navy! Navy!
Yea Team Yell.—N-a-v-y! N-a-v-y! Hoo-rah! Hoo-rah!
U.S.N.A.! Rah! Y-E-A! Y-e-a! Y-e-a Team!
Hoo-ray Yell.—Hoo-ray! Hoo-ray! Hooray! U.S.N.A.!
Navy! Navy! Navy!
Touchdown Yell.—Rah! Rah! This way
Football we play.
U.S.N.A. Rah! Rah! Rah!
Right through we break—
Touchdowns we make—
We leave our wake—
Rah! Rah! Rah!

SCORES OF PAST GAMES.

The scores of past games: 1890—Navy, 24; Army, 0.
1891—Navy, 16; Army, 32. 1892—Navy, 12; Army, 4.
1893—Navy, 6; Army, 4. 1899—Navy, 5; Army, 17.
1900—Navy, 11; Army, 7. 1901—Navy, 5; Army, 11.
1902—Navy, 8; Army, 22. 1903—Navy, 5; Army, 40. 1904—
Navy, 0; Army, 11. 1905—Navy, 6; Army, 6. 1906—Navy,
10; Army, 0. 1907—Navy, 6; Army, 0. 1908—Navy, 4;
Army, 6. 1909—No game.
1910—Navy, 3; Army, 0. 1911—Navy, 3; Army, 0.
1912—Navy, 6; Army, 0. 1913—Navy, 9; Army, 22.
Total games played, eighteen. The Navy has won nine,
the Army eight, and there was one tie.

The plan of seating arrangements at Franklin Field for the Army-Navy game is as follows:



THE WAR IN EUROPE.

A despatch from Bordeaux estimates the average daily war cost to France at \$6,000,000.

A bill was introduced in the House of Commons on Nov. 13 providing for another million men for the British army, to be raised before March 31. This brings the total of the army, not including the territorials, to 2,186,400 officers and men.

By a unanimous vote the British House of Commons Nov. 16 voted an additional loan of \$1,155,000,000 (£235,000,000) and another million soldiers.

The Italian Cabinet Council has sanctioned the extraordinary expenditure of \$80,000,000 for war preparations for the army, which was requested by the new Minister of War, General Zupelli.

The Dutch government's contract with the Vulcan Works, of Stettin, for four torpedoboats has been cancelled. Two of these boats were launched in August and appropriated by the German government. The Dutch boats will now be constructed as soon as possible in Holland.

The German press bureau in New York gave out the following statement: Germany can put 12,000,000 fighting men between the ages of seventeen and forty-five in the field, according to George A. Baumann, an officer in the Landwehr, who compiled the following tabulation from official sources: Active, reserve and Landwehr field army, 4,482,000; new formations now in field, 600,000; reserve formations trained and ready for service, 1,330,000; newly drawn formations, 3,090,000; Landsturm, third reserve, not trained, 2,500,000; total, 12,002,000.

A Reuter's report from Vienna states that 731 officers and 79,314 men are prisoners of war in Austrian concentration camps.

According to the Berlin newspapers, as reported in a Reuter despatch, eight members of German princely families have died on the battlefield. They include a nephew of the Emperor Prince Max, of Hesse, three Princes of Lippe, one Prince of Waldeck, one Prince of Reuss, and two Princes of Meiningen. Six of them were between the ages of eighteen and twenty-two. The youngest lieutenant in the Prussian army is Werner Kubushock, who is only sixteen and one-half years old. According to the Breslauer Zeitung, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant on a Belgian battlefield.

According to an estimate given by Premier Asquith in the House of Commons, Nov. 13, British casualties in the war up to Oct. 31 were approximately 57,000 men of all ranks. It includes the missing, most of whom are probably alive as prisoners of war. This total for about nine weeks of the war, for the British expeditionary force got into action toward the end of August, is at the rate of about 25,000 a month. The Westminster Gazette declares: "The record is not greater than was expected by those in the best position to know. Bearing in mind the heavy character of the fighting, the number of casualties cannot be said to be surprising. To get the number of dead we would not be far wrong if we divided by ten. In addition to these casualties there is the wastage by sickness, though up to the present this happily has been inconsiderable." An analysis of further official casualty lists up to Nov. 11, in so far as they relate to the officers of the British regiments on active service, has been supplied by a correspondent of the Daily News as follows: Killed, 682; wounded, 1,384; missing or prisoners, 354; total, 2,420. Of the officers killed five were generals, twenty colonels, sixty-one majors, 222 captains and 374 lieutenants.

A Japanese military report received in Peking Nov. 12 sets forth that the casualties to the Japanese army before Tsing-tao were something over 1,500. According to reports from Tsing-tao itself, received before the German wireless ceased operating, this number does not represent the correct total. The British lost twelve men killed and sixty-one men wounded. The Japanese recital indicates that the German losses were small because the garrison surrendered as soon as the Japanese infantry stormed the trenches.

The Province of Ontario is to give 100,000 pounds of evaporated apples to the men of the British navy, and a similar contribution to the Belgian relief funds. The Belgian Consul, M. Prudhomme, states that 150 carloads of clothing and supplies for Belgium beyond the capacity of the three vessels recently loaded will go forward on another steamer.

The Figaro prints the first information given out in Paris regarding the French navy. It points out that the fleet is not only taking an active part in the blockading of all the Austrian and German squadrons and in the protection of commercial traffic on the high seas, but is also lending valuable assistance to the Allied forces in Belgium. The French battleships have contributed a force of 6,000 fusiliers and 2,000 gunners, together with a great number of naval guns. The naval brigade, under command of Admiral Ronarch, played a part in the stand of the Allied forces at Dixmude. A great number of naval aviators and engineers have also been placed at the disposal of the commander of the land forces.

A new British gun for use against aircraft is reported by the London Field as in use by the expeditionary force in France and also ready for use along the east and south coasts of England and throughout London. The gun is the product of the Vickers works, throw a six-pound shell over a range of five miles, weighs about 1,500 pounds and has a recoil equivalent to about twelve tons. It can be adjusted instantly to any point horizontally or to any vertical range up to about seventy degrees.

Admiral John Hay, senior officer of the British navy, born in 1827, in a letter to the Times protesting against the retirement of Prince Louis of Battenberg, describes the Prince as being the most uniformly successful handler of ships and squadrons, when during so many years of maneuvers it was found impossible to keep him in a tight place.

Of the divisional commanders of British cavalry now in the field, Major General Allenby, the senior, is fifty-three, Major Gen. Julian Byng is fifty-two, and Major Gen. Hubert Gough forty-four. The last named has received special promotion. In the artillery, engineers and infantry those specially promoted and their ages are Major Generals Landon and Wilson, fifty-five; Major Generals Horne and Wing, fifty-three; Major Gens. Sir David Henderson and Bulfin, fifty-two; Major General Haldane, fifty-one, and Major General Hunter-Weston, fifty.

The final prohibition act, issued by the Russian government, took effect on Nov. 14. It is the last of three distinct liquor reforms, the first curtailing the sale of vodka and the second abolishing it absolutely. The third measure extends the prohibition to every form of alcoholic drink in all portions of the empire under martial law. Cities included under the prohibition are Odessa,

Warsaw, Moscow, Kiev and virtually all cities of Western Russia. According to a Petrograd despatch to the London Times "Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian commander-in-chief, has overridden the decision of the Council of Ministers favoring the sale of beer and light wines, and has now ordered that wherever martial law prevails, the sale of alcoholic drinks of any kind shall be forbidden. This decision was taken because drinking among officers quartered at remote places had not ceased."

The rations of the allied armies as given in L'illustration, Paris, are as follows: The Belgian soldier receives Army bread (pain de munition), 750 gr.; salt, 30 gr.; coffee, 24 gr.; beef, 250 gr. (including bones); potatoes, 1,000 gr.; butter or fat, 20 gr.; bacon, 10 gr. The minimum ration of the French soldier per diem, which is augmented at the discretion of the proper authorities, is as follows: Bread, 750 gr., or biscuit, 600 gr.; salt, 20 gr.; sugar, 35 gr.; coffee, 28 gr., or tea, 4 gr.; rice, 40 gr.; dried beans, 30 gr.; fresh vegetables, 30 gr., or a 100 of vegetables; fresh meat, 500 gr. (including 125 gr. at most of bone); lard, 35 gr.

It appears that an extraordinarily fine collection of photographs of almost every inch of the Rheims Cathedral has been preserved. These photographs were taken by a native of Rheims, who has made the architecture and adornments of the Cathedral his hobby in life, and there can be no doubt that when the necessary money has been collected it will be possible to restore with the most minute accuracy all that has been burned or shot away.

An eye-witness describes the heroic Germans as advancing in five separate attacks on the British trenches in closed masses and singing "Die Wacht am Rhine," and how the British troops waited until the Germans had come to a very close range before opening fire with rifles and maxims. "The spectacle of these devoted men chanting a national song as they marched on to certain death was inspiring. It was at the same time pitiable." Another account states that each attack was made by a different regiment.

In the London Review of Reviews Mr. R. Higgs suggests that the best recognition England could give of the heroic sacrifices of Belgium, by which she has so profited, would be to send a peace army, raised, paid and equipped by England, to provide next year's harvest for the Belgians. A similar proposal is made by Mr. Lathbury in the "Nineteenth Century and After," wherein he says: "The continuous and repeated sacrifices made by this heroic little nation have gone far to save England from a similar fate, and it will be for England to bear this in mind when the conditions of peace come to be settled. The worst losses she has suffered cannot be made good * * * but we can do something to replace her people in their wasted villages and to raise fresh harvests on the soil that the Germans have made a charnel house. To minister to the restoration of her material prosperity will discharge but a small part of what England owes to Belgium. But we shall indeed be a thankless people if we do not see to it that this fraction at least of our debt is not paid to the last farthing."

The following is an extract from a letter written by an officer in one of the British monitors which have been worrying the Germans off the Belgian coast: "We have been 'in action' most days lately, all day, with intervals for cooling the guns. We did 200 with our port gun. We have fired pretty nearly 400 with the other. They shake the ship tremendously; everything rattles down. A Taube tried bombs on us yesterday, but had no luck. * * * To-day another ship suddenly hoisted the 'Turn to port' flag and we zigzagged about like anything. She had had two torpedoes let off at her! The scene ashore to-day was appalling. We were told of some 'spotters' in a church steeple. We had five shots at it with our 6-inch gun at 8,000 yards. The first took the top clean off, the second hit again; one through the roof; only one of the five missed and that grazed the side! They say we wiped out a general and his staff to-day!"

Describing the camp of Indian soldiers, the London Times says: "Some of our Indian soldiers are now encamped in the New Forest, and their presence has given to a usually quiet and sedate country road the appearance of a Derby Day. There are huge blue motor monsters from Bournemouth disgorging their freight of people, cars and cabs are ranged in serried ranks by the roadside, pedestrians struggle and crane their necks. Everybody is staring over a hedge, and that at one of the most fascinating of imaginable spectacles. If one came on this camp quite unawares one might believe that it was all a romantic dream in which Jasper Petulengro and Tawno Chikno and a great following of their peoples had come to life again. The white tents and the lithe brown figures in front of them, with just here and there a touch of outlandish color, the gray, curling smoke from many fires, the smell of the wood smoke and the pots cooking over it, the stamping and neighing of the tethered mules—all these things make at a first glance a strangely gipsy-like picture."

A French artilleryman has this description of a battery in action: "We have 6,500 meters to cover, half of which we do on horseback. Then the lieutenant orders us to dismount, so as not to be seen. Thus we arrive within fifty yards of the crest of the hill. Our section takes up its position, we unlimber the guns, and the horses are sent to the rear, very near us because the position is critical. Shells are falling to the right and left of us everywhere, without doing us any harm. We wait for the right moment to drag the guns to the crest of the hill and shoot at sight. At last! we are going to enjoy the sight. After a good quarter of an hour the lieutenant, from his post of observation, gives the signal. A moment later the guns are on the crest. Then we perceive coming out from a wood dense masses of Germans. The infantry in the trenches opens fire, and then the lieutenant shouts, 'Correction 16! Au collimateur chacun sa part! A obus a balles par 10; Fauchez double! 2,400 mètres.' And then the storm breaks, carrying death into the German ranks. We see the gaps made by the explosions in the columns. They close up their ranks; new gaps are made. Our orders follow each other rapidly, 2,300 meters—2,200 meters—2,000 meters—1,500 meters. Their ranks waver, they hesitate. Our infantry finishes the work, and then it is a rout. The German attack has failed, and the German losses are estimated at 8,000 men, killed and wounded."

The country in which some of the actions in the northern theater of the war on the French frontier have been fought is cut up by numberless ditches and small rivulets which render the movements of attacking troops difficult. In between these watercourses the Germans and the Allies constructed an amazing network of trenches, and it is over this scarred and graven terrain that the battle surged, now this way and now that. There is not a streamlet which is not commanded at almost point-blank range by entrenchments; and it

follows that when infantry seeks to storm a hostile position and is called upon in doing so to cross brooks and ditches under murderous fire its losses are on a wholesale scale. The Germans did their utmost to cope with the problem in the thorough and scientific manner which is characteristic of them. Their troops were provided with what are described as "table-tops," that is to say, light, roughly constructed, but strong wooden devices which can be thrown across these narrow rivulets and used as bridges. They rushed forward under fire, using these things as shelter, and the front ranks having thus bridged the obstacle a "rush" followed which usually ended in appalling slaughter.

The enlistment in the Indian Gurkha regiments, now serving with the British troops in France and Belgium, is largely hereditary, the Gurkhas having served continuously in the Indian army for nearly a century, and have rendered most loyal and conspicuous service to the British Crown. After their final subjugation in 1849 the Sikhs took service in the British army in large numbers and took an active part in the suppression of the Indian mutiny. The Sikhs are tall and usually handsome men, wearing their hair and beards at full length. Gurkhas, on the other hand, are short and sturdy men, possessed of great strength and endurance, and most dogged fighters.

The London Army and Navy Gazette is engaged in the laudable attempt to encourage a Mark Tapley spirit among its readers, saying: "A recent dismal sermon by an eminent Churchman was followed promptly by a spread of the disaffection in South Africa, and those who best know that country would not be ready to deny that the two circumstances might be connected. The flood of depression which damped the spirit of England in what was absurdly called 'the black week'—nearly fourteen years ago—not only caused our then enemies to believe that they were going to have a triumph, but caused a feeling of anger and contempt in the army in the field which it has never forgotten. The army was cheerful enough in the so-called 'black week'; it was the comfortable citizens of England whose hearts fell into their boots. Therefore, oh, countrymen, be cheerful. Fear not the big guns which mounted on pontoons are to destroy your white cliffs, nor fear the Zeppelins which fly by night, sometimes to their own destruction. Or if you must fear them, keep your dismal feelings to yourself. Look cheerful and speak cheerful words, and so be worthy of your very cheerful army."

LETTERS FROM A LADY IN ENGLAND.

Following are further extracts from letters received by an officer of our Navy from a lady in England, who is a university teacher and also a member of the "Ambulance and Nursing Classes" movement, active in relief work for wounded British soldiers:

"One of the survivors of the Cressy disaster was crossing one of our public streets to-night as I passed through town. He was quickly recognized, a crowd gathered around him and everyone sang the national anthem. The modest jack tar was overwhelmed and scrambled into a tram car to escape any more ovation."

"I had been to a big war meeting at which Martin Harvey, the well known English actor, had been speaking on the war—a studied yet distinctly moving speech given with all the histrionic effect that so clever an actor can employ. There were several Crimean and South African veterans on the platform, and one of the old heroes returned a vote of thanks in the broadest of homely Yorkshire dialects. A touch of unstudied native eloquence ran through the old man's speech which the actor must have envied from the bottom of his heart. The old man had been at Rorke's Drift; he told the story of the death of the Prince Imperial, the son of the exiled Empress Eugenie."

"Ah want ter speak to the mothers. That there young lad, 'e went to 'is mother an' 'e says: 'Mother, England gave thee and me an' dad a 'ome, when we was turned aht o' France. Now's my chance to do something for England. Will yer let me go?'"

"An' she says: 'Go, lad'—that big lady—an' 'im 'er honly son! All o' yer knows what happened. They brot that there young lad back dead, but what did they find?—them as picked up 'is dead body? Eighteen assegai wounds, all in front, an' ah says to ye mothers 'ere to-night, mothers with one son, per'aps mothers with ten sons, say to 'em: 'Go lads, fight for the land that's given ye all!'"

"The effect of the old soldier's talk was wonderful and indescribable. It came straight from the heart."

"London in these days is a city of darkness. All the brilliant electric signs have been extinguished, thoroughfares are in total darkness, windows heavily curtained, and a fleet of aeroplanes in constant readiness to combat a Zeppelin attack from the skies. Our own aviators have vowed to die ramming every German Zeppelin."

"Instructions have been received from the education committee to have all history and geography instruction in schools on the war; children are to be given a thorough grasp of the whole question, the causes, danger of Prussian militarism, etc. Patriotic songs and poetry are to be learned to the exclusion of others. All needlework lessons are to be devoted to making garments for dependents of the fighters at the front. Little sacrifices by the children are encouraged. At some schools, a weekly collection is taken 1/2d per head, which the child must save from her own pocket money. Such monies buy material to sew up into useful garments for needy ones."

ONE OF OUR FAULTS.

San Francisco, Nov. 5, 1914.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

To-day while rowing astern of an Army transport I noticed a signboard bearing this elaborate warning:

"This vessel has twin screws. Keep clear of blades." A short distance away lay a liner with the inscription, "Twin screw. Keep clear."

There's a lesson in it.

GEORGE STEUNENBERG.

The Round Table, a quarterly review of the politics of the British Empire, published by Macmillan and Company, has issued a special war number. Its contents include an account of the outbreak of the war, and a discussion of the cause of the war; also articles on "Germany and the German Spirit," "The Austrian-Serbian Dispute," "Lombard Street in the War" and other articles germane to the subject of war.

We published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Sept. 26 a statement giving to W. B. Cushing, then lieutenant commander, the credit heretofore awarded to Capt. Lamberton Lorraine, of the British service, for saving the lives of a portion of the crew of the *Virginus* held as prisoners in Santiago de Cuba and set apart by the Spanish Governor, Burriel, for early execution. As our statements concerning Cushing's action in this matter have been questioned we would refer for proof of the facts to an article by Charles W. Stewart on William Barker Cushing which appeared in the proceedings of the U.S. Naval Institute in 1912. The official story of Cushing and his efficient and forcible protest against further execution of the *Virginus* prisoners is told in the House Report No. 781, Forty-third Congress, First Session, and in Rear Admiral Chadwick's "Relations of the United States and Spain; Diplomacy." The detailed story is given in Stewart's article. The *Virginus* carried a crew of fifty-two men and had 103 passengers. Of these 102 survivors were received on the U.S.S. *Juniata* Dec. 18 and landed in New York Dec. 29, 1873. They owed their lives entirely to the prompt and vigorous action of Cushing, for as the Congressional committee referred to reported, Sir Lambton Lorraine "at no time interposed in behalf of any American citizen, except 'to beg of His Excellency, Burriel, the exercise of clemency to all,' limiting his interposition to British subjects. In spite of the action of Lorraine, for which he has received undue credit, further execution of the *Virginus* prisoners took place, of which not less than sixteen are reported to have been British subjects. In an interview with Burriel, in which the dominant personality of Cushing was shown in the most marked manner, the Governor was told by Cushing that if he intended to shoot another one of the *Virginus* prisoners he must first have all the women and children removed from the city of Santiago de Cuba, for he would certainly take the place. 'It was a grand sight,' says an eye-witness, when Cushing 'stood up and looked 'The Butcher' down.' There were no more executions, for as Cushing had declared to the Governor if any more prisoners were executed he would open fire on the Governor's palace, as he certainly would have done. When the Navy Department heard that Cushing had gone to Santiago without orders they telegraphed to Braine at the New York Navy Yard: 'For God's sake hurry on to Santiago de Cuba. We are afraid that Cushing will do something.' And Cushing did something before Braine could get there.

The question as to whether the Washington Corral of the Military Order of the Carabao will hold its annual dinner this year will probably be settled at a meeting of the officials of the organization to be held Nov. 21. On Nov. 7 the corral decided to give its usual dinner and committees were appointed, but at another meeting, on Nov. 14, this action was reconsidered and it was decided to hold the matter in abeyance until the next meeting. As a matter of fact many members are in a very embarrassing situation. In view of the unpleasant developments of the last dinner, when the singing of the Filipino song offended the President, they fear that something might take place at the dinner this year which might not meet with the approval of the Chief Magistrate. It would be almost impossible to hold a dinner at which, in the discussion of military topics, no reference would be made to the European war. Even if such reference were made by civilian speakers it is feared that the Order might be held responsible, as the affair would be conducted by Army and Navy officers. Then the question as to whether the President should be invited is said to be a very vexing one to the officers of the corral. It might prove embarrassing for him to refuse, and if he should not be invited some of the officers fear that the President would infer that the Army and Navy is unfriendly to his Administration. Some of the officers in the Order have called attention to the fact that the President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and that even in their social affairs he should be treated as such. It has been urged that much of the semi-official character of the affair could be avoided if a private dinner was given at the Army and Navy Club, instead of a public banquet at the New Willard Hotel, as has been the policy of the Washington Corral in recent years. This plan will probably be adopted if the dinner is not altogether abandoned. If the affair is held at the Army and Navy Club it is altogether probable that there will be no guests. Even the press may be excluded from the dinner.

With a polite reference to "the old ladies who write nice English in the editorial columns of the Evening Post, but who are sadly lacking red blood corpuscles," the New Yorker Herold, replying to some statements in the Post, says: "Everybody knows that the 'terrible losses on sea,' of which the Post speaks, are not the fifth part of those of the English. In the three months of the war the German navy has created a splendid record. As to the losses on land, no one in Germany doubts that war is bloody. The difference between the Germans and their opponents is that these dare not publish their list of losses, while the Germans do. The English at first gave out the number of dead, wounded and missing, but now they restrict their publicity to officers only. This war denotes a fateful hour in the history of the German race. It will not be a half-fought war with an inconclusive peace, but it will be a war to the last. The Evening Post cannot understand the heroic spirit of the Germans, especially not of those remaining behind in their usual daily occupations, and of the women. The sacrifices of the latter, their devotion to the great cause of their country and their brave endurance in this most terrible war will ever form a most glorious chapter in the history of German womanhood. The German women have not changed since Tacitus's time, when he described, in the seventh, eighth and nineteenth chapters of his 'Germania,' how they behaved during a war, how they would exhort their men not to yield to the enemy and that they ever insisted on being near when a battle was to be fought. The German nation can win and will win, because the men at the front know that their womankind is with heart and soul in this war."

The inquiry as to whether Lieut. A. F. W. Macmanus, U.S.A., retired, quartermaster at Fort Logan H. Roots, has authority to act as summary court, or to appoint another officer as such, has been forwarded to the Judge Advocate General, who holds that as Lieutenant Macmanus does not exercise command he is not authorized to appoint a summary court. In the opinion of the Judge Advocate General Capt. Solomon P. Vestal, U.S.A., retired, may under the Act of Nov. 3, 1893,

upon his own application be detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Mt. Tamalpais Military Academy, and in addition to such duties he may be detailed by the same order to the same duty at the Hitchcock Military Academy.

An English child being asked what the initials "K.C.B.," following the name of Field Marshal Earl Roberts, meant, answered "Known commonly as Bobs." It was this affectionate appellation by which England's great soldier was known that did much to bring him in touch with the hearts of the people. Over his bier even the Germans unite with his countrymen in his praise. The universal recognition of his sterling manhood, his unselfish and self-sacrificing patriotism, his kindness and generosity of spirit and his sincerely religious character are the best answer to those who seek to make it appear that the military profession is a demoralizing one. Nothing can be further from the truth and no proclamation to the contrary sought to be made with the aid of ink bottles and fog horn declarations will ever have any popular acceptance. The fame of such men as Roberts, Havelock and others of the British services, and our own Washington, Farragut, Grant, Perry, Lee, Sherman and Jackson rests not alone upon their achievement by land and sea, but on the appreciation of the fact that their experiences such as they were had developed in them the qualities of noble manhood which are best entitled to public recognition. "By their fruits ye shall know them," and no profession which develops such men can be a demoralizing one. Compare them with their snarling detractors and they shine with ambient light. Judged by the test of real character they suffer nothing by comparison with the men of any other calling in life; not even with those whose high calling is assumed to entitle them to public esteem. A Berlin newspaper, the *Lokal Anzeiger*, says of Lord Roberts: "On the occasion of the death of Lord Roberts the whole German press expresses itself alike, appreciatively, about the fallen enemy. Even in war moments occur when the fighter salutes the enemy with the saber instead of striking him with it. Such a moment has arisen with the departure of Roberts." Earl Roberts is the eighth distinguished officer of the British army and navy to die since the beginning of the war. The list includes Generals Grierson, Franklyn, Kekewich and Carrington.

Rules governing the use of the Panama Canal by belligerent ships were promulgated on Nov. 14 by President Wilson. The rules of the Hague conventions governing the use of neutral ports by belligerents are the basis of the regulations, made to fit the special circumstances surrounding the use of the canal. Belligerent vessels may pass through the canal only on written permission of the canal authorities, may take on no more stores than are absolutely necessary, and fuel and lubricants only in quantities necessary to get them to the next nearest friendly port. Private firms or individuals will not be permitted to furnish supplies. Troops, munitions of war or war materials must not be disembarked or embarked except in case of accident or distress, of which the canal authorities shall be the judge. No belligerent vessel shall remain more than twenty-four hours in the canal waters, but none shall be permitted to depart less than twenty-four hours after the departure of an enemy vessel. Not more than three vessels of any one nation or of allied nations shall be permitted in the canal or its adjacent waters at one time, nor shall the total of such vessels at any time exceed six. Radio apparatus shall not be used except as necessary in connection with canal business. Air craft of belligerents are forbidden to descend or arise in the jurisdiction of the United States. Three British cruisers, the *Berwick*, *Lancaster* and *Suffolk*, were reported off Colon on Nov. 15 waiting to pass through the canal and join the British Pacific squadron. The canal was temporarily closed owing to an upheaval of the bottom in the Culebra cut.

The athletic authorities of the Naval and Military Academies have agreed upon the same officials that acted last year for the Army-Navy football game in Philadelphia on Nov. 28. They are: Referee, Mr. W. S. Langford, Trinity; umpire, Mr. Al. Sharpe, Yale; head lineman, Mr. Carl Marshall, Harvard. A field judge will also be selected. Among Navy people and others in boxes on the Navy side at Franklin Field will be (in order of box numbers): Rear Admirals C. M. Winslow, 49; L. C. Logan and J. K. Barton, 51; A. Reynolds and G. S. Willits, 52; R. E. Peary, 53; Hugo Osterhaus, 54; Secretary of the Navy, 67; the Vice-President, 68; the President, 69; Capt. W. F. Fullam, 70; Assistant Secretary of Navy, 71; Capt. G. H. Burrage, 72; Rear Admirals Victor Blue and B. A. Fiske, 81; F. F. Fletcher, 82; Capt. W. S. Benson, 83; Rear Admiral Jacob Strauss and Engr-in-Chief R. C. Griffin, 84; Major Gen. George Barnett and Civil Engr. H. R. Stanford, 85; Chief Constr. R. M. Watt and Rear Admiral W. B. Caperton, 86; Col. R. M. Thompson, 89; Rear Admirals C. J. Boush and F. E. Beatty, 91; R. F. Nicholson and A. C. Dillingham, 92; C. F. Goodrich and Capt. H. S. Knapp, 93; Rear Admiral J. N. Hemphill, Capt. Ridley McLean and F. A. Wilner, 94. Among others in the boxes on the Navy side will be many U.S. Senators and Representatives. The University of Pennsylvania authorities announced on Nov. 19, says a Philadelphia despatch, that they would employ drastic measures to prevent tickets for the Army-Navy game from falling into the hands of speculators. They would buy every ticket possible from speculators at the advanced price and compel the person to whom the ticket originally was sold to pay the difference. The original buyer's name will be placed on the "blacklist." George E. Nitzsche, who is in charge of the distribution of the tickets, said that every ticket sent out by the University would be recorded and the name of the purchaser placed beside the number of the ticket.

Santa Claus left for Honolulu, Guam and Manila on the transport *Thomas*, which departed from San Francisco Nov. 5. According to reports received at the War Department the usual variety of presents for the folks in Uncle Sam's over-the-sea possessions were carried on the transport. They range from dainty little packages of jewelry carried in a safe to pianos. There were plenty of often poorly packed boxes containing jars of mother's jam for her boy in the islands, and other homemade goodies. The *Thomas* arrived at Honolulu on Nov. 14 and Santa Claus is due in Guam on Nov. 22. His date of arrival in Manila is Dec. 2, but this is not too early for him to reach many of the outlying posts and inland

stations in the islands. The Santa Claus from the Philippines left Manila on the transport *Sherman*, Nov. 15. He is due at Honolulu Dec. 4 and will arrive at San Francisco Dec. 12, which does not give him any more time than he needs to reach New York and eastern cities. The next transport either to the islands or to the States departs too late for Santa Claus to reach his destination before Christmas Eve.

Various insinuating attempts are being made to persuade our Government to take a hand in the European imbroglio, the latest in the form of a letter to the New York Times from Lord Channing of Wellingborough, who asks for a pronouncement upon violations of The Hague international compact and unlawful policy of terrorism. Lord Channing is a member of the well known Channing family of Boston. Lord Channing was born in the United States, and his father was the Rev. W. H. Channing, chaplain of the House of Representatives during the Civil War and a close friend of President Lincoln. He has been for twenty-five years a member of the British Parliament, and for the last three years a member of the House of Lords, having been created first Baron of Wellingborough in 1912. He is president of the British National Peace Congress.

Through new specifications prepared by the U.S. Forest Service for ax, sledge, adz, pick and other hickory handles, the Panama Canal authorities have recently purchased large quantities of this class of material for one-fourth less than formerly paid, and at the same time are getting just as serviceable stock. The War and Navy Departments, as well as the Panama Canal Commission, have adopted these specifications, which were prepared primarily for the use of the various branches of the Federal Government. Subsequently, however, they have been approved by the trade, both manufacturers and dealers, and adopted by several of the leading railroads. The new rules are the result of a long study of the subject, covering exhaustive strength tests, investigations of the growth of hickory, processes of manufacture and market conditions.

A correspondent asks us to give warning of the activities of an individual who claims to be the brother of a Navy officer, the son of the president of a trust company, and to have high connections outside and inside the Service. He has been getting Navy officers to endorse checks which were later returned marked "No funds" or "No account." "He goes about the country seemingly studying his victims," writes our correspondent, "inducing friends of his family to endorse his checks. Commercial inquiry brings the information that he is a single man and of no property. Other advices are that he is mentally unbalanced." It is added that some two months ago he induced a Navy officer at Philadelphia to accept a check for \$50, which proved worthless, and recently a Navy officer at Puget Sound was "stuck" for \$100.

The eruption of a volcano observed by Comdr. H. J. Ziegemeier, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. *Denver*, has been reported as follows: "On the morning of Oct. 29 large volumes of smoke were seen ascending from a small mountain to the northeast of the city of Leon, Nicaragua. That night the flame was very large and continuous. It was ascertained that the eruption was from a small mountain known as Cerro Negro. While it is in the neighborhood of several active volcanoes and close to the extinct Rota, it has never shown any signs of activity. The volcano now is in very active and continuous eruption. During the daytime clouds of smoke are ascending, darkening that part of the horizon with a heavy cloud-like effect, and at night it shows like a brilliant flame arising from a furnace."

Commenting on Mr. Daniels's administration of the Navy Department, the Philadelphia Public Ledger says: "Why is a Service which ought to be popular, which has been popular, losing its attractions for adventurous American young men? The conclusion that the exploitation by the Secretary of his own curious ideas is mainly the cause is apparently irresistible. A landsman usually makes a mess of it when he intervenes in maritime affairs of any kind. Mr. Daniels seems to have disregarded the advice of the experts he might have consulted and to have gone ahead making rules of varying degrees of absurdity. Take his idea that the Navy should be a floating university. He has put it into operation without authority from Congress, and equally without getting the results he anticipated."

A satisfactory test has been made at Indian Head of an anti-aircraft gun. Kites were employed and the records made by the new gun in demolishing the flying targets are so gratifying that it has been adopted and will be made part of the armament of the new torpedo-boat destroyers. There will be two of the anti-aircraft guns on each destroyer. Just what the character of this new type of gun is will not be known until the guns are ready to be installed on the destroyers. It is known that it is automatic and uses shells with night and day tracers. It is supposed that it will throw high explosive shells which when they burst will scatter shrapnel at considerable distance so as to give the gun a wide range.

When the U.S. troops withdraw from Vera Cruz they will bring with them some million dollars of customs which have been collected by the American authorities. At the State Department it was admitted that neither of the factions are entitled to recognition at present. Despatches of Nov. 20 indicate that Carranza is preparing to occupy Vera Cruz if it is evacuated by General Funston on Nov. 23. It is thought that at Vera Cruz he could resist Villa's superior forces for some time. He could occupy the intrenchments built by General Funston.

The New York Sun of Sunday, Nov. 15, reports a three-column interview with Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., on the subject of our unpreparedness for war. As General Wood simply calls attention to the statements made by him in official reports, his remarks do not violate the order prescribing silence.

W. S. Isham is with us again and is insisting upon another test of his high explosive shells. The Government has already spent \$250,000 in experimenting with high explosive shells and special types of guns with low muzzle velocity. Mr. Isham is to have another trial.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

A despatch from Bordeaux estimates the average daily war cost to France at \$6,000,000.

A bill was introduced in the House of Commons on Nov. 13 providing for another million men for the British army, to be raised before March 31. This brings the total of the army, not including the territorials, to 2,186,400 officers and men.

By a unanimous vote the British House of Commons Nov. 16 voted an additional loan of \$1,155,000,000 (£235,000,000) and another million soldiers.

The Italian Cabinet Council has sanctioned the extraordinary expenditure of \$80,000,000 for war preparations for the army, which was requested by the new Minister of War, General Zupelli.

The Dutch government's contract with the Vulcan Works, of Stettin, for four torpedoboats has been cancelled. Two of these boats were launched in August and appropriated by the German government. The Dutch boats will now be constructed as soon as possible in Holland.

The German press bureau in New York gave out the following statement: Germany can put 12,000,000 fighting men between the ages of seventeen and forty-five in the field, according to George A. Baumann, an officer in the Landwehr, who compiled the following tabulation from official sources: Active, reserve and Landwehr field army, 4,482,000; new formations now in field, 600,000; reserve formations trained and ready for service, 1,330,000; newly drawn formations, 3,090,000; Landsturm, third reserve, not trained, 2,500,000; total, 12,002,000.

A Reuter's report from Vienna states that 731 officers and 79,314 men are prisoners of war in Austrian concentration camps.

According to the Berlin newspapers, as reported in a Reuter despatch, eight members of German princely families have died on the battlefield. They include a nephew of the Emperor Prince Max, of Hesse, three Princes of Lippe, one Prince of Waldeck, one Prince of Reuss, and two Princes of Meiningen. Six of them were between the ages of eighteen and twenty-two. The youngest lieutenant in the Prussian army is Werner Kubushock, who is only sixteen and one-half years old. According to the Breslauer Zeitung, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant on a Belgian battlefield.

According to an estimate given by Premier Asquith in the House of Commons, Nov. 13, British casualties in the war up to Oct. 31 were approximately 57,000 men of all ranks. It includes the missing, most of whom are probably alive as prisoners of war. This total for about nine weeks of the war, for the British expeditionary force got into action toward the end of August, is at the rate of about 25,000 a month. The Westminster Gazette declares: "The record is not greater than was expected by those in the best position to know. Bearing in mind the heavy character of the fighting, the number of casualties cannot be said to be surprising. To get the number of dead we would not be far wrong if we divided by ten. In addition to these casualties there is the wastage by sickness, though up to the present this happily has been inconsiderable." An analysis of further official casualty lists up to Nov. 11, in so far as they relate to the officers of the British regiments on active service, has been supplied by a correspondent of the Daily News as follows: Killed, 682; wounded, 1,384; missing or prisoners, 354; total, 2,420. Of the officers killed five were generals, twenty colonels, sixty-one majors, 222 captains and 374 lieutenants.

A Japanese military report received in Peking Nov. 12 sets forth that the casualties to the Japanese army before Tsing-tao were something over 1,500. According to reports from Tsing-tao itself, received before the German wireless ceased operating, this number does not represent the correct total. The British lost twelve men killed and sixty-one men wounded. The Japanese recital indicates that the German losses were small because the garrison surrendered as soon as the Japanese infantry stormed the trenches.

The Province of Ontario is to give 100,000 pounds of evaporated apples to the men of the British navy, and a similar contribution to the Belgian relief funds. The Belgian Consul, M. Prudhomme, states that 150 carloads of clothing and supplies for Belgium beyond the capacity of the three vessels recently loaded will go forward on another steamer.

The Figaro prints the first information given out in Paris regarding the French navy. It points out that the fleet is not only taking an active part in the blockading of all the Austrian and German squadrons and in the protection of commercial traffic on the high seas, but is also lending valuable assistance to the Allied forces in Belgium. The French battleships have contributed a force of 6,000 fusiliers and 2,000 gunners, together with a great number of naval guns. The naval brigade, under command of Admiral Ronchard, played a part in the stand of the Allied forces at Dixmude. A great number of naval aviators and engineers have also been placed at the disposal of the commander of the land forces.

A new British gun for use against aircraft is reported by the London Field as in use by the expeditionary force in France and also ready for use along the east and south coasts of England and throughout London. The gun is the product of the Vickers works, throw a six-pound shell over a range of five miles, weighs about 1,500 pounds and has a recoil equivalent to about twelve tons. It can be adjusted instantly to any point horizontally or to any vertical range up to about seventy degrees.

Admiral John Hay, senior officer of the British navy, born in 1827, in a letter to the Times protesting against the retirement of Prince Louis of Battenberg, describes the Prince as being the most uniformly successful handler of ships and squadrons, when during so many years of maneuvers it was found impossible to keep him in a tight place.

Of the divisional commanders of British cavalry now in the field, Major General Allenby, the senior, is fifty-three, Major Gen. Julian Byng is fifty-two, and Major Gen. Hubert Gough forty-four. The last named has received special promotion. In the artillery, engineers and infantry those specially promoted and their ages are Major Generals Landon and Wilson, fifty-five; Major Generals Horne and Wing, fifty-three; Major Gens. Sir David Henderson and Bulfin, fifty-two; Major General Haldane, fifty-one, and Major General Hunter-Weston, fifty.

The final prohibition act, issued by the Russian government, took effect on Nov. 14. It is the last of three distinct liquor reforms, the first curtailing the sale of vodka and the second abolishing it absolutely. The third measure extends the prohibition to every form of alcoholic drink in all portions of the empire under martial law. Cities included under the prohibition are Odessa,

Warsaw, Moscow, Kiev and virtually all cities of Western Russia. According to a Petrograd despatch to the London Times "Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian commander-in-chief, has overridden the decision of the Council of Ministers favoring the sale of beer and light wines, and has now ordered that wherever martial law prevails, the sale of alcoholic drinks of any kind shall be forbidden. This decision was taken because drinking among officers quartered at remote places had not ceased."

The rations of the allied armies as given in L'illustration, Paris, are as follows: The Belgian soldier receives Army bread (pain de munition), 750 gr.; salt, 30 gr.; coffee, 24 gr.; beef, 250 gr. (including bones); potatoes, 1,000 gr.; butter or fat, 20 gr.; bacon, 10 gr. The minimum ration of the French soldier per diem, which is augmented at the discretion of the proper authorities, is as follows: Bread, 750 gr., or biscuit, 600 gr.; salt, 20 gr.; sugar, 35 gr.; coffee, 28 gr., or tea, 4 gr.; rice, 40 gr.; dried beans, 30 gr.; fresh vegetables, 30 gr., or a 100 of vegetables; fresh meat, 500 gr. (including 125 gr. at most of bone); lard, 35 gr.

It appears that an extraordinarily fine collection of photographs of almost every inch of the Rheims Cathedral has been preserved. These photographs were taken by a native of Rheims, who has made the architecture and adornments of the Cathedral his hobby in life, and there can be no doubt that when the necessary money has been collected it will be possible to restore with the most minute accuracy all that has been burned or shot away.

An eye-witness describes the heroic Germans as advancing in five separate attacks on the British trenches in closed masses and singing "Die Wacht am Rhine," and how the British troops waited until the Germans had come to a very close range before opening fire with rifles and maxims. "The spectacle of these devoted men chanting a national song as they marched on to certain death was inspiring. It was at the same time pitiable." Another account states that each attack was made by a different regiment.

In the London Review of Reviews Mr. R. Higgs suggests that the best recognition England could give of the heroic sacrifices of Belgium, by which she has so profited, would be to send a peace army, raised, paid and equipped by England, to provide next year's harvest for the Belgians. A similar proposal is made by Mr. Lathbury in the "Nineteenth Century and After," wherein he says: "The continuous and repeated sacrifices made by this heroic little nation have gone far to save England from a similar fate, and it will be for England to bear this in mind when the conditions of peace come to be settled. The worst losses she has suffered cannot be made good * * * but we can do something to replace her people in their wasted villages and to raise fresh harvests on the soil that the Germans have made a charnel house. To minister to the restoration of her material prosperity will discharge but a small part of what England owes to Belgium. But we shall indeed be a thankless people if we do not see to it that this fraction at least of our debt is not paid to the last farthing."

The following is an extract from a letter written by an officer in one of the British monitors which have been worrying the Germans off the Belgian coast: "We have been 'in action' most days lately, all day, with intervals for cooling the guns. We did 200 with our port gun. We have fired pretty nearly 400 with the other. They shake the ship tremendously; everything rattles down. A Taube tried bombs on us yesterday, but had no luck. * * * To-day another ship suddenly hoisted the 'Turn to port' flag and we zigzagged about like anything. She had had two torpedoes let off at her! The scene ashore to-day was appalling. We were told of some 'spotters' in a church steeple. We had five shots at it with our 6-inch gun at 8,000 yards. The first took the top clean off, the second hit again; one through the roof; only one of the five missed and that grazed the side! They say we wiped out a general and his staff to-day!"

Describing the camp of Indian soldiers, the London Times says: "Some of our Indian soldiers are now encamped in the New Forest, and their presence has given to a usually quiet and sedate country road the appearance of a Derby Day. There are huge blue motor monsters from Bournemouth disgorging their freight of people, cars and cabs are ranged in serried ranks by the roadside, pedestrians struggle and crane their necks. Everybody is staring over a hedge, and that at one of the most fascinating of imaginable spectacles. If one came on this camp quite unawares one might believe that it was all a romantic dream in which Jasper Petulengro and Tawno Chikno and a great following of their peoples had come to life again. The white tents and the lithe brown figures in front of them, with just here and there a touch of outlandish color, the gray, curling smoke from many fires, the smell of the wood smoke and the pots cooking over it, the stamping and neighing of the tethered mules—all these things make at a first glance a strangely gipsy-like picture."

A French artilleryman has this description of a battery in action: "We have 6,500 meters to cover, half of which we do on horseback. Then the lieutenant orders us to dismount, so as not to be seen. Thus we arrive within fifty yards of the crest of the hill. Our section takes up its position, we unlimber the guns, and the horses are sent to the rear, very near us because the position is critical. Shells are falling to the right and left of us everywhere, without doing us any harm. We wait for the right moment to drag the guns to the crest of the hill and shoot at sight. At last! we are going to enjoy the sight. After a good quarter of an hour the lieutenant, from his post of observation, gives the signal. A moment later the guns are on the crest. Then we perceive coming out from a wood dense masses of Germans. The infantry in the trenches opens fire, and then the lieutenant shouts, 'Correction 16! Au collimateur chacun sa part! A obus à balles par 10; Fauchez double! 2,400 mètres.' And then the storm breaks, carrying death into the German ranks. We see the gaps made by the explosions in the columns. They close up their ranks; new gaps are made. Our orders follow each other rapidly, '2,300 mètres—2,200 mètres—2,000 mètres—1,500 mètres.' Their ranks waver, they hesitate. Our infantry finishes the work, and then it is a rout. The German attack has failed, and the German losses are estimated at 8,000 men, killed and wounded."

The country in which some of the actions in the northern theater of the war on the French frontier have been fought is cut up by numberless ditches and small rivulets which render the movements of attacking troops difficult. In between these watercourses the Germans and the Allies constructed an amazing network of trenches, and it is over this scarred and graven terrain that the battle surged, now this way and now that. There is not a streamlet which is not commanded at almost point-blank range by entrenchments; and it

follows that when infantry seeks to storm a hostile position and is called upon in doing so to cross brooks and ditches under murderous fire its losses are on a wholesale scale. The Germans did their utmost to cope with the problem in the thorough and scientific manner which is characteristic of them. Their troops were provided with what are described as "table-tops," that is to say, light, roughly constructed, but strong wooden devices which can be thrown across these narrow rivulets and used as bridges. They rushed forward under fire, using these things as shelter, and the front ranks having thus bridged the obstacle a "rush" followed which usually ended in appalling slaughter.

The enlistment in the Indian Gurkha regiments, now serving with the British troops in France and Belgium, is largely hereditary, the Gurkhas having served continuously in the Indian army for nearly a century, and have rendered most loyal and conspicuous service to the British Crown. After their final subjugation in 1849 the Sikhs took service in the British army in large numbers and took an active part in the suppression of the Indian mutiny. The Sikhs are tall and usually handsome men, wearing their hair and beards at full length. Gurkhas, on the other hand, are short and sturdy men, possessed of great strength and endurance, and most dogged fighters.

The London Army and Navy Gazette is engaged in the laudable attempt to encourage a Mark Tapley spirit among its readers, saying: "A recent dismal sermon by an eminent Churchman was followed promptly by a spread of the disaffection in South Africa, and those who best know that country would not be ready to deny that the two circumstances might be connected. The flood of depression which damped the spirit of England in what was absurdly called 'the black week'—nearly fourteen years ago—not only caused our then enemies to believe that they were going to have a triumph, but caused a feeling of anger and contempt in the army in the field which it has never forgotten. The army was cheerful enough in the so-called 'black week'; it was the comfortable citizens of England whose hearts fell into their boots. Therefore, oh, countrymen, be cheerful. Fear not the big guns which mounted on pontoons are to destroy your white cliffs, nor fear the Zeppelins which fly by night, sometimes to their own destruction. Or if you must fear them, keep your dismal feelings to yourself. Look cheerful and speak cheerful words, and so be worthy of your very cheerful army."

LETTERS FROM A LADY IN ENGLAND.

Following are further extracts from letters received by an officer of our Navy from a lady in England, who is a university teacher and also a member of the "Ambulance and Nursing Classes" movement, active in relief work for wounded British soldiers:

"One of the survivors of the Cressy disaster was crossing one of our public streets to-night as I passed through town. He was quickly recognized, a crowd gathered around him and everyone sang the national anthem. The modest jack tar was overwhelmed and scrambled into a tram car to escape any more ovation."

"I had been to a big war meeting at which Martin Harvey, the well known English actor, had been speaking on the war—a studied yet distinctly moving speech given with all the histrionic effect that so clever an actor can employ. There were several Crimean and South African veterans on the platform, and one of the old heroes returned a vote of thanks in the broadest of homely Yorkshire dialects. A touch of unstudied native eloquence ran through the old man's speech which the actor must have envied from the bottom of his heart. The old man had been at Rorke's Drift; he told the story of the death of the Prince Imperial, the son of the exiled Empress Eugenie."

"Ah want ter speak to the mothers. That there young lad, 'e went to 'is mother an' 'e says: 'Mother, England gave thee and me an' dad a 'ome, when we was turned aht o' France. Now's my chance to do some thing for England. Will yer let me go?'"

"An' she says: 'Go, lad'—that big lady—an' 'im 'er honly son! All o' yer knows what happened. They brot that there young lad back dead, but what did they find?—them as picked up 'is dead body? Eighteen assegai wounds, all in front, an' ah says to ye mothers 'ere to-night, mothers with one son, per'aps mothers with ten sons, say to 'em: 'Go lads, fight for the land that's given ye all!'"

"The effect of the old soldier's talk was wonderful and indescribable. It came straight from the heart."

"London in these days is a city of darkness. All the brilliant electric signs have been extinguished, thoroughfares are in total darkness, windows heavily curtained, and a fleet of aeroplanes in constant readiness to combat a Zeppelin attack from the skies. Our own aviators have vowed to die ramming every German Zeppelin."

"Instructions have been received from the education committee to have all history and geography instruction in schools on the war; children are to be given a thorough grasp of the whole question, the causes, danger of Prussian militarism, etc. Patriotic songs and poetry are to be learned to the exclusion of others. All needlework lessons are to be devoted to making garments for dependents of the fighters at the front. Little sacrifices by the children are encouraged. At some schools, a weekly collection is taken 1/2d per head, which the child must save from her own pocket money. Such monies buy material to sew up into useful garments for needy ones."

ONE OF OUR FAULTS.

San Francisco, Nov. 5, 1914.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

To-day while rowing astern of an Army transport I noticed a signboard bearing this elaborate warning: "This vessel has twin screws. Keep clear of blades." A short distance away lay a liner with the inscription, "Twin screw. Keep clear."

There's a lesson in it.

GEORGE STEUNENBERG.

The Round Table, a quarterly review of the politics of the British Empire, published by Macmillan and Company, has issued a special war number. Its contents include an account of the outbreak of the war, and a discussion of the cause of the war; also articles on "Germany and the German Spirit," "The Austrian-Serbian Dispute," "Lombard Street in the War" and other articles germane to the subject of war.

We published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Sept. 26 a statement giving to W. B. Cushing, then lieutenant commander, the credit heretofore awarded to Capt. Lamberton Lorraine, of the British service, for saving the lives of a portion of the crew of the *Virginus* held as prisoners in Santiago de Cuba and set apart by the Spanish Governor, Burriel, for early execution. As our statements concerning Cushing's action in this matter have been questioned we would refer for proof of the facts to an article by Charles W. Stewart on William Barker Cushing which appeared in the proceedings of the U.S. Naval Institute in 1912. The official story of Cushing and his efficient and forcible protest against further execution of the *Virginus* prisoners is told in the House Report No. 781, Forty-third Congress, First Session, and in Rear Admiral Chadwick's "Relations of the United States and Spain; Diplomacy." The detailed story is given in Stewart's article. The *Virginus* carried a crew of fifty-two men and had 103 passengers. Of these 102 survivors were received on the U.S.S. *Juniata* Dec. 18 and landed in New York Dec. 29, 1873. They owed their lives entirely to the prompt and vigorous action of Cushing, for as the Congressional committee referred to reported, Sir Lambton Lorraine "at no time interposed in behalf of any American citizen, except to beg of His Excellency, Burriel, the exercise of clemency to all," limiting his interposition to British subjects. In spite of the action of Lorraine, for which he has received undue credit, further execution of the *Virginus* prisoners took place, of which not less than sixteen are reported to have been British subjects. In an interview with Burriel, in which the dominant personality of Cushing was shown in the most marked manner, the Governor was told by Cushing that if he intended to shoot another one of the *Virginus* prisoners he must first have all the women and children removed from the city of Santiago de Cuba, for he would certainly take the place. "It was a grand sight," says an eye-witness, when Cushing "stood up and looked 'The Butcher' down." There were no more executions, for as Cushing had declared to the Governor if any more prisoners were executed he would open fire on the Governor's palace, as he certainly would have done. When the Navy Department heard that Cushing had gone to Santiago without orders they telegraphed to Braine at the New York Navy Yard: "For God's sake hurry on to Santiago de Cuba. We are afraid that Cushing will do something." And Cushing did something before Braine could get there.

The question as to whether the Washington Corral of the Military Order of the Carabao will hold its annual dinner this year will probably be settled at a meeting of the officials of the organization to be held Nov. 21. On Nov. 7 the corral decided to give its usual dinner and committees were appointed, but at another meeting, on Nov. 14, this action was reconsidered and it was decided to hold the matter in abeyance until the next meeting. As a matter of fact many members are in a very embarrassing situation. In view of the unpleasant developments of the last dinner, when the singing of the Filipino song offended the President, they fear that something might take place at the dinner this year which might not meet with the approval of the Chief Magistrate. It would be almost impossible to hold a dinner at which, in the discussion of military topics, no reference would be made to the European war. Even if such reference were made by civilian speakers it is feared that the Order might be held responsible, as the affair would be conducted by Army and Navy officers. Then the question as to whether the President should be invited is said to be a very vexing one to the officers of the corral. It might prove embarrassing for him to refuse, and if he should not be invited some of the officers fear that the President would infer that the Army and Navy is unfriendly to his Administration. Some of the officers in the Order have called attention to the fact that the President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and that even in their social affairs he should be treated as such. It has been urged that much of the semi-official character of the affair could be avoided if a private dinner was given at the Army and Navy Club, instead of a public banquet at the New Willard Hotel, as has been the policy of the Washington Corral in recent years. This plan will probably be adopted if the dinner is not altogether abandoned. If the affair is held at the Army and Navy Club it is altogether probable that there will be no guests. Even the press may be excluded from the dinner.

With a polite reference to "the old ladies who write nice English in the editorial columns of the Evening Post, but who are sadly lacking red blood corpuscles," the New Yorker Herold, replying to some statements in the Post, says: "Everybody knows that the terrible losses on sea, of which the Post speaks, are not the fifth part of those of the English. In the three months of the war the German navy has created a splendid record. As to the losses on land, no one in Germany doubts that war is bloody. The difference between the Germans and their opponents is that these dare not publish their list of losses, while the Germans do. The English at first gave out the number of dead, wounded and missing, but now they restrict their publicity to officers only. This war denotes a fateful hour in the history of the German race. It will not be a half-fought war with an inconclusive peace, but it will be a war to the last. The Evening Post cannot understand the heroic spirit of the Germans, especially not of those remaining behind in their usual daily occupations, and of the women. The sacrifices of the latter, their devotion to the great cause of their country and their brave endurance in this most terrible war will ever form a most glorious chapter in the history of German womanhood. The German women have not changed since Tacitus's time, when he described, in the seventh, eighth and nineteenth chapters of his 'Germania,' how they behaved during a war, how they would exhort their men not to yield to the enemy and that they ever insisted on being near when a battle was to be fought. The German nation can win and will win, because the men at the front know that their womankind is with heart and soul in this war."

The inquiry as to whether Lieut. A. F. W. Macmanus, U.S.A., retired, quartermaster at Fort Logan H. Roots, has authority to act as summary court, or to appoint another officer as such, has been forwarded to the Judge Advocate General, who holds that as Lieutenant Macmanus does not exercise command he is not authorized to appoint a summary court. In the opinion of the Judge Advocate General Capt. Solomon P. Vestal, U.S.A., retired, may under the Act of Nov. 3, 1893,

upon his own application be detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Mt. Tamalpais Military Academy, and in addition to such duties he may be detailed by the same order to the same duty at the Hitchcock Military Academy.

An English child being asked what the initials "K.C.B.," following the name of Field Marshal Earl Roberts, meant, answered "Known commonly as Bobs." It was this affectionate appellation by which England's great soldier was known that did much to bring him in touch with the hearts of the people. Over his bier even the Germans unite with his countrymen in his praise. The universal recognition of his sterling manhood, his unselfish and self-sacrificing patriotism, his kindness and generosity of spirit and his sincerely religious character are the best answer to those who seek to make it appear that the military profession is a demoralizing one. Nothing can be further from the truth and no proclamation to the contrary sought to be made with the aid of ink bottles and fog horn declarations will ever have any popular acceptance. The fame of such men as Roberts, Havelock and others of the British services, and our own Washington, Farragut, Grant, Perry, Lee, Sherman and Jackson rests not alone upon their achievement by land and sea, but on the appreciation of the fact that their experiences such as they were had developed in them the qualities of noble manhood which are best entitled to public recognition. "By their fruits ye shall know them," and no profession which develops such men can be a demoralizing one. Compare them with their snarling detractors and they shine with ambient light. Judged by the test of real character they suffer nothing by comparison with the men of any other calling in life; not even with those whose high calling is assumed to entitle them to public esteem. A Berlin newspaper, the *Lokal Anzeiger*, says of Lord Roberts: "On the occasion of the death of Lord Roberts the whole German press expresses itself alike, appreciatively, about the fallen enemy. Even in war moments occur when the fighter salutes the enemy with the saber instead of striking him with it. Such a moment has arisen with the departure of Roberts." Earl Roberts is the eighth distinguished officer of the British army and navy to die since the beginning of the war. The list includes Generals Grierston, Franklyn, Kekewich and Carrington.

Rules governing the use of the Panama Canal by belligerent ships were promulgated on Nov. 14 by President Wilson. The rules of the Hague conventions governing the use of neutral ports by belligerents are the basis of the regulations, made to fit the special circumstances surrounding the use of the canal. Belligerent vessels may pass through the canal only on written permission of the canal authorities, may take on no more stores than are absolutely necessary, and fuel and lubricants only in quantities necessary to get them to the next nearest friendly port. Private firms or individuals will not be permitted to furnish supplies. Troops, munitions of war or war materials must not be disembarked or embarked except in case of accident or distress, of which the canal authorities shall be the judge. No belligerent vessel shall remain more than twenty-four hours in the canal waters, but none shall be permitted to depart less than twenty-four hours after the departure of an enemy vessel. Not more than three vessels of any one nation or of allied nations shall be permitted in the canal or its adjacent waters at one time, nor shall the total of such vessels at any time exceed six. Radio apparatus shall not be used except as necessary in connection with canal business. Air craft of belligerents are forbidden to descend or arise in the jurisdiction of the United States. Three British cruisers, the *Berwick*, *Lancaster* and *Suffolk*, were reported off Colon on Nov. 15 waiting to pass through the canal and join the British Pacific squadron. The canal was temporarily closed owing to an upheaval of the bottom in the Culebra cut.

The athletic authorities of the Naval and Military Academies have agreed upon the same officials that acted last year for the Army-Navy football game in Philadelphia on Nov. 28. They are: Referee, Mr. W. S. Langford, Trinity; umpire, Mr. Al. Sharpe, Yale; head lineman, Mr. Carl Marshall, Harvard. A field judge will also be selected. Among Navy people and others in boxes on the Navy side at Franklin Field will be (in order of box numbers): Rear Admirals C. M. Winslow, 49; L. C. Logan and J. K. Barton, 51; A. Reynolds and G. S. Willits, 52; R. E. Peary, 53; Hugo Osterhaus, 54; Secretary of the Navy, 67; the Vice-President, 68; the President, 69; Capt. W. F. Fullam, 70; Assistant Secretary of Navy, 71; Capt. G. H. Burrage, 72; Rear Admirals Victor Blue and B. A. Fiske, 81; F. F. Fletcher, 82; Capt. W. S. Benson, 83; Rear Admiral Jacob Strauss and Engr.-in-Chief R. C. Griffin, 84; Major Gen. George Barnett and Civil Engr. H. R. Stanford, 85; Chief Constr. R. M. Watt and Rear Admiral W. B. Caperton, 86; Col. R. M. Thompson, 89; Rear Admirals C. J. Boush and F. E. Beatty, 91; R. F. Nicholson and A. C. Dillingham, 92; C. F. Goodrich and Capt. H. S. Knapp, 93; Rear Admiral J. N. Hemphill, Capt. Ridley McLean and F. A. Wilner, 94. Among others in the boxes on the Navy side will be many U.S. Senators and Representatives. The University of Pennsylvania authorities announced on Nov. 19, says a Philadelphia despatch, that they would employ drastic measures to prevent tickets for the Army-Navy game from falling into the hands of speculators. They would buy every ticket possible from speculators at the advanced price and compel the person to whom the ticket originally was sold to pay the difference. The original buyer's name will be placed on the "blacklist." George E. Nitzsche, who is in charge of the distribution of the tickets, said that every ticket sent out by the University would be recorded and the name of the purchaser placed beside the number of the ticket.

Santa Claus left for Honolulu, Guam and Manila on the transport *Thomas*, which departed from San Francisco Nov. 5. According to reports received at the War Department the usual variety of presents for the folks in Uncle Sam's over-the-sea possessions were carried on the transport. They range from dainty little packages of jewelry carried in a safe to pianos. There were plenty of often poorly packed boxes containing jars of mother's jam for her boy in the islands, and other homemade goodies. The *Thomas* arrived at Honolulu on Nov. 14 and Santa Claus is due in Guam on Nov. 22. His date of arrival in Manila is Dec. 2, but this is not too early for him to reach many of the outlying posts and inland

stations in the islands. The Santa Claus from the Philippines left Manila on the transport *Sherman*, Nov. 15. He is due at Honolulu Dec. 4 and will arrive at San Francisco Dec. 12, which does not give him any more time than he needs to reach New York and eastern cities. The next transport either to the islands or to the States departs too late for Santa Claus to reach his destination before Christmas Eve.

Various insinuating attempts are being made to persuade our Government to take a hand in the European imbroglio, the latest in the form of a letter to the New York Times from Lord Channing of Wellingborough, who asks for a pronouncement upon violations of the Hague international compact and unlawful policy of terrorism. Lord Channing is a member of the well known Channing family of Boston. Lord Channing was born in the United States, and his father was the Rev. W. H. Channing, chaplain of the House of Representatives during the Civil War and a close friend of President Lincoln. He has been for twenty-five years a member of the British Parliament, and for the last three years a member of the House of Lords, having been created first Baron of Wellingborough in 1912. He is president of the British National Peace Congress.

Through new specifications prepared by the U.S. Forest Service for ax, sledge, adz, pick and other hickory handles, the Panama Canal authorities have recently purchased large quantities of this class of material for one-fourth less than formerly paid, and at the same time are getting just as serviceable stock. The War and Navy Departments, as well as the Panama Canal Commission, have adopted these specifications, which were prepared primarily for the use of the various branches of the Federal Government. Subsequently, however, they have been approved by the trade, both manufacturers and dealers, and adopted by several of the leading railroads. The new rules are the result of a long study of the subject, covering exhaustive strength tests, investigations of the growth of hickory, processes of manufacture and market conditions.

A correspondent asks us to give warning of the activities of an individual who claims to be the brother of a Navy officer, the son of the president of a trust company, and to have high connections outside and inside the Service. He has been getting Navy officers to endorse checks which were later returned marked "No funds" or "No account." "He goes about the country seemingly studying his victims," writes our correspondent, "inducing friends of his family to endorse his checks. Commercial inquiry brings the information that he is a single man and of no property. Other advices are that he is mentally unbalanced." It is added that some two months ago he induced a Navy officer at Philadelphia to accept a check for \$50, which proved worthless, and recently a Navy officer at Puget Sound was "stuck" for \$100.

The eruption of a volcano observed by Comdr. H. J. Ziegemeier, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. *Denver*, has been reported as follows: "On the morning of Oct. 29 large volumes of smoke were seen ascending from a small mountain to the northeast of the city of Leon, Nicaragua. That night the flame was very large and continuous. It was ascertained that the eruption was from a small mountain known as Cerro Negro. While it is in the neighborhood of several active volcanoes and close to the extinct Rota, it has never shown any signs of activity. The volcano now is in very active and continuous eruption. During the daytime clouds of smoke are ascending, darkening that part of the horizon with a heavy cloud-like effect, and at night it shows like a brilliant flame arising from a furnace."

Commenting on Mr. Daniels's administration of the Navy Department, the Philadelphia Public Ledger says: "Why is a Service which ought to be popular, which has been popular, losing its attractions for adventurous American young men? The conclusion that the exploitation by the Secretary of his own curious ideas is mainly the cause is apparently irresistible. A landsman usually makes a mess of it when he intervenes in maritime affairs of any kind. Mr. Daniels seems to have disregarded the advice of the experts he might have consulted and to have gone ahead making rules of varying degrees of absurdity. Take his idea that the Navy should be a floating university. He has put it into operation without authority from Congress, and equally without getting the results he anticipated."

A satisfactory test has been made at Indian Head of an anti-aircraft gun. Kites were employed and the records made by the new gun in demolishing the flying targets are so gratifying that it has been adopted and will be made part of the armament of the new torpedo-boat destroyers. There will be two of the anti-aircraft guns on each destroyer. Just what the character of this new type of gun is will not be known until the guns are ready to be installed on the destroyers. It is known that it is automatic and uses shells with night and day tracers. It is supposed that it will throw high explosive shells which when they burst will scatter shrapnel at considerable distance so as to give the gun a wide range.

When the U.S. troops withdraw from Vera Cruz they will bring with them some million dollars of customs which have been collected by the American authorities. At the State Department it was admitted that neither of the factions are entitled to recognition at present. Despatches of Nov. 20 indicate that Carranza is preparing to occupy Vera Cruz if it is evacuated by General Funston on Nov. 23. It is thought that at Vera Cruz he could resist Villa's superior forces for some time. He could occupy the intrenchments built by General Funston.

The New York Sun of Sunday, Nov. 15, reports a three-column interview with Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., on the subject of our unpreparedness for war. As General Wood simply calls attention to the statements made by him in official reports, his remarks do not violate the order prescribing silence.

W. S. Isham is with us again and is insisting upon another test of his high explosive shells. The Government has already spent \$250,000 in experimenting with high explosive shells and special types of guns with low muzzle velocity. Mr. Isham is to have another trial.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Major Gen. William W. Wotherspoon, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., was retired for age Nov. 16, 1914, and the active list loses one of its most valuable officers. He was born in the District of Columbia Nov. 16, 1850, the son of the late Asst. Surg. Alexander S. Wotherspoon, who served in the war with Mexico. He was appointed brigadier general Oct. 3, 1907, over the heads of 145 officers—115 colonels and thirty lieutenant colonels—seventy of them belonging to the line. General Wotherspoon was first appointed in the Army second lieutenant of the 12th Infantry Oct. 1, 1873, and served successively in the 12th, 30th, 6th, 14th and 19th Infantry. He was lieutenant colonel, 19th Infantry, when promoted brigadier general. He also has the unique distinction enjoyed by few officers in the Army of having served in the Navy, from March 9, 1870, to Oct. 9, 1873, as master's mate. His early service was in California, Nevada, Nebraska and Dakota, when Indian wars were frequent. In 1891 he was selected to take charge of Geronimo's band of Apache Indians at Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala. General Wotherspoon saw three and a half years of hard work in the Philippines with the 12th Infantry, going to Manila in February, 1899. During his stay in the islands various duties of a civil nature, in addition to those purely military, fell to his lot. He was collector of customs at Iloilo, and had his share of work establishing civil government in the islands. He has been connected with the War College, where he succeeded General Barry. He was in command of the Department of the Gulf. He is a graduate of the Army War College, class of 1905. In 1902 he was chosen by General Bell as the head of the department of tactics at the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, and later was assigned assistant commandant, leaving that position when assigned to the General Staff. In May, 1912, General Wotherspoon was promoted to major general, and succeeded Gen. Leonard Wood as Chief of Staff on April 22, 1914.

Major John R. M. Taylor, Inf., U.S.A., an officer of extensive service, was on Nov. 10, 1914, retired for disability incident to the Service. He was born in Washington, D.C., Jan. 13, 1865, and is a graduate of the U.S. M.A., class of 1889, when he was promoted in the Army lieutenant, 23d Infantry, in 1896; captain, 14th Infantry, in 1899; major, 18th Infantry, in 1911, and was assigned in 1912. He is a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School of 1897. He is a son of the late Bvt. Col. Joseph H. Taylor, class of 1856, U.S.M.A., and his first duty after graduation was on frontier service at Fort Logan, Colo. Among his various duties he took part in the expedition against the Sioux Indians in South Dakota in the winter of 1890-91; was on leave, traveling in France, England and Mexico from June, 1897, to January, 1898, and after serving at Fort Clark, Texas, and New Orleans, La., he sailed from San Francisco for Manila in June, 1898. He was in command of Company I, 23d Infantry, during the attack on Manila, Aug. 13, 1898, and later was part of the provost guard of Manila. He participated in the action at Maraguina in March, 1899, and in various other skirmishes. He served with his company at Jolo, Sulu Islands; was commanding at Las Pinas, near Manila, in November, 1899, and took part with his company in the China relief expedition. He participated in the battles of Pei Tsang, Yang Tsun, Pekin, attack on the Imperial Palace, Aug. 14, and was recommended for a brevet by the British commander-in-chief in North China. Major Taylor served as assistant, and also as chief of the Information Division of the Philippines. He served in the Bureau of Insular Affairs, and at the War Department, writing and compiling "The Philippine Insurrection." He went on a second tour to the Philippines in 1908, and his last post of duty was as Military Attaché at Constantinople, Turkey.

The appointment of Col. Henry A. Greene, Inf., to be brigadier general promotes Lieut. Col. R. L. Hirst, Inf., to colonel; Major J. H. Frier, 8th Inf., to lieutenant colonel; and Capt. J. H. Parker, 8th Inf., to major. The promotions in first lieutenants of Infantry are blocked.

The retirement of Lieut. Col. T. B. Mott, 2d Field Art., promoted Major G. Le R. Irwin, 4th Field Art., to lieutenant colonel; Capt. R. H. McMaster, 5th Field Art., to major; 1st Lieut. P. D. Glassford, 1st Art., to captain; and 2d Lieut. H. Hayden, 4th Field Art., to first lieutenant.

The following promotions in the Navy are announced: Lieut. Comdr. D. W. Wurtsbaugh and Ralph Earle to commanders from July 10, 1914; Lieuts. (J.G.) J. P. Murdock and R. F. Frellsen to lieutenant from Nov. 13, 1914.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mrs. Henry Van Campen, of No. 379 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Grace Marie Van Campen, to Dr. Winfield Scott Schley, son of the late Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, U.S.N., and Mrs. Schley. Dr. Schley has for several years been associated in practice with Dr. Robert Abbe. Miss Van Campen, who is prominent in the younger set of Brooklyn, made her debut two years ago, and since then her mother has given several dances for her in their house.

A quiet but interesting wedding took place at St. Bartholomew's Church, Baltimore, Md., Nov. 12, 1914, when Miss Bertha L. Quick was married to Lieut. James Marsden Earp, U.S.R.C.S. Only immediate relatives of the bride and groom were present. Miss Florence Witmeyer was maid of honor. Lieut. E. M. Webster, U.S.R.C.S., acted as best man. Lieut. and Mrs. Earp left on a short honeymoon trip, and will leave in a few days for San Francisco, where Lieutenant Earp is stationed on the revenue cutter McCulloch.

At five p.m., Nov. 16, 1914, the marriage of Miss Jessie May Spencer and Dr. George Corwin Beach, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., was solemnized at the Franklin Murphy Chapel, Soldier's Home, Va. The chapel was profusely decorated with palms and cut flowers. The bridal party, consisting of the bridesmaid, Miss Catharine Tonge, and the bride, on the arm of her father, formed at the front door and marched to the altar to the strains of the popular march from "Lohengrin." At the altar the party was met by the bridegroom and his best man, Dr. Humphrey N. Ervin, an assistant surgeon of the Home. The party then proceeded to the chancel, where the ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. Martyn Neifert, chaplain of the Home. The bride was very prettily gowned in white crepe meteor and lace, her bridal veil being caught beneath a cap of lace and orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and

pink roses. The bridesmaid was daintily attired in pink satin and carried a large bouquet of white chrysanthemums. The men in the party were in dress uniforms. The bride is the daughter of Capt. and Mrs. D. C. Spencer, of the Home, and the groom is senior assistant surgeon in the Home service. Mrs. Skinner, wife of Major Frank E. Skinner, treasurer of the Home, presided at the organ, rendering Rubenstein's Melody in F, "Pilgrim's Chorus" and "Song of the Evening Star" before the ceremony. After the ceremony an informal reception was held at the quarters of the bride's parents. The bridal couple left on the Washington boat for an extended tour to Northern points.

Comdr. Archibald H. Davis, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Davis on Nov. 16, 1914, announced the engagement of Miss Margery Colton, sister of Mrs. Davis, to Mr. Randall H. Hagner. Miss Colton, who is a daughter of the late Col. Francis Colton, of Washington and San Francisco, Cal., made her debut several years ago. She has traveled widely and has lived in Porto Rico and the Philippines, having acted as chataleine for her brother, Col. George R. Colton, during his service as Governor General in each colony. Mr. Hagner belongs to a family which for years has occupied a distinctive position in Washington. The wedding will take place in Washington next April.

The wedding of Miss Edith Peakes, daughter of Mrs. Jane W. Peakes, and Lieut. Hermann T. Vulte, U.S.M.C., took place Nov. 10, 1914, at San Mateo, Cal., at the beautiful residence of the bride's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene de Sabla. Rev. Charles Raun, of St. Mary's Cathedral, performed the ceremony. The bride was given into the keeping of her husband by her uncle, Eugene de Sabla. The maid of honor was Miss Laura Peakes, the bride's sister. Ensign Howard Bode was best man. The drawing room of the de Sabla residence was beautifully decorated with flowers and ferns. After the ceremony an informal reception was held in the gardens, after which the young couple departed for a trip through Southern California.

Miss Emmeline Holland, sister of Lieut. George D. Holland, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., stationed at Fort McKinley, Me., was married in San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 9, 1914, to Mr. Stanley Williams, representative of the International Banking Company in that city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William Clappett, pastor of Trinity Church, at the Episcopal rectory on Clay street, at eleven a.m. The bride was given in marriage by Mrs. Clay Brown, mother of Major Lawrence Brown, C.A.C., commanding Fort Barry, Cal., and the best man was Mr. Salmon, of Tien-tsin, China. Mrs. Wisser, wife of Brig. Gen. John P. Wisser, was also present at the ceremony. A wedding breakfast was served to the bridal party at the Techau Tavern, the table decorations being La France roses. Mr. and Mrs. Williams left on the 2:30 train for Monterey amid showers of rice and good wishes. The bride wore a becoming suit of blue cloth, with a white chiffon waist hand embroidered in shades of blue, and a black velvet hat trimmed with a gold band and flower.

Lieut. Russell L. Maxwell, 1st Field Art., U.S.A., and Miss Katharine Winans, a daughter of Major Edwin B. Winans, U.S.A., attached to the 4th Cavalry, were married in Honolulu, H.T., Nov. 3, 1914, in the post chapel. It was one of the prettiest of Army weddings ever seen in Hawaii. Masses of white asters and great tree ferns transformed the little chapel into a beautiful woodland sanctuary, where the impressive Episcopal marriage service was pronounced by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Resterick. The orchestra of the 1st Field Artillery Band played Godard's Berceuse from "Jocelyn," and later during the ceremony rendered Schubert's "Serenade" with exquisite feeling. Lieutenant Maxwell, with the best man, Lieutenant Deshon, advanced from the vestry to the chancel steps to await the bride. The groomsmen, Lieuts. Freeman Bowley, Bernard Peyton, Robert Goetz and Ballard Lyerly, led the bridal party. After them came Miss Elizabeth Winans, the maid of honor, dressed in a dainty gown of white point d'esprit with broad sash of white satin, who carried a long-handled basket filled with white Marguerites. Directly preceding the bride walked the flower bearers, four of the bride's most devoted friends, Betty Naylor, Nancy Fair, Dickie Janda and Bill McCaskey, who are among the prettiest children of the post and looked unusually cunning on this occasion.

Last came the bride, leaning on the arm of her father, Major Winans. The dainty dress in style suggested the quaint and picturesque wedding gowns of our grandmothers. Made of white satin, overlaid with soft folds of tulle, caught here and there with sprays of orange blossoms, with short skirt, open neck and short sleeves, all enveloped in the clouds of her long veil, the bride looked as if she might have stepped from out the frame of some old and treasured painting. Sprays of orange blossoms held the tulle veil about her head and draped the ends, which fell en traine. A tiny spray of blue forget-me-nots was worn in her hair. "Something old" was the string of seed pearls encircling the bride's throat, which had belonged to her grandmother. The bride's bouquet, in quaint nosegay shape, completed the old-time ensemble, and was composed of bride's roses, lilies of the valley and white sweet peas. All the officers of the bridal party wore the white dress uniform with saber. The bride's gift to her sister, the maid of honor, was a string of gold beads; tiny heart-shaped lockets with the old English initial were given to the little flower girls, and the boys were remembered with miniature gold cross cannons of the 1st Field Artillery, all of which were worn at the wedding. The new Cavalry Club, where the reception was held, was very attractively decorated by Lieut. and Mrs. Warren, Lieut. and Mrs. Flint and Mrs. Nalle. Japanese lanterns illuminated the lanais, which were banked with numerous ferns and potted plants. Inside vases of yellow chrysanthemums stood on the serving table and were massed on the mantel, before which the bride and groom stood to receive the good wishes of their friends. The regimental colors of the 1st Field Artillery and 4th Cavalry stood at either end of the line. Receiving with Lieut. and Mrs. Maxwell were Major and Mrs. Winans, Col. and Mrs. Forsyth, Miss Elizabeth Winans and Lieutenant Deshon. Mrs. William Cruikshank and Mrs. William C. Gardenhire served wedding cake and champagne punch, in which the bride and groom were toasted. Later the heart-shaped bride's cake was wheeled in on a table and the bride cut it with her husband's saber. Miss Lila McDonald found the ring in her slice of cake, Miss Gertrude Hopkins found the swastika, Lieutenant Goetz got the bachelor's button, Lieutenant Lyerly the heart, Miss Ruth Harrison the shilling, Mrs. George Taylor the thimble and Miss Elizabeth Winans the lucky wishbone. When the bride left with her husband she threw her bouquet to the group of girls in the door and Miss Ruth Harrison caught it. During the evening the Cavalry band, stationed on the lawn, played a number of beautiful and

appropriate selections. The guests numbered all the ladies and officers of the 4th Cavalry and 1st Field Artillery, with a number of friends from the Coast Artillery posts.

Mr. and Mrs. William T. Glover announce the engagement of their daughter, Emily Sophia Richardson Glover, to Capt. William R. Doores, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., the marriage to take place on Dec. 3 at their residence, 1341 Thirtieth street, Washington, D.C.

Mr. and Mrs. William L. Paddock, of Pittsfield, Mass., have recently announced the engagement of their daughter, Marjory, to Lieut. George W. Krapf, 26th Inf., U.S.A., now stationed at Texas City, Texas.

Mrs. Amy Stibolt, who has been making her home with her sister, Mrs. Z. E. Briggs, wife of Lieutenant Commander Briggs, U.S.N., at Puget Sound, Wash., was married at Boston, Mass., Nov. 10, 1914, to Lieut. L. M. Stewart, U.S.N.

The wedding of Miss Betty Oldham Brandt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Brandt, of Lorraine avenue, Montclair, N.J., to Lieut. John Wilkes Rankin, U.S.N., will take place Saturday evening, Dec. 12, 1914, at St. James's Episcopal Church. It will be followed by a reception at the home of the bride-elect. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Nassau S. Stephens, rector of St. James's. Erwin Rankin will attend his brother as best man.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Blanchard Ames, of Boston, Mass., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marie Donaldson Ames, to Ensign Richard E. Byrd, jr., U.S.N.

IN MEMORY OF GENERAL CHAFFEE.

A largely represented meeting of the Southern California Society of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Commandery of California, was held in Los Angeles, Cal., on Nov. 12, for the purpose of taking action, among other business, relative to the death of the late Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A. A committee to prepare a memorial address was appointed by the acting president, Gen. James E. Macklin, U.S.A., retired. The committee was composed of Bvt. Major Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, U.S.V., Major Gen. J. P. Story, U.S.A., retired, and Major E. F. C. Klokke, U.S.V. Later the report by the committee was unanimously adopted and ordered spread upon the minutes. Engrossed copies were also ordered to be made and sent to the family and to the national headquarters of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. The report says, in part:

"When a soldier passeth by—a soldier such as was the veteran campaigner, Adna Romanza Chaffee—the entire country turns, pauses and takes notice, because a great gap has suddenly been created in the ranks of the nation's citizenship; the world also takes note, and his companions in arms, who knew him best, salute reverently, the while bravely trying to suppress their swelling emotions.

"In General Chaffee's untimely death the country has undergone a distinct deprivation; his adopted state and city have suffered likewise, and his comrades, friends and compatriots have sustained a sad and personal loss. No need here to even attempt an enumeration in detail of his countless good deeds and important services rendered to country and kind; the loving task could not be achieved in any space less than a volume. With his good sword he wrote a luminous record as a soldier of the Union.

"His military career was exceptionally full and complete, and remarkably symmetrical, illustrating as it did the possibilities under the American Republic of deserved promotion for those of her sons who serve her faithfully in either military or civil capacities.

"General Chaffee was the embodiment of high personal honor and conspicuous personal integrity. He was indeed a gentleman and a soldier. His true and fine qualities caused his friends and companions to cleave unto him as with hoops of steel. Brave and noble spirit, we salute you as true companions, with soldierly respect and soldierly honor. Hail and farewell!"

RECENT DEATHS.

Brig. Gen. William A. Jones, U.S.A., retired, died at the Walter Reed Hospital, Takoma Park, Washington, D.C., Nov. 14, 1914. He was stricken with paralysis while on a steamboat bound from Norfolk, Va., to Washington, and was taken from the boat to the hospital. General Jones, who was born in Missouri June 26, 1841, was graduated from West Point in 1864, and promoted in the Army first lieutenant of Engineers. He first served as assistant engineer in the construction of the defenses of the Prison Camp, Point Lookout, Md., July to September, 1864, and then as assistant professor of geography, history and ethics in the Military Academy. He served on many details of important engineering work in different parts of the country. In 1873 General Jones was in charge of the exploring expedition that visited northwestern Wyoming and the Yellowstone National Park. While on that trip he discovered Two-Ocean Pass, Togwotee Pass and Shoshone Mountains. He was the first white man to cross the mountains east of Yellowstone Park. He was promoted captain in 1867, major in 1882, lieutenant colonel in 1895, colonel in 1903, and was retired for age in 1905. He was advanced to brigadier general on the retired list for Civil War service June 26, 1905.

Paul Edward Dampman, jr., son of Lieut. Paul E. Dampman, U.S.N., aged two years three and one-half months, died at Boston, Mass., Nov. 17, 1914.

Mr. Mark B. Hatch, son of the late Brig. Gen. John P. Hatch, U.S.A., died at sea en route to Porto Rico, Oct. 31, 1914.

Mrs. A. W. Giddings, mother of Capt. Paul Giddings, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., died at Anoka, Minn., Nov. 12, 1914.

Mrs. Julia Buckner Mead, wife of Rear Admiral W. W. Mead, U.S.N., retired, died at St. Davids, Pa., Nov. 15, 1914, at ten p.m.

Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Reed, mother of Capt. William L. Reed, 30th U.S. Inf., died at Leonia, N.J., Nov. 12, 1914.

Mrs. Mary Frances Jordan King, mother of Capt. Charles T. King, Med. Corps, U.S.A., died Nov. 12, 1914, at Wellsboro, Pa.

Second Lieut. William W. Prude, jr., U.S.A., retired, who resided at Tuscaloosa, Ala., died at Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 16, 1914, while on a visit to that place. He

was appointed a cadet at the U.S.M.A. June 15, 1907, and was commissioned second lieutenant of Infantry March 10, 1913, and was retired under a special act of Congress March 28, 1913.

William O'Reilly, chief accountant at the Frankford Arsenal, Pa., died Nov. 10, 1914, aged seventy-two years. The funeral services were held in All Saints' Roman Catholic Church on Nov. 14. The remains were interred in the quaint old graveyard of St. Dominic's Church, in the village of Holmesburg, on the roadside of what was once known as the King's Highway to New York. During the Civil War he served as a surgeon's steward, and as such aboard the U.S.S. Harriet Lane. In battle in the Bay of Galveston the ship was captured by two of the enemy's gunboats and he was made a prisoner of war. Later on he and the remainder of the crew and some U.S. soldiers belonging to the 42d Massachusetts Regiment were made to march from Houston, Texas, to Shreveport, La., a distance of some 250 miles, with a small daily allowance of corn bread and horse meat. From Shreveport to Baton Rouge they were conveyed by steamer, under a flag of truce, and delivered to the U.S.S. Mississippi. At the end of the war he was appointed to a sub-clerkship in the Frankford Arsenal. By devotion and ability to the faithful and efficient performance of duty he rose to become the head of his department, in which he served fifty years. "His death," writes a correspondent, "will be felt as a personal loss to all who knew him, since his excellent qualities compelled the regard and respect alike of superiors and subordinates."

Mrs. Josephine McGillan Hazard, wife of Lieut. S. L. Hazard, U.S.N., died at the Key West (Fla.) Navy Yard Sunday, Nov. 15, 1914, after a long illness. She was thirty-one years old and had been married two years and ten months. Before her marriage Mrs. Hazard had been an actress playing under the stage name of "Virginia Keating." She made a tour of the United States in "Parsefal," taking the rôle of Kundry, of which she made a wonderful interpretation, and among player folk she enjoyed the reputation of an accomplished actress. Prior to "Parsefal" she was with James O'Neill in "Monte Christo," and played leading rôles in stock companies at St. Paul, Salt Lake City, Madison, Wis., and the College Theater in Chicago. "Mrs. Hazard," writes a correspondent, "was a woman of charming personality, and her sweet womanliness endeared her to all who knew her. Her sudden demise will be read with genuine sorrow by the large number of professional acquaintances and her many personal friends. The body was taken from Key West to Appleton, Wis., for burial, accompanied by Lieutenant Hazard and her sister, Mrs. W. H. Elliott, of New York who was with her during her illness."

Dr. J. C. Smith, father of Lieut. Talbot Smith, Cav., U.S.A., died at Mansfield, Ohio, Nov. 10, 1914.

Katharine Mott Ward, wife of Brig. Gen. Thomas Ward, U.S.A., died at her home in Rochester, N.Y., Nov. 11, 1914. Her parents Hon. and Mrs. Thomas S. Mott, died some years ago at the old homestead in Oswego, N.Y. Her brothers, John T. Mott and Elliott R. Mott, still reside in that city. Gen. and Mrs. Ward were married in Oswego, N.Y., April 20, 1871, while the former was serving as first lieutenant, 1st U.S. Artillery, and brevet captain, U.S. Army, at Fort Ontario, N.Y. Afterwards they were stationed at various posts with the 1st Artillery, until assigned to the Adjutant General's Department, in which General Ward served until his retirement from active service. Since then they have made their home in Rochester, N.Y. Mrs. Ward is survived by her husband, Brig. Gen. Thomas Ward, U.S. Army, and four children, Major Philip R. Ward, C.A.C., U.S.A., Mrs. Edwin Allen Stebbins, Miss Katharine Mott Ward, and Mr. John Mott Ward, also by four grandchildren, Laura Lyon Ward, Thomas Ward, 3d, Edwin Allen Stebbins, jr., and Katharine de Wolf Stebbins. Another son, Ensign Thomas Ward, jr., of the U.S. Navy, was killed in the performance of duty on the battleship Missouri April 13, 1904. Funeral services were held in Oswego, N.Y., Nov. 14, 1914.

After an illness extending over a period of several years, Mrs. William Kelly, wife of Capt. William Kelly, U.S.V., Civil War, and mother of Capt. William Kelly, jr., 8th U.S. Cav., died at the family home in Brownsville, Texas, Nov. 12, 1914. Mrs. Kelly some months ago underwent a serious operation at San Antonio in the hope that she might regain her health. Later her condition took a turn for the worse, ending in her death. Funeral services were held at the Church of the Sacred Heart under the direction of Rev. Father J. B. Frigon, O.M.I., Nov. 13. Besides her husband and her son, Captain Kelly, Mrs. Kelly is survived by a son, Jesse S. Thornham, by former marriage, and Misses Nora Geraldine and Anna Kelly. Mrs. Kelly was a native of Louisiana, having been born at Port Jessup on Feb. 5, 1842. She went to Brownsville with her parents when a child of ten and had resided there for practically sixty-three years. Her first husband was Capt. Jesse Thornham, a well known sea captain, who was lost at sea in a storm on the Gulf of Mexico. Her second husband, Capt. William Kelly, has been a prominent citizen of Brownsville ever since the close of the Civil War, having been an officer in the Union army during the war. Her marriage with Captain Kelly took place in Brownsville on May 14, 1870.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

A daughter, Henrietta Dolores, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. H. M. Butler, U.S.M.C., at New Orleans, La., Oct. 26, 1914.

A son, John H. Van Vliet, jr., was born Nov. 9, 1914, at Texas City, Texas, to the wife of Lieut. John H. Van Vliet, 18th U.S. Inf.

Miss Sylvia Wilder is visiting her father, Col. Wilber E. Wilder, commandant of Fort Myer, Va., at his quarters at that post.

Capt. Wright Smith, 5th Field Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Smith, of Fort Sill, Okla., are registered at the Hotel Powhatan, Washington.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Edward D. Taussig, U.S.N., closed their cottage at Jamestown, R.I., on Nov. 12 and left for Washington, D.C.

A picture of Mrs. George T. Pettengill, wife of Lieutenant Commander Pettengill, U.S.N., appears in the Washington Post for Nov. 15.

Mrs. Hugh L. Scott, wife of the Chief of Staff, was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by Mrs. A. E. Bates in Washington on Nov. 17.

Lieut. Col. E. B. Frick, Med. Corps, U.S.A., arrived in Washington on Nov. 18 with a number of patients from Letterman General Hospital, and will remain in the capital for a number of days.

Col. and Mrs. Alexander Rodgers have recently opened their residence, 1221 Connecticut avenue, Washington.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. William H. Hobson, 9th U.S. Inf., at St. Joseph's Hospital, St. Paul, Minn.

Pay Dir. and Mrs. Stephen Rand will occupy the residence of Miss Sara Carr Upton in Washington again this season.

Miss Louise Steuber, of San Francisco, is the guest at the home of P.A. Surg. and Mrs. C. B. Camerer at Mare Island.

A son, John Huff Van Vliet, jr., was born to Lieut. and Mrs. John H. Van Vliet, 18th U.S. Inf., at Texas City, Texas, Nov. 9.

Capt. William P. Upshur, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Upshur after three years in the Philippines are now visiting relatives in Richmond, Va.

Mrs. George S. Thurber, of La Crosse, Wis., will spend the winter with her son, Lieut. Philip Loomis Thurber, at Fort Myer, Va.

Lieut. and Mrs. William F. Pearson, 23d U.S. Inf., are at 3308 Grand avenue, Milwaukee, Wis., where their address will be until Jan. 1.

Col. and Mrs. Robert Craig are at their I street residence in Washington, having recently returned from their summer home at Nantucket, Mass.

Mrs. Samuel G. Jones will join Major Jones in San Francisco and they will be at St. Francis Hotel, and sail on the Dec. 5 transport for Manila.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Lesley McCreath at Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 13, 1914. He is the grandson of Col. and Mrs. Hobart K. Bailey, U.S.A.

Capt. and Mrs. Percy F. Archer have given up their residence at 1816 S street, Washington, D.C., and taken one at 1807 Riggs place for this season.

Lieut. and Mrs. Howard R. Smalley, 2d U.S. Cav., and small son are spending a month's leave in Cleveland, Ohio, with Mrs. Smalley's brother, Mr. Norrington.

Mrs. Henry W. Hubbell, wife of Brigadier General Hubbell, U.S.A., and Miss Edith Hubbell have taken an apartment at the Don Carlos, on O street, Washington, D.C.

Surg. Gen. W. C. Gorgas, U.S.A., and Col. Charles Richard attended the annual meeting of the Southern Medical Association at Richmond as representatives of the Army.

The Washington Post for Sunday, Nov. 15, publishes a charming picture of Mrs. John W. Downer, wife of Lieutenant Downer, U.S.A., of Fort Myer, Va., and their small son.

Mrs. William Dunlap Owens left Washington on Nov. 14 to join Passed Assistant Surgeon Owens, U.S.N., who is attached to the U.S.S. Utah, at the Chamberlin, Old Point Comfort, Va.

After spending five weeks at the Altamont Hotel, Fort Thomas, Ky., Col. Francis W. Mansfield and Miss Mansfield have returned to their apartment in Pasadena, Cal., at 80 South Euclid avenue.

Mrs. Bassett, wife of Lieut. Prentiss P. Bassett, U.S.N., has returned to Norfolk, Va., after spending several days at Fort Monroe, Va., as the guest of Major and Mrs. Harry L. Pettus.

Major Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., was the guest of honor at a large stag dinner given at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D.C., on Nov. 14, by the officers of the General Staff and others.

Lieut. Ralph C. Parker, U.S.N., and Mrs. Parker entertained at their home at Annapolis last week for their guests, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. O. Richardson and Lieut. Ezra Allen, of Washington.

Paymr. Gen. and Mrs. Thomas J. Cowie have left Washington for their new post at Newport, R.I. Their daughter, Mrs. Robert Leadbetter, wife of Surgeon Leadbetter, U.S.N., accompanied them.

The Assistant Secretary of War, Mr. Henry C. Breckinridge, took part in the fencing exhibition which was a feature of the benefit given by the Washington Fencing Club for the Red Cross on Nov. 16.

Lieut. Col. De R. C. Cabell, 10th U.S. Cav., has joined his regiment at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Mrs. Cabell and Misses Marie and Agnes Cabell are at New Orleans, and expect to be at Fort Huachuca after Nov. 24.

Capt. Asher C. Baker, U.S.N., is now in Europe making arrangements for the foreign exhibits which will be taken to the San Francisco Exhibition on board the U.S.S. Jason via the Panama Canal in January.

Major Sanford H. Wadhams, Med. Corps, U.S.A., on duty in New York city, during a recent visit to Connecticut in connection with the National Guard of that state was very enjoyably entertained at dinner in Hartford by officers of the National Guard.

Among those giving dinners at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on Nov. 14, preceding the dance, were Pay Insp. and Mrs. Edmund W. Bonaffon, Comdr. and Mrs. Henry A. Wiley, who entertained in honor of their debutante daughter, Miss Elizabeth Wiley.

A lecture on "Ancient Egypt" was given by the Rev. Dr. George S. Duncan at the residence of Rear Admiral and Mrs. John Lowe in Washington on Nov. 14 before the members of the section of archaeology of the Twentieth Century Club and a few additional guests.

Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, wife of Major General Bell, U.S.A., who has been visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Ernest A. Garlington, in Washington, for the past month, is now visiting in Kentucky. A picture of Mrs. Bell appeared in the Washington Post for Nov. 15.

Mrs. Huntington Jackson and children, who have been in Italy and England for the past year, have arrived in Washington and joined Mr. Jackson at the Connecticut avenue residence of his mother, Mrs. John P. Jackson. Mrs. Huntington Jackson was before her marriage Miss Shelby Converse, daughter of the late Rear Admiral George Converse, U.S.N.

"Among the recent additions to the rapidly increasing cottage colony at Pinehurst, N.C.," writes a correspondent there, "is La Casita (little house), the 'snug harbor' in which Commodore and Mrs. John Tyler Newton, U.S.N., plan to spend their 'halcyon days' after wanderings which have carried them to many parts of the globe. As captain of the Nebraska Commodore Newton is well known in Army and Navy circles."

Major and Mrs. W. D. Connor entertained at dinner at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D.C., Nov. 12, in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Liggett, who are leaving Washington shortly for the Philippines. The other guests were Gen. and Mrs. Wotherspoon, Col. and Mrs. Poore, Major and Mrs. Howard, Major and Mrs. Cocheu.

A daughter, Mary Porter Baer, was born to the wife of Lieut. Joseph Baer, U.S.N., Nov. 9, 1914.

Col. John Biddle, U.S.A., sailed on board the S.S. Stampalia from New York for Genoa on Nov. 14.

A son was born Nov. 12, 1914, at Fort Monroe, Va., to the wife of Lieut. Augustus Norton, C.A.C., U.S.A.

Capt. and Mrs. Allan L. Briggs, Inf., U.S.A., announce the birth of a daughter on Nov. 10, 1914, in Vienna, Austria.

Col. and Mrs. Eli K. Cole have given up their apartment at the Woodward and taken one at the Brighton, Washington, for the season.

Capt. and Mrs. Harold P. Norton were dinner hosts in Washington on Nov. 12, entertaining in honor of Mrs. M. W. Roberts, of St. Louis.

Col. Thomas W. Symons, U.S.A., arrived in Washington last week from Albany, N.Y., and joined his family at their residence on New Hampshire avenue.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. S. W. Bryant have given up their residence in Washington and will be at 3823 Morrison street, Chevy Chase, D.C., for the winter.

Mrs. Carpenter and Miss Elizabeth Carpenter have returned to their home, 159 Lincoln street, Montclair, N.J., and will remain there during the winter.

Brig. Gen. Oswald H. Ernst, U.S.A., and Mrs. Ernst have returned to Washington from Warrenton, Va., and opened their residence, 1310 Connecticut avenue.

Asst. Surg. J. T. Boone, M.R.C., U.S.N., on duty at the Naval Medical School, Washington, and Mrs. Boone are located at 1712 Seventeenth street, for the winter.

Mrs. John R. Williams and Miss Frances Williams, wife and daughter of Colonel Williams, U.S.A., are registered at the Ritz-Carlton, New York, for a brief stay.

Mrs. Heiner, wife of P.A. Surg. Robert G. Heiner, U.S.N., has been spending the past week as the guest of Surg. and Mrs. Herbert O. Shiffert at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

The wardroom officers of the U.S.S. Louisiana entertained at a dinner on board ship in compliment to Capt. and Mrs. George F. Cooper at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., on Nov. 16.

The former Chief of Staff and Mrs. W. W. Wotherspoon were the guests of honor at a dinner given by Major Gen. and Mrs. James B. Aleshire in Washington, D.C., on Nov. 10.

Among the patronesses at the benefit drill and the dansant to be held at Fort Myer, Va., on Nov. 21, for the Army Relief Society, will be Mrs. Garrison and Mrs. Henry Breckinridge.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Charles J. Badger and their daughter, Mrs. Bryan, wife of Capt. Henry F. Bryan, U.S.N., are occupying the residence 1823 Wyoming avenue, Washington.

Mrs. Eberle, wife of Capt. Edward W. Eberle, U.S.N., commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, was the honor guest at a luncheon given by Mrs. Thomas Armat in Washington on Nov. 17.

Capt. and Mrs. De Witt Coffman, who have recently arrived in Washington from Boston, Mass., have taken an apartment at the Avondale, on P street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth.

Pay Insp. J. J. Cheatham, Assistant to Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, and Mrs. Cheatham have taken the residence 2168 Florida avenue for the season.

Capt. and Mrs. Theodore A. Baldwin have had as their guest in Washington, D.C., during the past week Major Samuel D. Rockenbach, U.S.A., who leaves shortly for observation duty in Germany.

Mrs. Frederick Allport Dale, wife of Major Dale, is spending the winter in New York and is stopping at the Iroquois Hotel. Her daughter, Audrey, is attending the Gardner School on Fifth avenue.

Mrs. Edward McCauley, wife of Lieutenant Commander McCauley, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Scorpion at Constantinople, after spending some time in Europe arrived in New York on board the S.S. Baltic on Nov. 13.

Mrs. Chester P. Barnett, wife of Lieutenant Barnett, 15th Cav., U.S.A., will be matron of honor at the marriage of Miss Doris Haywood, daughter of Mrs. William Haywood, and Dr. Howard Hume, which will take place in Washington on Dec. 2.

Capt. Logan Feland, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Feland, of League Island Navy Yard, are in New York for a part of a leave. Captain Feland has recently returned from ten months' duty in Vera Cruz, Mexico. Mrs. Feland is a well known and popular concert singer.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Frank Hardeman Brumby were dinner hosts at their quarters at the Norfolk Navy Yard on Nov. 13, when their guests included Surg. and Mrs. Herbert O. Shiffert, Lieut. and Mrs. Roscoe F. Dillen and Comdr. and Mrs. Louis R. de Steiguer.

Brig. Gen. W. C. Gorgas, U.S.A., and ex-President Taft are named as among sponsors of a new organization to be called the National Health Guard, which is being formed by E. E. Rittenhouse, of New York city. Its object is to prevent unnecessary and premature death in every way that it can.

Mrs. Leigh C. Palmer, wife of Lieutenant Commander Palmer, U.S.N., was instrumental in arranging a musicale held at 1217 F street, Washington, on Nov. 20, the funds raised being used to purchase anesthetics and bandages to be sent to Dinard, France, for the 5,000 wounded soldiers there.

Miss Katherine Crowley, of Leavenworth, Kansas, sailed on the steamship Shinyo Maru on Nov. 14 for a tour through China and Japan and several months' stay in Manila. Miss Crowley is the sister of Mrs. C. G. Sturtevant, wife of Lieutenant Sturtevant, 9th Inf., and Mrs. R. F. Migdalski, wife of Lieutenant Migdalski, 8th Cav.

Capt. Thomas J. Rogers, 10th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Rogers, of Camp Otis, Las Cascades, C.Z., were visitors at Havana, Cuba, Nov. 10, 1914, arriving on the Carfago, and are guests at 95 Prado. Captain Rogers is on an extended leave. Capt. and Mrs. Rogers will visit Jamaica and Porto Rico before going to the States. They expect to be in New Orleans for the holidays.

Miss Natalie S. Barnes, of Bryn Mawr, Pa., will entertain a house party over the Army-Navy game. Her guests will be Miss Helen Nicholson, daughter of Col. William J. Nicholson, U.S.A.; Capt. Fulton C. Q. Gardner, of Fort Totten, N.Y.; Lieut. Joseph F. Taubee, U.S.A., of Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and Lieut. Louis A. Craig, U.S.A., of Fort Hamilton N.Y. Mrs. Bruff, widow of Col. S. S. Bruff, U.S.A., will chaperone the party.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. F. R. Landis, U.S.A., were dinner hosts in Washington, D.C., on Nov. 14.

Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Maish, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., have recently taken an apartment at the Wyoming, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles S. Caffery, 28th U.S. Inf., announce the birth of a daughter at Pensacola, Fla., on Nov. 11, 1914.

Lieut. and Mrs. Norton, C.A.C., announce the birth of a son, Augustus Norton, Jr., at Fort Monroe, Va., on Nov. 12, 1914.

Major William S. Graves, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., and Mrs. Graves have taken a residence at 1917 S street, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Davis, the widow of Brig. Gen. Wirt Davis, U.S.A., has taken an apartment for the coming year at the Cairo, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Renato Tittoni, U.S.M.C., retired, and Mrs. Tittoni have taken an apartment at the Sagamore, Washington, D.C. They will be at home after Dec. 1.

The friends of Mrs. H. O. Perley, widow of Colonel Perley, will regret to hear that she is suffering at Detroit, Mich., a relapse from her recent illness.

Major and Mrs. A. A. Cabaniss, U.S.A., have returned from their Seaside cottage, and are at the Weymouth apartments, 914 South Alvarado, Los Angeles, Cal., for the winter.

Lieut. Kirby Barnes Crittenden, U.S.N., and Mrs. Crittenden were dinner hosts aboard the U.S.S. Cleveland at San Francisco Nov. 17 in honor of U.S. Senator James D. Phelan, of California.

Mrs. Garrison and Mrs. George Barnett were among the patronesses at the "auction bridge" held at the Raleigh Hotel, in Washington, on Nov. 19, for the benefit of the National Library for the Blind.

Mrs. Beall, wife of Col. Fielder M. M. Beall, entertained at an auction tea Wednesday afternoon at her home in Chevy Chase in honor of her house guests, Mrs. George T. Everett and Mrs. Pendleton Beall.

Additions to the ranks of debutantes in Washington this season from the Army and Navy are Miss Adeline Pendleton, daughter of Col. Edwin P. Pendleton, U.S.A., and Mrs. Pendleton; Miss Dorothy Drake, daughter of Mrs. Charles M. Drake, and sister-in-law of Comdr. Adelbert Althouse, U.S.N., and Miss Alma Louise Hodges, daughter of Col. Harry Hodges, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hodges.

For years Mrs. La Salle Corbett Pickett, the widow of General Pickett, the hero of Pickett's charge at the battle of Gettysburg, has been delivering a lecture on that battle which has met with much acceptance. Mrs. Pickett now announces in the Confederate Veteran that when she is no longer able to tell the story of the famous battle she will give the manuscript of her lecture to Mrs. L. M. Bashinsky, president of the Alabama District of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Patronesses at the entertainment entitled "A Dark-town Gambol," to be given by the Chorus Club of the State, War and Navy Departments, at the National Theater in Washington, on Nov. 19, will include Mrs. Lindley Garrison, Mrs. Josephus Daniels, Mrs. William W. Wotherspoon, Mrs. Victor Blue, Mrs. William C. Gorgas, Mrs. W. S. Braisted, Mrs. Henry T. Allen, Mrs. Richard M. Watt, Mrs. Edward Gheen, Mrs. Frank Anderson and Mrs. James L. Ackerson.

Comdr. and Mrs. Henry H. Wiley entertained at a dinner at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on Nov. 18, in compliment to Miss Leila Harrison and Lieut. Geoffrey Keyes, U.S.A., and the members of their wedding party. The marriage of Miss Harrison and Lieutenant Keyes will take place at St. Matthew's Roman Catholic Church, Washington, D.C., on Dec. 1, and will be followed by a small breakfast for the wedding party and a few relatives at Mrs. George Harrison's apartment at the Parkwood.

The New York Commandery, the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, will give a luncheon at the Machinery Club, twenty-first floor of the Hudson Terminal Building, 50 Church street, on Saturday, Nov. 21, 1914, at 1:30 p.m. The commander-in-chief of the Order will be he guest of honor of the Commandery at the luncheon. Companion Charles S. Braddock, Jr., late lieutenant, U.S.N., will speak on the services of the U.S.S. Resolute in the naval engagement at Santiago de Cuba.

In the audience at the premiere performance of Willard Mack's play, "So Much for So Much," held at the Columbia Theater, in Washington, on Nov. 16, were the Secretary of War and Mrs. Garrison, the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels, the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Breckinridge, Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, the Commandant of the Marine Corps and Mrs. George Barnett, Capt. and Mrs. Theodore A. Baldwin, Mrs. Harry Cole, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Madison, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Garlington, Mrs. J. Franklin Bell and Capt. William T. Merry, U.S.A.

Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, widow of Brigadier General Grant, U.S.A., was a luncheon hostess at her New Hampshire avenue residence in Washington on Nov. 10, when her guests included Mrs. William Jennings Bryan, Mrs. Garrison, wife of the Secretary of War; Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, wife of Major General Bell, U.S.A.; Mrs. Ernest A. Garlington, wife of General Garlington, U.S.A.; Mrs. Frank Freeman, Mrs. Frederick D. Evans, wife of Major Evans, U.S.A.; Mrs. Henry P. McCain, wife of The Adjutant General; Mrs. Erasmus M. Weaver, wife of General Weaver, U.S.A., and Mrs. Joseph Kuhn, wife of Colonel Kuhn, commandant of Washington Barracks, D.C.

The will of the late Col. William R. Hamilton, U.S.A., retired, who died Sept. 15 in Milwaukee, Wis., leaves about \$9,000, and gives \$100 to his daughter, Mrs. Nina Douglas Cooper, of Mount Vernon, N.Y., and \$850 to his friend, Miss Mary G. Hanly, of No. 660 Riverside Drive. Of the latter bequest he said: "The gift is to be absolute to her, but we have an understanding as to the purpose to which it is to be devoted." The residue is divided equally for his children, Capt. Charles S. Hamilton, Margaret H. Pratt, Grace H. Frackelton and Major Paul Stanley Bond, stepson. Both son and stepson are in the U.S. Army. Miss Hanly and Miss Jean B. Paige, also of No. 660 Riverside Drive, are made executrices.

Comdr. Edward H. Scribner, U.S.N., retired, of 70 Tyler Park, Lowell, Mass., has just filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the U.S. District Court. His liabilities are based on a judgment of \$4,266.36 awarded Herbert A. Holder, of 7 Haley street, Roxbury, for the death of his daughter, Marion, who was run over by Commander Scribner's automobile May 30, 1904. Holder, who is the only creditor, also claims interest on the judgment, amounting to \$1,461.10, and the cost of poor debtor proceedings, amounting to \$71.74. The claim aggregates

\$5,799.20. Commander Scribner places his assets at \$17, represented by books valued at \$15 and \$2 in cash. He says he has a sword and the uniform of a U.S. naval officer, valued at \$50, and a watch and chain and personal wearing apparel worth a similar amount.

A large and brilliant ball was given by Capt. José Moneta and the officers on the Argentine battleship Rivadavia at the Boston Navy Yard on Nov. 13. It was attended by many Navy people from the yard and adjacent stations and a host of society people from Boston, about 400 in all. The afterdeck of the ship was enclosed with canvas and decorated with rows of gaily colored electric lights, representing the national colors of the United States and the Argentine Republic. Two bands played on deck, an orchestra playing below. A magnificent supper was served in the admiral's reception room and four of the officers' dining halls. Those who assisted Captain Moneta in receiving were Lieuts. A. Fincati, R. Barilari, P. Parker, I. Peffabet, A. Zimmerman, Ensigns J. Zuluaaga, C. Martinez and Lieut. Engrs. I. Villegas and R. Spratt. The dance lasted till six o'clock, and was one of the most beautiful and elaborate affairs ever given on a man of war.

Mrs. Catherine M. Lynch, mother of Mrs. W. M. Smart, wife of Captain Smart, Med. Corps, U.S.A., died at New York city Oct. 1, 1914.

A correspondent says: "At a meeting of the Society for Preserving the Antiquities of New England, ex-Governor Curtis Guild spoke on the history of the American flag and the flags of other countries. He said his special interest in the subject of distinctive flags began when he became Governor, for he found that there was no state flag established by law, and that if he, by right of his office, being commander-in-chief of the state Militia, chose to have a flag bearing a pink lamb on a yellow ground, he was at perfect liberty to do so. So he studied up the matter with William Olin, with the result that the legal flag of Massachusetts now is white, bordered with gold fringe, with the arms of Massachusetts at the center. Governor Guild surprised us by telling us, that of the actual flags now in use in the several nations, only four are older than that of the United States."

At 8:15 p.m., Thursday, Dec. 10, the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, in the main auditorium of the Engineering Societies Building, New York city, will commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the incorporation of Webb's Academy and Home for Shipbuilders. Mr. William H. Webb, the founder, heads the list of incorporators of this Society, and its past president, Mr. Stevenson Taylor, has for many years been president of Webb's Academy. The occasion will be noteworthy on account of the presentation of a portrait of Mr. Taylor by Franzen to the Academy. As the work of the Academy is entirely for training in marine engineering and naval architecture, it is eminently fitting that the Society should be well represented on this occasion.

There will be an informal hop held in the sail loft of the Philadelphia Navy Yard on Friday evening, from 9 to 12, Nov. 27, 1914. All visiting officers of the Army and Navy and their families are cordially invited. As cards of admission are required, it is requested that names be telephoned to Capt. W. S. Smith, U.S.N., any time up to nine p.m. of that evening. In view of the conditions of war abroad there will be a small number of informal dances at the Philadelphia Yard this season in lieu of the series of formal hops usually given by the commandant and officers of the station. A committee elected by the officers at a recent meeting in the commandant's office will have charge of all arrangements. Admission to all the dances will be by card only.

It has been customary for the children of the Fort Niagara Sabbath School to bring pennies representing their ages on their birthdays for their Missionary Fund. When the "Christmas Ship" was heard of it was decided to add what they could to the fund and send the whole amount to the suffering children of Europe. One member of the school gave as her offering a two-and-a-half dollar gold piece that she had kept for years. In all a gift of \$16.89 was sent by the school. A number of other gifts of clothing went earlier in the week.

An observance of the centenary of the birth of Major Gen. Joe Hooker, whose daring exploits in the Union Army in the Civil War won him the sobriquet of "Fighting Joe," was conducted at Boston, Mass., Nov. 13, by the Hooker Association of Massachusetts. The program included a parade, with Militia and veteran organizations in line, and a public meeting at which the speakers included Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., and Curtis Guild, former Ambassador to Russia.

Orders for approximately \$4,000,000 worth of bullets for Europe have been received at the Western Cartridge Company plant at Alton, Ill., according to a despatch from there Nov. 16, and the plant has started working day and night to fill them. The 30-30 caliber long steel jacketed bullets, the seven millimeter cartridges and the .43 caliber lead bullets, non-jacketed, make up the bulk of the orders.

The Comptroller declines to allow a payment for telephone service in an officer's quarters made by Paymr. Fred W. Holt, U.S.N. His plea that he acted in good faith in ignorance of the law and decisions of the Comptroller may appeal to Congress in connection with a claim for relief, but it cannot justify a credit by the Treasury Department "in direct contravention of the plain provisions of a statute."

A wireless torpedo, invented and perfected by John Hays Hammond, Jr., at his radio laboratory, was, it is reported, tried at Gloucester, Mass., Nov. 16, with success. It is designed to explode on contact, and it is stated was driven from Gloucester Bay to the Graves, off Boston Light, a distance of twenty-eight miles, during which it was controlled perfectly and brought home again entirely by electricity.

PRESS COMMENT ON UNPREPAREDNESS.

"REFERRED TO CONGRESS."

Don Marquis in *New York Evening Sun*.

Unchallenged, shall we always stand
Secure, apart, aloof?
Be not deceived. That hour shall come
Which puts us to the proof!

Let us not dwell too long with dreams
And play too much with words,
Forgetting our inheritance
Was bought and sealed with swords.

But truth, you say, makes tyrants quail,
Beats down embattled wrong?
If Truth be armed! Be not deceived:
The strife is to the strong.

Words are not guns. Words are not ships,
And ships and guns prevail.
Our liberties, that blood has gained,
Are guarded, or they fail.

Truth does not triumph without blows,
Error not tamely yields,
But falsehood closes with quick faith
Fierce, on a thousand fields.

And surely, somewhat of that faith
Our fathers fought for, clings:
Which called this freedom's hemisphere
Despite Earth's leagued kings.

Great creeds grow thews, or else they die—
Thought clothed in Deed is lord!
What are thy gods? Thy gods brought love?
They also brought a sword.

And would we hold the trust we have
Safeguarded for our sons
We must cease dreaming; we must have
More ships, more troops, more guns.

Unchecked, we go our careless way,
Dreaming, apart, aloof—
But surely comes a stern, iron year
To put us to the proof.

The San Antonio Light of Nov. 11, 1914, quotes this statement: "An illustrious predecessor of the present Secretary of War, commenting on the preparedness of the United States for serious conflict, said that if our armies—especially the Artillery—went into battle at nine a.m., the war would be over, as far as we were concerned, at 11:30 a.m. We should at that hour run out of ammunition. The alternative to surrender would then be to go somewhere and wait several months for some more ammunition to be manufactured, during which period the enemy would hardly be idle." Upon this statement the Light comments as follows: "It is possible that no nation will ever try to go to war with the United States, and if this be true, of course it doesn't make any difference whether we have two rounds of ammunition for each of our field guns or two thousand, or whether we have any field guns, for that matter. But nations have declared war on one another very suddenly, and without much provocation. And treaties have not always protected them from aggression, even though they were signed by great men and sealed with pounds of sealing wax and tied with miles of red tape. If ever we did have to resist the invasion of a great power, it would be comforting to think that the armies could keep fighting until somewhat later than half-past eleven—say until along toward evening, anyway."

"In view of the fact that there are nations to-day that consider no treaty binding, who can wonder," asks the Philadelphia Ledger, "if our military experts are seriously alarmed over the unpreparedness of the United States even for a defensive war? When the armies now in the field in the European strife are counted in units of a million, our Regular and Militia combined are a pitiful handful, and would be swept from the field in an engagement that is called only a skirmish on the scale in which wars are conducted to-day." The Ledger goes back 170 years to find an illustration of the recognition of the necessity for public defense and this in the case of the Quaker, Benjamin Franklin. "About 1744 Great Britain was at war with Spain and France. Among the American colonies Pennsylvania was the only one that was absolutely defenseless. The Quaker Assembly refused to pass a Militia law, and there was no reason why the enemies of the mother country could not sail up the Delaware, land a force and devastate the Commonwealth. After publishing a pamphlet, entitled 'Plain Truth,' Franklin called a meeting of the younger citizens of Philadelphia, harangued them on the impending obliteration of the city by the Spaniards and French, called for volunteers and then there raised a regiment of 1,200 men." This was followed by the organization of a Militia force 10,000 strong. By the exercise of the ingenuity and tact, for which he was remarkable, Franklin succeeded in obtaining, partly by purchase and partly by loan from the British Governor, Clinton, eighteen cannon which he mounted for the defense of the city.

The New Orleans Times-Picayune thinks that Congress will be so well disposed toward military preparation that "our so-called 'militarists,' all but silenced of late years by the costly and elaborate propaganda of the peace visionaries, will have their day, unless the present signs prove deceptive. And the level-headed and practical friends of peace, who favor a moderate middle course, will in that case have work to do." It adds: "But it seems to us that our land forces need trained reserves far more than they need additional fortifications or huge increase of the Regular Establishment. As presently constituted, our standing Army serves all its peace-time purposes admirably. In time of war with a first class power, 50,000, or even 100,000, additional Regulars would be only a drop in the bucket. We shall have to depend, as always, upon volunteers or reserves drawn from civil occupations. We have no reserves worth speaking of, save the National Guard, whose total muster falls pitifully short of war-time needs. And of the young men who would volunteer for additional defense it is probable that not one in the average 100 has any training. An overwhelming majority, we fear, do not even know how to shoot. Nor have we, according to published reports, the reserve material to equip an adequate volunteer force, or even to carry our Regulars through an extended campaign. If more money is to be spent upon military preparedness there is, we think, much better ways of spending it than by increasing the standing Army. A system of training that would fit one civilian volunteer in fifty for reasonably efficient service would be much more valuable than an added division of Regulars. And it seems to us a system that would teach

one American in ten of military age how to shoot straight and take care of himself in camp would do more than the addition of two Regular Army corps to put the country in a state of preparedness for defense.

"England," reports Lord Kitchener, "has 1,250,000 men in training." "If England had taken Lord Roberts's advice," says the Buffalo Enquirer, "she would have had 1,250,000 men trained. If England had had 1,250,000 men as ready as the 125,000 she sent across the channel in the first few hours of the war, history might have been written in other terms. If England had had 1,250,000 men as ready as her 125,000, would it have been necessary to send one man across the channel? These points are worthy American thought for the reason that the United States as well as the United Kingdom needs very little the advice of its fighting men. 'In time of peace prepare for war,' said David Starr Jordan at Perkins Memorial Hall Saturday evening, 'is a maxim forged in hell.' If so, Englishmen, at least, will now credit hell with one bit of good advice."

U.S. ARMY WAR OBSERVERS.

Under arrangements perfected through the State Department the United States is to have six Army officers with the German army as official observers, and Major George T. Langhorne, Cav., Military Attaché at Berlin, is already with the German troops. No report has yet been received from Major Langhorne, and in all probability he has an understanding with the German government not to make any report until the close of the war. It is expected that the official observers will leave for Germany about Dec. 1, although no arrangements have yet been made for their transportation. The party will be composed of Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Kuhn, Corps of Engrs., Major Dwight E. Aultman, Field Art., Major Samuel G. Shartle, 5th Co., Coast Art., Capt. Samuel D. Rockenbach, Cav., Capt. Wilson B. Burr, Inf., and Capt. James B. Dillard, Coast Art. Corps. In detailing the officers for this duty consideration was given to their ability to speak German and French as well as their professional qualifications. All of them speak German fluently, and most of them French as well.

Lieutenant Colonel Kuhn graduated from the Military Academy June 14, 1885. He was on duty with Japanese forces as observer during the Russian-Japanese war, and speaks German and French, and is an officer of high attainments.

Major Aultman graduated from the U.S.M.A. June 12, 1894. He speaks, reads and writes Spanish and speaks and translates German. He has been instructor in the Department of Languages at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. He is an officer of excellent military attainments, especially on matters relating to his own branch of the Service.

Major Shartle was a member of 8th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry and of 38th U.S. Volunteers from May 12, 1898, to June 30, 1901. He is a graduate of Mercersburg Academy, class 1880, and of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., class 1891; was instructor in English, French and German at Nazareth Hall, 1893-95, and has made the study of German, French and Spanish a specialty; has had varied service for an officer of his grade, including service in the Philippine Islands during the Philippine insurrection.

Captain Rockenbach was graduated from the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., and was appointed second lieutenant in the Army Aug. 1, 1891. He speaks German and Spanish; translates German, French and Spanish. He has had considerable service in the Philippine Islands; during this service was major, Philippine Scouts. The reports made by superior officers as to Captain Rockenbach's qualifications show him to be an officer of excellent attainments and first class ability in the theory and practice of his profession.

Captain Burr is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., 1899. He speaks and translates Spanish slightly; speaks and translates German. He is an honor graduate of Army School of the Line and of the Staff Class, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. The reports from the commandant, Army Service Schools, 1912, are of a most flattering nature as to Captain Burr's ability, and lead to the belief that his qualifications are such as to justify his detail in almost any branch of the Service requiring accurate and technical knowledge as to his profession.

Captain Dillard is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., 1904, and has made a special study of mechanical and electrical engineering. He speaks and translates German. His attention to duty and professional zeal in the various duties he has performed have been such as to justify the Department in placing complete confidence in the judgment of Captain Dillard.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

(Continued from page 360.)

Note: "Progress of the War in Europe" appears on page 371; British and German naval engagements on page 372.

According to information given officially to the press Nov. 16 reports reaching Berlin from Geneva set forth that the British torpedo-boat destroyer Falcon, the cruiser Brilliant and the sloop-of-war Rinaldo have been disabled by German guns on the Belgian coast. The Falcon is a torpedo-boat destroyer, 210 feet long, launched in 1889. She has a speed of thirty knots, a complement of sixty men and is equipped with two 18-inch torpedo tubes. The light cruiser Brilliant was launched in 1891. She is 300 feet long, has a complement of 273 men and carries two 6-inch and six 4.7-inch guns. The Rinaldo, sloop-of-war, is 180 feet long, has a complement of 130 men and an armament consisting of four 4-inch guns and four 3-pounders.

It was officially announced at Christiania, Norway, Nov. 17, that the disarmament of the German converted cruiser Berlin, formerly a North German Lloyd liner of that name, which put in at Trondhjem Nov. 16, had been begun. The Berlin carried a crew of 450 men.

The German steamer Karnac was on Nov. 18 declared by the Chilean authorities to be an auxiliary transport and was ordered interned in the harbor of Antofagasta until the end of the war.

The first list of those to whom the Victoria Cross has been awarded was announced in London on Nov. 16. There are five officers and four non-commissioned men on the list. Two of the latter have received commissions since winning the cross. Three of the recipients have died from wounds received in earning the award. It was announced at the same time that Lieut. Gen.

Sir Douglas Haig has been made a general for distinguished service.

A London despatch of Nov. 17 says: "It is an open secret that the Allies are now purchasing the bulk of their supplies through three bureaus in London, and that American inquiries and offers to meet specifications are increasing weekly. The French government is buying through an international commission for resupplying, which is sitting at the India House; the Russian government through the Russian Supply Commission, 192 Cromwell road, South Kensington, and the British government through the purchasing department of the War Office."

According to advices from Berlin, Nov. 18, the capital of the Krupp Company is to be increased from 70,000,000 to 250,000,000 marks (about \$60,000,000), as proposed by the directors at a general meeting of the company at Essen on Nov. 12. The increase was justified, it was stated, by the demands of war and by earlier enlargements of the works, purchases of coal fields, and so forth, which locked up considerable capital. The new stock issue will be taken by the Krupp family. A part of the new capital will be paid in on Dec. 31. The directors proposed a dividend of twelve per cent., as against the fourteen declared in the previous year. The directors also voted 3,000,000 marks toward the relief of the families of soldier employees, 2,000,000 to the Employees' Furlough Fund, and 1,000,000 to the Pension Fund.

In a report by Capt. John Glossop, of the Australian cruiser Sydney, which sank the German cruiser Emden, he says: "The Emden's firing soon failed when the Sydney began to hit the mark. The Emden's rudder was destroyed early in the fight, her speed suffering greatly in consequence. Her next loss was the number one funnel, then the foremast, and this was followed by the number two funnel. Finally, the number three funnel fell." The Kaiser declares that "a new and stronger Emden will be built, on whose bow an Iron Cross will be affixed to commemorate the glory of the old Emden."

Plans for a peace congress to take place in San Francisco during the Panama-Pacific Exposition are under way. Foreign representatives are not expected.

A Sydney, Australia, despatch of Nov. 18 tells us that "the Japanese government has intimated to the British government that it is ready to hand over the Marshall and other German islands in the Pacific, temporarily occupied by the Japanese, to an Australian force, and the British government has informed the Japanese government of its intention to act accordingly. A special Australian force will be despatched to the islands and will remain in occupation until the termination of the war, when the matter of the ultimate disposal of the islands will be a question for consideration by the allied Powers."

THE ARMY.

S.O. NOV. 18, 1914, WAR DEPT.

Second Lieut. Walter G. Kliner, Infantry, aviation student, announced on duty that requires him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights from Nov. 16, 1914.

The following officers are assigned to regiment indicated after name, Dec. 1, 1914: First Lieut. Francis H. Farnum, 22d Inf., 1st Lieut. Bowers Davis, 27th Inf., 2d Lieut. George A. Matile, 27th Inf., and 2d Lieut. James B. N. Weaver, 9th Inf. Each officer will be assigned company upon arrival in United States, and upon expiration of leave granted will join company assigned to.

Leave two months and twenty days to 1st Lieut. Arthur D. Budd, 22d Inf.

Second Lieut. John C. Walker, jr., 8th Inf., detailed duty Government Exhibit Board, Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

Leave eighteen days, Nov. 23, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Robert E. O'Brien, 5th Inf.

Par. 5, S.O. 209, Sept. 4, 1914, War D., is so amended as to assign Major Clyde S. Ford, M.C., to temporary duty with 2d Division, with station at Fort Leavenworth.

USING INFLUENCE FORBIDDEN.

War Department, Washington, Nov. 13, 1914.

Memorandum:

In furtherance of the policy laid down in G.O. 31, April 24, 1913, War D., forbidding the use by officers of the Army of improper influence in obtaining favors or special assignments, each chief of bureau, department, corps and section of the War Department, and each officer serving with him, will, whenever he may receive solicitation, either in the form of a personal or a semi-official application for such special favor or assignment, send the original paper or such extract therefrom as will show the purpose and the source of the communication to The Adjutant General of the Army, in order that it may be referred to the officer concerned for a full explanation of his action in or connection with the same.

LINDLEY M. GARRISON, Secretary of War.

CIR. 15, NOV. 2, 1914, DIV. OF MILITIA AFFAIRS.

Publishes information and instructions on the subject of arming, equipping and uniforming the Militia in accordance with the provision of law.

G.O. 81, NOV. 5, 1914, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I.—Publishes the statutory provisions relative to traveling expenses, and gives instructions relative to a travel order to be issued to civilian employees.

II.—Sec. 2, Par. I, G.O. 212, War D., 1910, is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

The officer in charge, Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System, under the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, is charged with all that pertains to the technical handling and maintenance of the cable and telegraph lines and the receipt and disbursement of funds pertaining thereto, and will exercise supervision over the duties of the Signal Corps in connection with the construction, operation and maintenance of all cables, telegraph lines and radio installations of that system. The commanding general, Western Department, is charged with the discipline of all officers and enlisted men of the Army connected with the system, will render all practicable assistance in its maintenance and operation, and will cause such inspections to be made as will satisfy him that the discipline of the officers and men connected with the system is satisfactory and that their performance of duty is prompt and efficient.

III.—Until the completion of the garrison school term of 1914-15, the Tentative Cavalry Drill Regulations will be used as the basis of examinations of all officers of Cavalry for all purposes to which those regulations apply, including examinations for promotion. In all matters not covered by the Tentative Cavalry Drill Regulations, the Cavalry Drill Regulations of 1902, as amended, will apply. Upon completion of the garrison school term of 1914-15 the Cavalry Service Regulations (experimental), 1914, will apply until otherwise ordered.

2. The Cavalry Service Regulations (experimental), 1914, will, until otherwise ordered, be considered as adopted for the Cavalry service for the garrison school course in so far as relates to the requirements of G.O. 150, War D., 1911, amendatory of G.O. 70, War D., 1910.

IV.—Only one quartermaster sales room will be maintained at a military post or station for subsistence stores and quartermaster supplies.

G.O. 82, NOV. 9, 1914, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I.—(b) Clause (9), Par. 28, G.O. 14, 1912, War D., as added to that order by G.O. 1, 1914, War D., is amended to read as follows:

(9) Officers detailed to the General Staff Corps are exempt in all subjects during detail, and for four years from date of relief from detail in said corps, subject to the prohibi-

tions as to exemptions contained in the first section of Par. 28, G.O. 14, 1912, War D.

(b) Par. 40, Secs. (u) and (v), G.O. 14, 1912, War D., is amended to read as follows:

(u) Field Service Regulations. Oral and Practical.

Practical.—Terrain exercises involving the command of a battalion of infantry or a regiment of cavalry at war strength, acting alone or as part of a larger force.

(v) Drill Regulations. Oral and Practical.

Practical.—The officer to demonstrate his ability.

(1) To instruct and drill a battalion of infantry or a regiment of cavalry.

(2) To command a battalion of infantry or a regiment of cavalry, acting alone or as part of a larger force, in a combat exercise.

II.—Sec. 2, Par. IV, G.O. 22, War D., 1913, as amended by Par. I, G.O. 77, War D., 1913, is further amended to read as follows:

All enlisted men of the Signal Corps detached and serving at stations in the Central Department and Southern Department, except those on duty at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will be regarded as members of Telegraph Company B, Signal Corps, and their names will be borne on the rolls and other records of that company.

III.—In connection with Par. IV, G.O. 69, War D., 1913, Par. 8, G.O. 174, War D., 1909, relating to the preparation of certificates of disability for discharge in duplicate, is rescinded.

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. W. WOTHERSPOON, Major General, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 84, NOV. 17, 1914, WAR DEPT.

By direction of the President, Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, General Staff, is detailed as Chief of Staff.

LINDLEY M. GARRISON, Secretary of War.

G.O. 72, OCT. 6, 1914, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

Col. Walter D. McCaw, M.C., will about Oct. 15, 1914, be relieved from duty at the Department Hospital, Manila, and will report to the commanding general for duty as department surgeon, relieving Col. Guy L. Edie, Med. Corps, under orders for the United States.

By command of Major General Barry:

H. C. BENSON, Lieut. Col., Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 73, OCT. 12, 1914, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

This order directs that a report of statutory service with troops will be rendered by all officers concerned now on duty in, or who may hereafter join, this department. It will be prepared (using typewriter) on new blank form (card) supplied by these headquarters, replacing blank form "Statement of Service," these headquarters, issued in 1912.

This report will be submitted by all field officers, captains and lieutenants of cavalry, field artillery, coast artillery and infantry (including majors of Philippine Scouts, but excluding company officers thereof) on duty at every post or station in this department whether on duty with troops, on staff duty, on detached service, or present on any other status as part of this command. It will also be submitted by each above designated officer joining for duty in this department, to include a period of six years ending with the calendar month in which he joins. Officers relieved from detail on staff duty in this department and reporting for duty at a post will submit a copy of this report to the post commander.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

The leave granted Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell is extended ten days. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards is relieved from command of the 1st Hawaiian Brigade, and will proceed to the Canal Zone and assume command of the United States troops stationed there. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Brig. Gen. John P. Wiser is relieved from his present duties and will proceed to Honolulu, Hawaii, and assume command of the 1st Hawaiian Brigade. (Nov. 16, War D.)

The retirement of Major Gen. William W. Wotherspoon, Chief of Staff, from active service on Nov. 16, 1914, is announced. Major General Wotherspoon will proceed to his home. (Nov. 16, War D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Lieut. Col. Delamere Skerrett, I.G., from temporary duty at Galveston, Texas, to proper station, New York city, as assistant to the inspector, Eastern Department. (Nov. 14, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Lieut. Col. Arthur W. Yates, Q.M.C., is transferred from the Department Hospital, Manila, to the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (Sept. 25, P.D.)

Major Harry J. Hirsch, Q.M.C., Presidio of San Francisco, will report to C.O., Letterman General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (Nov. 11, Western D.)

Major Pierre C. Stevens, Q.M.C., from further treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, to his proper station, Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Major Roderick L. Carmichael, Q.M.C. (C.A.C.), upon his arrival in United States will report to C.O., Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound, for duty as fort commander, Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Capt. Fred E. Buchanan, Q.M.C., to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampana, for duty. (Sept. 26, P.D.)

Capt. James W. Furlow, Q.M.C., from further duty at Vera Cruz, Mexico, to the United States and upon arrival report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army for further orders. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Capt. Adolphe H. Huguet, Q.M.C., from duty as assistant to the depot Q.M., New York city, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty as assistant to the department Q.M. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Capt. Thomas S. Moorman, Q.M.C., now at San Francisco, will proceed to Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty as assistant to the Q.M. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Capt. Francis W. Griffin, Q.M.C., will proceed to Alcatraz, Cal., for temporary duty as assistant to the Q.M. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Par. 18, S.O. 264, Nov. 9, 1914, War D., relating to Capt. William P. Kitts, Q.M.C., is revoked. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Major Joseph L. Knowlton, Q.M.C., due to arrive in this department about Oct. 3, 1914, will report to the Department Quartermaster for duty as his assistant, with station in Manila. (Sept. 30, P.D.)

Leave twenty-one days to Lieut. Col. Arthur W. Yates, Q.M.C. (Nov. 16, War D.)

The following Q.M. sergeants, Q.M. Corps, will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave Jan. 15, 1915, for duty in the Philippine Department: Charles H. Ingram, Fort Stevens, Ore., and Herbert L. Merritt, Fort Keogh Remount Depot, Mont. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. John C. Christophel, Q.M.C., Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to Fort Stevens, Ore., for duty. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. William A. Hunter, Q.M.C., Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to the Fort Keogh Remount Depot, Mont., for duty. (Nov. 13, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Leave fifteen days to Col. Charles M. Gandy, M.C. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Charles Lynch, M.C., is transferred from the Department Hospital, Manila, to the hospital at Camp John Hay, Mountain Province, for treatment. (Sept. 28, P.D.)

Major Clyde S. Ford, M.C., is detailed as a member of the Army retiring board appointed to meet at Texas City, Texas, vice Major James M. Phalen, M.C., relieved. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Leave three months, about Dec. 7, 1914, to Major William L. Little, M.C. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Leave one month, with permission to visit Japan, to Capt. John T. Aydelotte, M.C., about Nov. 15, 1914. Captain Aydelotte is authorized to await at Nagasaki, Japan, the arrival of the transport on which he is under orders to return to the United States. (Sept. 26, P.D.)

Leave one month, to visit Japan, to Capt. Thomas H. Johnson, M.C., effective about Nov. 15, 1914. Captain Johnson is authorized to await at Nagasaki, Japan, the arrival of the transport on which he is under orders to return to the United States. (Sept. 26, P.D.)

Capt. George H. Scott, M.C., is detailed as a member of the examining board at the Army Building, New York city, vice Major Louis T. Hess, M.C., relieved. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Leave three months and fifteen days to Capt. John P. Fletcher, M.C. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Capt. William L. Hart, M.C., from temporary duty with the Port of Embarkation, Galveston, Texas, to proper station, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Nov. 14, War D.)

First Lieut. Guy L. Qualls, M.C., from duty with the 2d Division, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, sailing from New Orleans, La., not later than Jan. 2, 1915, relieving Capt. George E. Pariseau, M.C., who will proceed to the United States for further orders. (Nov. 13, War D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered: Capt. Charles E. McBrayer from duty at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., about Dec. 8, 1914, to Alcatraz, Cal., Pacific Branch, U.S. Military Prison, for duty, relieving Major George H. R. Gosman. Major Gosman upon being thus relieved will proceed to Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty. Capt. Levy M. Hathaway, M.C., from duty at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., to Fort Baker, Cal., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Harry N. Kerns, who will proceed to Alcatraz, Cal., for duty. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Major George A. Skinner, M.C., from duty at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, to Manila for duty. (Sept. 30, P.D.)

The following medical officers, due to arrive in Manila about Oct. 3, 1914, are assigned as follows: Major Henry S. Greenleaf, M.C., to Camp Eldridge, Laguna. Major Robert B. Grubbs, M.C., to Camp McGrath, Batangas. Capt. William L. Sheep, M.C., to Fort William McKinley, Rizal. First Lieut. Leeson O. Tarleton, M.C., to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan. First Lieut. Shelley M. Marietta, M.C., to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island. First Lieut. Robert Skelton, M.C., to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty with Ambulance Company No. 4. First Lieut. Omar H. Quade, M.C., to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga. First Lieut. Herbert L. Freeland, M.C., to Regan Barracks, Alibay. First Lieut. William M. Archer, Jr., M.C., to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island. First Lieut. Henry W. Kennard, M.C., to Army Transport Service, with station in Manila. (Sept. 30, P.D.)

Leave two months to Major Robert N. Winn, M.C. (Nov. 17, War D.)

Leave one month to Capt. Ernest R. Gentry, M.C., upon his arrival in the United States. (Nov. 17, War D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered: Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Clarke from duty at Fort Meade, S.D., to Fort Logan, Colo., for duty, relieving Lieut. Col. Alexander N. Stark, who will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty, relieving Major Powell C. Fauntleroy. Major Fauntleroy will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and assume charge of the Medical Supply Depot at Fort Mason, Cal., relieving Major Willard F. Truby from temporary charge of that depot. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Major John H. Allen, M.C., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Texas City, Texas, vice Major Charles Y. Brownlee, M.C., relieved. (Nov. 17, War D.)

Sick leave one month and seven days, about Nov. 23, 1914, to Major Weston F. Chabert, M.C. (Nov. 18, E.D.)

Leave seven days, effective about Nov. 27, 1914, to Lieut. Col. Alfred E. Bradley, M.C. (Nov. 18, E.D.)

Leave fourteen days to Capt. William H. Smith, M.C. (Nov. 4, 2d Div.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Edwin B. Maynard, M.R.C., from duty at Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite, to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (Sept. 23, P.D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Ethan F. Butler, M.R.C., of his commission in that corps has been accepted, to take effect Nov. 13, 1914. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Leave two months, effective about Dec. 20, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Thomas C. Walker, M.R.C. (Nov. 18, E.D.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

Leave two months, about Dec. 1, to 1st Lieut. John H. Hess, D.S., Fort Douglas, Utah. (Nov. 7, Western D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

The following changes in station of enlisted men of the Hospital Corps are ordered: Sergt. 1st Class Revell M. Walker from Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite, to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island; Sergt. 1st Class Robert G. Kennedy from Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, to Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao. (Sept. 23, P.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Arthur Neville, H.C., is placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will repair to his home. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Sergt. Arthur J. Hart, H.C., Port Porter, N.Y., will be sent to Manila, the Army Medical School, for a course of instruction in laboratory work. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Carl S. Benche, H.C., to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., from Fort McDowell, Cal. (Nov. 17, War D.)

Act. Cook George Erwin, H.C., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Nov. 16, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. D. C. KINGMAN, C.E.

Leave one month and fourteen days, about Nov. 23, to 1st Lieut. Philip B. Fleming, C.E., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (Nov. 5, Western D.)

Under exceptional circumstances leave, with permission to visit the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. William H. Sage, jr., C.E., for twenty-three days or the number of days intervening between the arrival of the transport in the United States and the date of sailing of the first available transport for Manila, to leave the department about Oct. 15, 1914. (Sept. 30, P.D.)

The following officers of the Corps of Engineers, due to arrive in Manila about Oct. 3, 1914, are assigned as follows: First Lieut. John M. Wright will report to C.O., 3d Batn. of Engrs., for assignment to a company and to the officer in charge of defensive works for duty as assistant and then take station at Fort Frank, Carabao Island, for duty. First Lieut. Lindsay C. Herkness and Raymond F. Fowler will report to C.O., 3d Batn. of Engrs., Manila, for assignment to a company and then to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for station and duty. (Sept. 30, P.D.)

Col. Edward Burr, C.E., is appointed Division Engineer of the Philippines Division, to take effect Dec. 1, 1914. This division will embrace the engineer district, with headquarters at Manila, P.I. (Nov. 16, C.E.)

Major Jay C. Morrow, C.E., at proper time to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and report Jan. 4, 1915, to the commandant, the Army Service Schools, taking the special course for field officers. (Nov. 18, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

First Lieut. Arthur D. Budd, O.D., is relieved from detail in that department, Nov. 12, 1914. Lieutenant Budd is assigned to the 22d Infantry, Nov. 13, 1914, and will join that regiment. (Nov. 12, War D.)

The following ordnance sergeants, due to arrive in this department on the transport Logan, about Oct. 3, 1914, are assigned to station as follows: Ord. Sergt. Ernest Seifert to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty. Ord. Sergt. John M. Tibbets to Manila Ordnance Depot for duty. (Oct. 2, P.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., is designated as the permanent station of Capt. Dennis H. Currie, S.C. (Nov. 12, War D.)

The following enlisted men of the Signal Corps, now at the places indicated, will proceed on Nov. 16 to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., for the prescribed examination for the eligible list for promotion to the next higher grade in their corps: First Class Sergt. Harry W. Mustin, on duty at Department headquarters; 1st Class Sergt. Stephen E. Karigan, on duty in the office of the depot Q.M. San Francisco, and Sergt. Anthony J. Flynn, on duty at the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal. (Nov. 7, Western D.)

First Lieut. Henry A. Meyer, jr., S.C., is relieved from detail in the Signal Corps Nov. 16, 1914, and he is assigned to the 10th Cavalry Nov. 17.

The following promotions, appointments and reductions in the Signal Corps are announced: To be sergeants—Corps. Lucian A. Massie, Oct. 16, 1914; Paul Dose, Oct. 17, 1914; Budd Fritz, Oct. 26, 1914; Cleburne R. Edmundson, Oct. 27, 1914; Walter L. Thomas, Nov. 5, 1914; George R. Beers, Nov. 7, 1914; Joseph Roy and Charles Cavanaugh, Nov. 16, 1914, and Private Daniel Sullivan, Oct. 21, 1914.

Sergt. Myrl F. Jones, on account of intoxication, is reduced to the grade of private, Oct. 22, 1914.

The following promotions in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, U.S.A., are announced: To be master signal electronics—First Class Sergts. Stephen J. Idzorek and Herbert Marcus, Nov. 16, 1914. To be first-class sergeants—Sergts. Asa J. Etheridge and Thomas Boland, Nov. 16, 1914. To be sergeants—Corps. Alvan E. Baxter and Charles Payne, Nov. 16, 1914. To be corporals—First Class Privs. Wilfred G. Thresher, Isaiah Davies and Robert H. Houser, and Privs. Clarence P. Young, Arthur B. Neiswander and Harry T. Lewis, Nov. 16, 1914.

Announcement is made of the following promotions in Philippine Department: To be corporals—First Class Privs. Lilburn B. Chambers, Joseph B. Tompkins and Herbert G. Crocker, Sept. 16, 1914.

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. G. K. HUNTER.

COL. W. L. FINLEY, ATTACHED.

Leave one month, about Nov. 15, to 2d Lieut. Herbert H. White, 1st Cav., camp at San Ysidro, Cal. (Nov. 9, Western D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. P. BLOCKSON.

Capt. Walter S. Grant, 3d Cav., after he shall have been on duty with a troop for one month and six days, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, The Army Service Schools, for duty at the schools. (Nov. 17, War D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

Leave ten days to Capt. Harry O. Willard, 5th Cav. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Pvt. James Shea, Troop K, 5th Cav., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Capt. George B. Rodney, 5th Cav., to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (Nov. 18, War D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. GASTON.

The leave granted Capt. Louis R. Ball, 6th Cav., is further extended until Jan. 1, 1915, on account of sickness. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Leave one month and ten days, under exceptional circumstances, about Nov. 23, 1914, to 2d Lieut. Geoffrey Keyes, 6th Cav. (Nov. 5, 2d Div.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. W. TAYLOR.

COL. J. B. ERWIN, ATTACHED.

First Sergt. Joseph Murray, Troop G, 8th Cav., is placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will repair to his home. (Nov. 16, War D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

First Lieut. John H. Howard, 9th Cav., is detailed for general recruiting service, upon the expiration of his present leave, and will then proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty. (Nov. 12, War D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. G. SICKEL.

Vetn. Robert C. Musser, 12th Cav., will proceed to Fort Logan, Colo., for treatment in the hospital there. (Nov. 13, War D.)

First Lieut. Kinzie B. Edmunds, 12th Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Signal Corps Nov. 17, 1914, vice 1st Lieut. Henry A. Meyer, jr., S.C., relieved Nov. 16, 1914, and is assigned to the 10th Cavalry Nov. 17, 1914. Lieutenant Edmunds will proceed to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty with Field Company I, S.O. (Nov. 16, War D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. J. SLOCUM.

First Lieut. James B. Henry, jr., 13th Cav., from duty at Fort Slocum, N.Y., and from further duty on recruiting service, Dec. 1, 1914, to join his regiment. (Nov. 13, War D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. H. MORGAN.

COL. F. O. JOHNSON, ATTACHED.

First Sergt. Arnold Schadewitz, Troop L, 15th Cav., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Bliss, Texas, and will repair to his home. (Nov. 16, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. A. MILLAR.

Lieut. Col. T. Bentley Mott, 2d Field Art., having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (Nov. 17, War D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. G. BERRY.

The following changes in the station of officers of the 4th Field Artillery are ordered: Second Lieut. William J. Wrona from duty at Texas City to Vera Cruz, Mexico, for duty; 2d Lieut. Richard E. Anderson from duty at Vera Cruz, Mexico, to join that portion of his regiment stationed at Texas City, Texas. (Nov. 13, War D.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. ADAMS.

Capt. Dan T. Moore, 5th Field Art., is detailed as inspector-instructor of the Militia of New York, and will proceed to New York city, N.Y., in time to assume duties on Dec. 20, 1914. (Nov. 13, War D.)

First Lieut. William F. Sharp, 5th Field Art., upon the completion of his course at the School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla., will proceed to Denver, Colo., to assume duties of inspector-instructor with Militia, Dec. 20, 1914. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Par. 22 S.O. 261, Nov. 5, 1914, War D., relating to 1st Lieut. William F. Sharp, 5th Field Art., and John R. Starkey, 6th Field Art., is revoked. (Nov. 13, War D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. ST. J. GREBLE.

First Lieut. John G. Tyndall, 6th Field Art., is detailed for general recruiting service, upon completion of his course at School of Fire for Field Artillery, and will then proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. John R. Starkey, 6th Field Art., from duty at depot and from further duty on recruiting service. Lieutenant Starkey will join regiment. (Nov. 18, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Col. Henry H. Ludlow, C.A.C., will report in person to Brig. Gen. George Bell, jr., U.S.A., president of an Army retiring board at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for examination by the board. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Capt. Henning F. Colley, C.A.C., is transferred from the 34th to the 106th Company. (Nov. 13, War D.)

The leave granted Capt. Leo F. Foster, C.A.C., is extended six months on account of sickness. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Capt. James A. Ruggles, C.A.C., is detailed for general recruiting service, Dec. 1, 1914, and will proceed to proper time to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty, relieving Capt. John R. Musgrave, C.A.C., from further duty on recruiting service. (Nov. 13, War D.)

The name of Capt. James A. Ruggles, C.A.C., is placed on the list of detached officers, Dec. 1, 1914, and the name of Capt. John R. Musgrave, C.A.C., is removed therefrom, Nov. 30, 1914. Captain Musgrave is assigned to the 74th Company, C.A.C., to take effect Dec. 1, 1914, and upon his relief from recruiting duty will join company. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Capt. Jacob M. Coward, C.A.C., is transferred from the 128th Company to the 169th Company, Nov. 25, 1914, and will then report to the commandant, Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., for duty as director of the enlisted men's division at the school, in addition to his company duty. Captain Coward will stand relieved from assignment to the 169th Company when he shall become legally eligible for detached service. (Nov. 14, War D.)

First Lieut. Donald M. Ashbridge, C.A.C., upon his relief from duty at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., and upon the expiration of any leave that may be granted him, will proceed to and take station at the headquarters, Coast Defenses of New Orleans, relieving Capt. Lynn S. Edwards, C.A.C., Captain Edwards upon being so relieved will join his company. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Transfers and Assignments.

Each of the following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps, now unassigned, is assigned to the company indicated after his name, and will proceed upon being relieved from duty at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., or upon the expiration of any leave, to join the company to which assigned: Capt. John G. Workizer to the 136th Company, Capt. Edward P. Nones to the 128th Company, 1st Lieut. Joseph R. Davis to the 91st Company, 1st Lieut. Carl A. Lohr to the 164th Company, and 1st Lieut. Clement C. Heth to the 17th Company. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps is relieved from assignment to his present company and placed on the unassigned list, and will report to the C.O. of the U.S. Army mine planter indicated after his name for duty:

Second Lieut. David McL. Crawford to mine planter Major Samuel Ringgold.

Second Lieut. Theodore R. Murphy to mine planter General Edward O. C. Ord.

Second Lieut. Harold G. Douglas to mine planter General Samuel M. Mills.

Second Lieut. Robert E. Kimball to mine planter General Royal T. Frank. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps is transferred or assigned as indicated after his name, on the date specified, and will then join his company: Capt. Frank C. Jewell from the 6th Company to 51st, Dec. 1, 1914; Capt. Joseph Matson from the 84th Company to 98th, Dec. 1, 1914; Capt. Claudius M. Seaman from the 134th Company to 6th, Dec. 1, 1914; Capt. Rollo F. Anderson assigned to the 36th Company, Dec. 30, 1914; 2d Lieut. Charles L. Kilburn assigned to the 17th Company, Dec. 1, 1914. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps is transferred or assigned to the company indicated after his name and will join his company: Capt. John W. C. Abbott to the 88th Company, Capt. Jairus A. Moore to the 27th Company, Capt. Louis C. Brinton, jr., from the 136th Company to 48th Company, and Capt. Jacob A. Mack from the 17th Company to 145th Company. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Each of the following second lieutenants of the Coast Artillery Corps is relieved from assignment to the company to which he now belongs and placed on the unassigned list. Each officer will report on the date specified to the C.O. of the coast defenses indicated after each name for assignment to staff duty: Austin G. Frick, Coast Defenses of Portsmouth, Dec. 30, 1914; Ruskin P. Hall, Coast Defenses of the Columbia, Dec. 1, 1914; Benjamin N. Booth, Coast Defenses of Boston; Robert H. Van Volkenburgh, Coast Defenses of Charleston, Dec. 1, 1914; Rudolf W. Rieckhoff, Coast Defenses of the Columbia, Dec. 10, 1914. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps is relieved from his present duties and assignment to present company and will report to the C.O. of the coast defenses indicated after each name for assignment to a company in his command: Second Lieut. Robert L. Gray, Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound; Lawrence A. McLaughlin, Coast Defenses of Boston; Edwin F. Silkman, Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound; Alfred B. Quinton, jr., Coast Defenses of Boston; Robert H. Van Volkenburgh, Coast Defenses of Charleston, Dec. 1, 1914, and Lawrence B. Weeks, Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound, Dec. 1, 1914. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Each of the following first lieutenants of the Coast Artillery Corps, upon his relief from duty at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., or upon the expiration of any leave granted him, will report in person to the C.O. of the coast defenses indicated after his name for assignment to a company:

John S. Williams, Coast Defenses of Portland.
Robert N. Campbell, Coast Defenses of Eastern New York.
Hugo E. Pitz, Coast Defenses of Puget Sound.
Walter P. Boatwright, Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound.
John P. Smith, Coast Defenses of San Francisco.
Harry R. Vaughan, Coast Defenses of the Columbia.
Abney Payne, Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound.
Guy B. Lawrason, Coast Defenses of Tampa.
Harold L. Gardiner, Coast Defenses of the Columbia.
Samuel H. Tilghman, Coast Defenses of San Francisco.
Howard T. Clark, Coast Defenses of Charleston.
William R. Nichols, Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay.
William S. Fulton, Coast Defenses of the Columbia.
Thomas O. Humphreys, Coast Defenses of Narragansett Bay.
Eli E. Bennett, Coast Defenses of Portland.
William C. Whitaker, Coast Defenses of the Columbia.
Frederick Hanna, Coast Defenses of Southern New York.
William C. Koenig, Coast Defenses of the Delaware.
Harry W. Stephenson, Coast Defenses of Narragansett Bay.
Willis Shippam, Coast Defenses of Puget Sound.
Furman E. McCammon, Coast Defenses of Puget Sound.
Frank P. Hardaway, Coast Defenses of Baltimore. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Each of the following first lieutenant of the Coast Artillery Corps, upon being relieved from duty at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., or upon the expiration of any leave granted him, will proceed to the headquarters of the coast defenses indicated after his name and report to the C.O. thereof for duty on his staff:

Henry W. T. Egin, Coast Defenses of the Cape Fear.
Olin Longino, Coast Defenses of Charleston.
Samuel H. McLeary, Coast Defenses of the Potomac.
Edwin K. Smith, Coast Defenses of Galveston.
Paul H. Herman, Coast Defenses of the Cape Fear.
Kellie B. Lemen, Coast Defenses of the Columbia.
Frederick A. Mountford, Coast Defenses of Baltimore.
Philip S. Gage, Coast Defenses of the Delaware.
Augustus Norton, Coast Defenses of Narragansett Bay. (Nov. 14, War D.)

The following changes in the assignments of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered: Capt. Malcolm P. Andrus is transferred from the 88th to the 91st Co. and will join the company to which transferred at Jackson Barracks, La. First Lieut. Louis D. Pepin is transferred from the 170th to the 91st Co. He will proceed to Fort Morgan, Ala., for temporary duty, and upon completion will join the company at Jackson Barracks, La. Capt. Lynn S. Edwards from assignment to the 91st Co. and placed on the unassigned list. He will remain at his present station on his present duties. First Lieut. Cary R. Wilson is transferred from the 91st to the 128th Co. and will join company to which transferred. (Nov. 17, War D.)

The name of 1st Lieut. John E. Townes, jr., C.A.C., is placed on the list of detached officers, Nov. 13, 1914, and the name of 1st Lieut. Dean Hall, C.A.C., is removed therefrom, Nov. 12, 1914. Lieutenant Hall, upon his relief from recruiting duty will proceed to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for assignment to a company in those coast defenses. (Nov. 12, War D.)

First Lieut. Oscar C. Warner, C.A.C., upon his relief from duty at the Coast Artillery School, and upon the expiration of any leave granted him, will assume command of the U.S. Army mine planter General Royal T. Frank, relieving Capt. Albert H. Barkley, C.A.C., of that duty, who will join his company upon turning over the public property in his charge to Lieutenant Warner. Lieutenant Warner is assigned to the 133d Company. (Nov. 13, War D.)

First Lieut. John E. Townes, jr., C.A.C., now on leave, is detailed for general recruiting service, and will proceed at once to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Dean Hall, C.A.C., from further duty on recruiting service. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Leave one month, about Nov. 10, with permission to apply for an extension of twenty days, to 1st Lieut. Edward S. Harrison, C.A.C., Fort Worden, Wash. (Nov. 6, Western D.)

First Lieut. Harry W. Stovall, C.A.C., from his present duties, Nov. 20, 1914, and report to C.O., Coast Defenses of the Cape Fear, for assignment to a company in his command. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Sick leave one month to 2d Lieut. John H. Birdsall, C.A.C. (Nov. 6, Western D.)

Second Lieut. Roy S. Atwood, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to the 117th Company, placed on the unassigned list, and will report to the C.O. of the U.S. Army mine planter General John M. Schofield for duty. (Nov. 13, War D.)

Second Lieut. Felix E. Gross, C.A.C., from assignment to the 84th Company, placed on the unassigned list, and will proceed to and take station at the headquarters, Coast Defenses of Mobile, relieving 1st Lieut. John P. McCaskey, jr., C.A.C., from duty. Lieutenant McCaskey will report to C.O., Coast Defenses of Portland, for assignment to a company in his command. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Master Electr. Charles M. Beer, C.A. School Detachment, is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Second Lieut. Douglas C. Cordiner, C.A.C., is attached to the 17th Company, Fort Washington, Md., upon the arrival at that post of 1st Lieut. Samuel H. McLeary, C.A.C. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Chaplain William R. Arnold, C.A.C., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Myer, Va., vice Chaplain Timothy P. O'Keefe, 5th Cav., relieved. (Nov. 17, War D.)

Par. 15, S.O. 245, Western Dept., Oct. 28, 1914, requiring Capt. Ralph E. Herring, C.A.C., to proceed to the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco for treatment, is revoked. (Nov. 10, Western D.)

Leave for two months, upon completion of the work of the G.C.M. of which he is a member, is granted Major Mervyn C. Buckley, C.A.C., Fort Baker, Cal. (Nov. 10, Western D.)

Lieut. Col. Daniel W. Ketcham, C.A.C., from duty in the office of Chief of Staff, to Fort Du Pont, Del., and assume

command of the Coast Defenses of the Delaware. (Nov. 18, War D.)

Leave twenty-one days, to terminate not later than Dec. 15, 1914, to Capt. Malcolm P. Andrus, C.A.C. (Nov. 17, E.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John H. Pirie, C.A.C., is extended twenty days. (Nov. 17, E.D.)

So much of Par. 1, S.O. 257, these headquarters, Nov. 4, 1914, as directs Col. Samuel E. Allen and Major Malcolm Young, C.A.C., to proceed to Fort Andrews, Mass., for instruction in the Coast Artillery War Game, so as to arrive Nov. 29, 1914, and Dec. 6, 1914, respectively, is amended so as to direct those officers to arrive Dec. 6, 1914, and Nov. 29, 1914, respectively. (Nov. 17, E.D.)

INFANTRY.

3D INFANTRY.—COL. W. A. MANN.

First Sergt. Joseph S. Lewis, Co. B, 3d Inf., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Nov. 13, War D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. G. MORTON.

Leave one month and twenty-three days, to terminate Jan. 5, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Ellery Farmer, 5th Inf. (Nov. 12, E.D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMANN.

Leave ten days to 2d Lieut. Albert L. Sneed, 7th Inf. (Nov. 16, War D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. JONES.

Leave two months, upon his arrival in the United States, to Capt. Fredrik L. Knudsen, 8th Inf. (Nov. 14, War D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

First Lieut. James E. Chaney, 9th Inf., is relieved from attachment to the 30th Infantry, upon the departure of that regiment from the Presidio of San Francisco, and will comply with Par. 4, S.O. 212, Sept. 9, 1914, War D. (Nov. 14, War D.)

First Lieut. Simon B. Buckner, jr., 9th Inf., relieved from his present duties and will repair to Washington and report to officer in charge of Public Buildings and Grounds for duty. (Nov. 18, War D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. W. MILLER.

COL. W. F. BLAUVELT, ATTACHED.

Capt. Ralph E. Ingram, 10th Inf., is assigned to the 11th Infantry, Dec. 1, 1914. He will join company upon his arrival in the United States. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Second Lieut. Mason W. Gray, jr., 10th Inf., is assigned to the 9th Infantry, Jan. 1, 1915. He will join company to which assigned. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Second Lieut. Herbert E. Marshburn, 10th Inf., is assigned to the 22d Infantry, Jan. 1, 1915, and upon his arrival in the United States and on the expiration of any leave will join regiment to which assigned. (Nov. 14, War D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. PICKERING.

Leave one month and fifteen days, about Nov. 15, 1914, to 2d Lieut. George C. Elsey, 11th Inf. (Nov. 6, 2d Div.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. J. KERNAN.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Clarence M. McMurray, 13th Inf., is extended one month and six days, provided it will not interfere with his orders directing him to sail for Manila, P.I., from San Francisco, Cal., about Jan. 5, 1915. (Nov. 18, War D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. F. TILLSON.

Leave one month, upon his arrival in the United States, to Capt. Ned M. Green, 15th Inf. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Second Lieut. Louis P. Ford, 15th Inf., due to arrive about Oct. 3, 1914, to Chingwangtao, China, and thence to Tientsin for duty. (Sept. 29, P.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Philip H. Bagby, 15th Inf., is extended twenty days. (Nov. 18, War D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. ROGERS.

Leave from Dec. 16 to Dec. 29, 1914, to Capt. Ora E. Hunt, 18th Inf. (Nov. 13, War D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. S. YOUNG.

COL. W. LASSITER, ATTACHED.

Sergt. Morton L. Landreth, Co. E, 21st Inf., having been detailed for duty with the Militia of Arizona, will be sent to Phoenix. (Nov. 11, Western D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. C. M. TRUITT.

Second Lieut. Arthur R. Christie, 22d Inf., is attached to the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps as an aviation student, and will proceed to San Diego, Cal., for duty. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Second Lieut. Ralph C. Holliday, 22d Inf., aviation student, is announced as on duty that requires him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights from Nov. 11, 1914. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Leave two months, about Nov. 14, 1914, to 1st Lieut. James E. Ware, 22d Inf. (Nov. 4, 2d Div.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. William E. Van Sant, 22d Inf., is extended fifteen days. (Nov. 4, 2d Div.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. W. K. WRIGHT.

First Lieut. Henry B. Clagett, 23d Inf., will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for examination for detail in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Leave one month and twenty days, about Nov. 15, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Charles W. McClure, 23d Inf. (Nov. 4, 2d Div.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Ben F. Ristine, 23d Inf., is extended twenty days. (Nov. 5, 2d Div.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. MCCOY.

The leave granted Major Hansford L. Thelkeld, 30th Inf., is extended fifteen days. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Leave three months, about Nov. 20, 1914, to Capt. John L. Bond, 30th Inf. (Nov. 12, E.D.)

So much of Par. 10, S.O. 147, June 24, 1914, War D., as directs 2d Lieut. Clarence M. McMurray, 30th Inf., to sail for Manila about Dec. 5, 1914, is amended so as to direct him to sail on the transport to leave San Francisco about Jan. 5, 1915. (Nov. 18, War D.)

PORTO RICCO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. W. P. BURNHAM.

Vetn. Patti Dunn, Q.M.C., will proceed to Henry Barracks, P.R., reporting upon arrival to the C.O., for the purpose of treating and administering the mallowin treatment to the public and private animals at that post. (Nov. 6, D.P.R.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Leave ten days, with permission to visit Jamaica and Cuba, is granted Col. William F. Blauvelt, Inf. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Leave two months is granted 2d Lieut. Enoch B. Garey, Inf. (Nov. 14, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Capt. Frank O. Smith and 1st Lieut. Louis C. Mosher, P.S. (promoted to rank from Sept. 25, 1914), are assigned to the 43d and 41st Companies, P.S., respectively, and will join companies to which assigned. (Sept. 29, P.D.)

First Lieut. George M. Cleverger, P.S., is transferred from the Department Hospital, Manila, to the hospital at Camp Eldridge, Laguna, for treatment. (Oct. 1, P.D.)

First Lieut. Robert G. Igoe, P.S., having been recommended for discharge by the commanding general, Philippine Department, for misconduct, is discharged from the Service of the United States, to take effect Nov. 15, 1914. (Nov. 11, War D.)

Second Lieut. Earle L. Hunt, P.S., from sick in Department Hospital, Manila, will return to his proper station. (Sept. 22, P.D.)

Second Lieut. Junius I. Boyle, P.S., recently reappointed from civil life, with rank from Nov. 4, 1914, will proceed to San Francisco in time to take the transport which leaves for Manila about Jan. 5, 1915, for duty. (Nov. 14, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major John R. M. Taylor, retired, with his consent is assigned to active duty. He will report in person to the president of the Army War College for duty. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Capt. Solomon P. Vestal, retired, is relieved from detail at the Mount Tamalpais Military Academy and the Hitchcock Military Academy, San Rafael, Cal. (Nov. 12, War D.)

Capt. Solomon P. Vestal, retired, upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Mount Tamalpais Military Academy and the Hitchcock Military Academy, San Rafael, Cal. (Nov. 12, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Myer, Va., for the examination of persons to determine their fitness for appointment as chaplain in the Army. Detail for the board: Major Douglas F. Duval, M.C., Major William J. Snow, 3d

Field Art., Chaplain Timothy P. O'Keefe, 5th Cav., Capt. William M. Connell, 5th Cav., Capt. Clemens W. McMillan, M.C., and 1st Lieut. George L. Morrison, 5th Cav. (Nov. 11, War D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Texas City, Texas, for the examination of persons to determine their fitness for appointment as chaplain in the Army. Detail: Major Irving W. Rand, M.C., Major George G. Gately, 4th Field Art., Chaplain Charles W. Freedland, 6th Cav., Capt. Ray W. Bryan, M.C., and 1st Lieut. Ben W. Field, 22d Inf. (Nov. 12, War D.)

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for the examination of officers. Detail: Brig. Gen. George Bell, jr., Col. John O. Gresham, Cav., Col. Eben Swift, G.S., Major Peter C. Field, M.C., Capt. Charles T. King, M.C., recorder; 1st Lieut. Lawrence E. Hohl, 16th Inf., aide-de-camp. (Nov. 14, War D.)

A board of officers to consist of Col. William M. Black, C.E., Major Charles McK. Saltzman, S.C., and Capt. Charles E. Kilbourne, C.A.C., is appointed to meet at the Army Building, 39 Whitehall street, New York city, for the purpose of testing a proposed system of supplementary fire control stations. (Nov. 17, E.D.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following changes in the assignments of officers of the Field Artillery are ordered, to take effect Dec. 1, 1914: Major Le Roy S. Lyon, unassigned, is assigned to the 3d Field Artillery. He is assigned to the 1st Battalion of that regiment and upon the expiration of his present leave will join proper station. Major Manus McCloskey, 3d Field Art., is transferred to the 2d Battalion of that regiment, with station at Fort Myer, Va. He will join battalion to which transferred as soon as Major Lyon shall report for duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Major Brooke Payne, 2d Field Art., is assigned to the 6th Field Artillery. Upon his arrival in the United States and on the expiration of any leave granted him he will join regiment to which assigned. (Nov. 16, War D.)

Each of the following officers is assigned to the regiment indicated after his name, to take effect Dec. 1, 1914: First Lieut. Walter H. Smith, 9th Cav., 1st Lieut. Albert H. Mueller, 10th Cav., Capt. Claude H. Miller, 11th Inf., Robert S. Knox, 21st Inf., and Charles J. Nelson, 17th Inf., 1st Lieuts. Edwin E. Thompson, 20th Inf., Jesse W. Boyd, 11th Inf., and Ralph W. Dusenbury, 18th Inf., 2d Lieuts. Arthur E. Bouton, 9th Inf., James W. Peyton, 11th Inf., Spencer B. Akin, 23d Inf., and Edward G. McCormick, 18th Inf. Each officer will upon the expiration of any leave join the troop or company to which assigned. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Each of the following officers, now unassigned, is assigned as indicated after his name: Capt. Wilbur A. McDaniel to the 14th Infantry, 1st Lieut. Blaine A. Dixon to the 9th Infantry, 1st Lieut. Jesse D. Elliott to the 6th Infantry, 1st Lieut. John C. Waterman to the 7th Infantry, 1st Lieut. Hugh L. Walcott to the 14th Infantry, 2d Lieut. Alva Lee to the 16th Infantry, 2d Lieut. Walter Moore to the 9th Infantry, 2d Lieut. Enoch B. Garey to the 18th Infantry, and 2d Lieut. David H. Cowles to the 22d Infantry. Each of the officers named will upon the expiration of any leave granted join company to which assigned. (Nov. 14, War D.)

Major Marcus B. Stokes, Inf., recently promoted from captain, 10th Inf., with rank from Nov. 11, 1914, is assigned to the 5th Infantry. Major Stokes will remain at his present station until the arrival of the 5th Infantry in the Canal Zone and will then join the regiment. (Nov. 17, War D.)

First Lieut. Fauntley M. Miller, Inf., unassigned, is assigned to the 27th Infantry. He will upon the expiration of any leave join company to which assigned. (Nov. 17, War D.)

SERVICE SCHOOLS COURSE.

Each of the following officers will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, in time to arrive there on Jan. 4, 1915, provided that at the time of starting he is legally eligible for detached service, and report in person to the commandant, the Army Service Schools, for the purpose of taking the special course for field officers to begin about that date: Col. Charles M. Truitt, 22d Inf., Col. Charles H. Grierson, Cav., Col. George F. Landers, C.A.C., Lieut. Col. Edmund M. Blake, C.A.C., Lieut. Col. Edward F. McGlathlin, jr., 5th Field Art., Majors Frank L. Winn, A.G., Edson A. Lewis, 6th Inf., George L. Byram, 10th Cav., William C. Bennett, 16th Inf., Wilson H. Hargreaves, 21st Inf., William F. Grote, 11th Inf., Benjamin F. Hardesty, 17th Inf., John Howard, 22d Inf., William Brooke, 21st Inf., Charles W. Fenton, 2d Cav., Ferdinand W. Kobbé, 18th Inf., Edward D. Anderson, 6th Cav., George P. White, 9th Cav., and Capt. Marcus B. Stokes, 10th Inf. (Nov. 12, War D.)

TRANSFERS.

Leave three months, about Dec. 1, 1914, to Capt. Morris M. Keck, 12th Inf. (to be transferred to 15th Infantry, effective Dec. 1, 1914). So much of Par. 3, S.O. 212, Sept. 9, 1914, War D., as directs Captain Keck to sail from San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 5, 1914, is amended so as to direct him to sail from that place on or about March 5, 1915. (Nov. 16, War D.)

UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Outgoing.

Schedule to Jan. 1, 1915.

Transport.	Leave	Arrive	Arrive	Lay
	S.F.	Honolulu	Guam	days
Thomas	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 26	Dec. 2
Logan	Nov. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 26	Jan. 1
Sherman	Jan. 5	Jan. 13	Jan. 26	Feb. 1

Incoming.

Schedule to Feb. 15, 1915.

Transport.	Leave	Arrive	Arrive	Lay
	Manila	Nagasaki	Honolulu	days
Sheridan	Nov. 7	Nov. 12	Nov. 25	Dec. 4
Sherman	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 4	Dec. 12
Thomas	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 4	Jan. 12
Logan	Jan. 15	Jan. 20	Feb. 4	Feb. 12

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ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—Left New York for Canal Zone Nov. 15.
CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.
DIX—At Manila, P.I.
KILPATRICK—At Vera Cruz, Mexico.
LISCUM—At Manila.
LOGAN—At San Francisco.
MCLELLAN—At Vera Cruz, Mexico.
MEADE—At Newport News, Va.
MERRITT—At Manila.
SHERIDAN—Left Manila, P.I., for San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 7.
SHERMAN—Left Manila, P.I., for San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 15.
SUMNER—At Vera Cruz, Mexico.
THOMAS—Left San Francisco, Cal., for Manila, P.I., Nov. 5; left Honolulu, H.T., Nov. 14.
WARREN—At Manila.

CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—At Seattle, Wash.
JOSEPH HENRY—At New York.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTED—1st Lieut. Thomas C. Cook, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Capt. Hanning F. Colley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Worden, Wash.
GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—At Fort Mills, Manila, P.I.
1st Lieut. John R. Ellis, C.A.C., commanding.
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—At Fort Wint, P.I.
1st Lieut. Peter H. Otosen, C.A.C., commanding.
GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—Capt. Albert H. Barkley, C.A.C., commanding. 1st Lieut. Oscar C. Warner ordered to command. Detachment 137th Co., C.A.C. At Pier 12, East River, New York.
GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Chester R. Snow, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. At Pier 12, East River, New York.
GENERAL EDWARD O. ORD—1st Lieut. Edward N. Woodbury, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 132d Co., C.A.C. At Newport News, Va.
GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD—1st Lieut. George M. Peck, C.A.C., commanding. At Pier 12, East River, New York.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Nov. 13, 1914.

Gen. and Mrs. James Parker had dinner Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Henry H. Robert, Mrs. J. W. Heard, Mrs. J. J. Boniface and Majors Morrow and Symmonds. Capt. and Mrs. Ewing J. Carr are up from Galveston spending a week with the Captain's mother, Mrs. Joseph P. Carr. Mrs. E. De Land Smith, following the polo games, entertained Sunday evening in honor of Misses Gladys and Hazel Van Deusen with an informal buffet supper for Misses Isabel Crosby, Eleanora Bliss, Amy Heard, Nancy Jonas, Dorothy Bingham, Alice Gray, Winifred Gale, Octavia Bullis, Miss Hughline, Capt. and Mrs. Joseph E. Myers, Lieut. and Mrs. Cain, Major Morrow, Lieutenants Foley, McIntosh and Henry, Dr. Cowles, Captains Hennessy and Fassett.

Two football games were played in the post on Sunday. In the first Troops F and G played a 6-6 tie; in the second the Field Hospital Corps eleven downed the Young Men's Christian Association 24-7. The first game was characterized by old-style football, but in the second forward passes were the feature, the Hospital team getting off six of them brilliantly.

Capt. F. T. Austin returned from leave Wednesday. Capt. C. A. Dolph is visiting relatives in San Antonio en route from Fort Wingate to Fort Meade, S.D. Army officers registered this week are Capt. W. L. Hart, of Galveston, and Lieut. O. H. Sampson, of Fort Crockett. Capt. and Mrs. Henry H. Robert gave a dinner Tuesday for Major and Mrs. William H. Hay, Mrs. J. J. Boniface, Colonel Eastman and Major Henry M. Morrow.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. G. Sherrard and children are guests of their parents, Capt. and Mrs. Sherrard. They have recently returned from Fort Liscum, Alaska. After their visit here they will go to Plattsburg Barracks for station. Mrs. George L. Van Deusen returned Tuesday from New York, where she has been spending several weeks.

Among those who attended the dance on Saturday afternoon at the Menges Hotel were Lieut. and Mrs. John S. Hammond, Mrs. William N. Michel, Miss Hughline, Miss Amy Heard and Lieuts. Oscar Foley and Lawrence W. McIntosh. Lieut. John E. McMahon, jr., returned from leave on Sunday. The Monday Bridge Club met this week with Mrs. Daniel Van Voorhis. High scores were made by Mrs. John E. Stephens, Mrs. Julius T. Conrad and Mrs. George L. Van Deusen. Lieut. Roy O. Henry, who has been sick in the base hospital for a month, returned to his station Monday. Major Henry M. Morrow on Thursday evening gave a theater party to see David Warfield, followed by a chafing-dish party at his quarters in the staff post for Col. and Mrs. William D. Crosby, Major and Mrs. Alonzo Gray, Major and Mrs. William Hay and Mrs. John J. Boniface.

Miss Nell Carleton on Friday gave a five hundred party and tea for Misses Lydia Bullis, Alice Gray, Eleanora Bliss, Amy Heard, Nancy Jonas, Winifred Gale, Gladys and Hazel Van Deusen and Louise Gerard. Prizes were presented to Misses Amy Heard and Lydia Bullis. Mrs. Dudley, of Douglas, Mass., and Miss Comstock, of Providence, are guests of Col. and Mrs. J. W. Heard on the staff post. The German Club, of San Antonio, gave a dance on Friday night at the St. Anthony Hotel in honor of this season's debutantes. Among those who attended from the post were Misses Dorothy Bingham, Octavia Bullis, Amy Heard, Col. and Mrs. Bingham, Captain Fassett, Lieutenants Foley, McIntosh, McConkey, Johnson, McMahon and Newman.

Capt. and Mrs. Taylor gave a dinner Tuesday to celebrate the tenth anniversary of their wedding. Bridge followed. Their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Julius T. Conrad, Capt. and Mrs. John E. Stephens and Mr. and Mrs. John Lapham. Capt. and Mrs. Conrad had as dinner guests Thursday Gen. and Mrs. James Parker, Major and Mrs. William Hay, Capt. and Mrs. Frank L. Case and General Hoskins. Col. J. W. Heard returned to the post on Monday, after a few days spent in Galveston.

Gen. and Mrs. James Parker had a bridge party Wednesday evening for Major and Mrs. Jesse McI. Carter, Major and Mrs. W. H. Hay, Capt. and Mrs. Julius T. Conrad, Capt. and Mrs. W. R. Taylor, Capt. and Mrs. F. L. Case, Mr. and Mrs. John Lapham and Mrs. Hawkins. Mrs. William Elliott arrived Friday to be the guest of Mrs. De Land Smith for a short visit before joining Major Smith in El Paso. Mrs. De Land Smith had dinner Friday for Major and Mrs. Robert H. Rolfe, Major and Mrs. William Hay, Major and Mrs. McCloskey, Capt. and Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. William Elliott.

FORT ROBINSON.

Fort Robinson, Neb., Nov. 15, 1914.

Alvord Anderson celebrated his eighth birthday Nov. 8 by giving a dinner party for Edmund and James Habegger, Adna and Munford Arnold and Dorothy Anderson. After the band concert the small tots, Tiny and Jimmy Arnold, Ralph Talbot and Margeen Musser joined for ice cream and cake.

Col. and Mrs. Sichel had dinner Sunday for Mrs. Lovell and her sister, Miss Paddock. Mr. and Mrs. Habegger on Monday had auction for Col. and Mrs. Sichel, Captain Cass, Mrs. Anderson, Chaplain Landry, Mrs. Talbot and Mrs. Arnold. Mrs. Anderson and Captain Cass won the prizes. Chaplain Landry gave a theater party Tuesday evening to see "Alma, Where Do You Live?" The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Habegger, Mrs. Arnold and Mrs. Talbot. The party motored down in the Habegger car. After the theater supper was served at the mess.

Mrs. Talbot had dinner Wednesday for Miss Paddock and Mrs. Lovell. Captain Arnold has been detailed to Fort Yellowstone for duty with the detachment there and will arrive from Texas next week. He has been on the border for over a year with Troop C.

Mrs. Arnold gave a dinner Saturday for Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Anderson, Captain Cass, Chaplain Landry, Mrs. Lovell, Miss Paddock, Mrs. Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. Habegger, Dr. and Mrs. Randall had Sunday supper for Mrs. Lovell, Miss Paddock, Mr. and Mrs. Habegger.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., Nov. 18, 1914.

Major John L. Shepard, M.C., delivered a lecture on "The Organization and Duties of the Medical Department in Active Service" to the National Guard of New Jersey at Lakewood, N.J., on Friday night.

Capt. Arthur N. Tasker, M.C., has returned after six days' leave. Mrs. Tasker remained in Washington, D.C., to visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Berry, until after Thanksgiving Day. Emily H. Frank spent a few days last week in New York City with her mother, Mrs. McKay.

The music lovers had quite a treat on Sunday morning, as Mrs. William J. Hawkins was soloist at the post chapel, accompanied on the organ by Mrs. M. L. Brett, while Capt. Arthur N. Tasker, M.C., played an obligato on the violin. Chaplain and Mrs. Julian Yates and Capt. and Mrs. Louis O. Brinton were guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Wagenhals, of New York city, for dinner and a box party to see "The Miracle Man" Monday.

Lieut. and Mrs. John G. Boston gave a dinner on Friday in honor of Major and Mrs. T. B. Lamoreux and for Chaplain and Mrs. Julian Yates and Capt. and Mrs. W. M. Colvin. Mrs. W. J. Hawkins spent a few days in New York city with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Feckler.

FORT MORGAN.

Fort Morgan, Ala., Nov. 13, 1914.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. P. McCaskey and their little daughter, Maryanne, spent Nov. 5 in Mobile. Howard Newsum, with several friends from Mobile, visited Fort Morgan Nov. 6. Mrs. Rodamscher and a party of Mobile friends also made the round trip on the Holabird. Dr. Edgar J. Farrow, who is on leave, is now at Fort Morgan with his family.

Mrs. L. D. Pepin entertained Nov. 11 at rum for Lieut. and Mrs. J. P. McCaskey, Dr. and Mrs. E. J. Farrow and Dr. Lancaster. Dr. and Mrs. Farrow and their daughter, Eulalie, spent Thursday in Mobile.

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E. Swavely, Principal, 4101 Connecticut Ave., Washing-
ton, D.C.Excellent progress is being made by the board of
which Assistant Secretary Roosevelt is chairman on a
report on personnel legislation to be submitted to the
Secretary of the Navy. The Secretary, it is under-
stood, will deal with personnel matters in his annual
report only in a general way and he states that his
recommendation will be submitted to Congress in a
separate communication based on the report of the board.
There is an encouraging report that the board has for-
mulated a plan by which a flow of promotion can be
caused without increase of expense, and that eventually
a reduction in the expenses of personnel will result from
the passage of the bill. If Congress can be convinced
of this all doubt of its passing will be removed. The
members of the Committee on Naval Affairs acknowl-
edge that there is a need of personnel legislation, but**JACOB REED'S SONS**1424-1426 Chestnut Street
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Catalogs. M. DOWD, Principal, 1326 Girard St.some of the most influential members are opposed to any
legislation which will increase cost. The "Plucking
Board" method of "selecting out" officers for retirement
will be abolished. It is believed that the same result can
be attained by a less objectionable method. This feature
of the report, it is thought, will appeal to Congress, as
most of the members of the Naval Affairs Committee are
insisting upon the elimination of the Plucking Board.
In all probability a favorable report will be made on a
plan for the creation of an active Navy reserve list.
The only difference in the status of the officers on this
list and that of the active officers will be that the re-
serves will not be promoted, but will be available for
duty with active duty pay. The report of the board will
be in the hands of the Secretary in a week or so.In the New York Herald members of the House and
Senate Naval Committees expressed their views regard-
ing the size of the United States Navy. The majority
of the Senators and Representatives were of the opinion
that, considering the lessons of the European war and
the vast national interests at stake, no time should be
lost in materially increasing the size of the Navy and in
manning the ships already in commission more com-
pletely. Senator Tillman, chairman of the Senate Naval
Committee, said: "I see nothing that ought to make
the United States go wild in building battleships and
other naval craft. As chairman of the Senate Naval
Committee I shall try to carry out the policy advised by
our great President and our conscientious and alert Sec-
retary of the Navy. Neither of these men, I am sure,
will 'run amuck.' An efficient Navy is what we need,
not a larger one, for by the time the English and Ger-
mans get through sinking each other's ships we will
have the largest Navy in the world anyhow, I think." Others
express the same opinion as to the destruction of the
British and German navies, overlooking the fact that
their shipbuilding yards are so busily at work that it
is probable that their naval strength is now greater
than it was at the outbreak of the war. In a letter to
Representative A. P. Gardner Andrew B. Humphrey,
executive officer of the society named, said: "The Ameri-
can Peace and Arbitration League not only believes in
adequate armament, but we also interpret that to mean
at least two battleships per year, with all the subordinate
equipment required, until we have a Navy commensurate
with any possible service that may be required."**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1914.

CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.When the flurry over Vera Cruz occurred last spring,
and it seemed possible that the National Guard might
be called to do field service, the papers were full of
reports, either actual or imaginary, from officials of
various states promising this number and that number
of "fully trained and equipped" National Guardsmen.
The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL at the time called atten-
tion to the necessity of treating all such statements with
great allowance, as there was every evidence that the
National Guard could turn out a by no means large
percentage of its men properly equipped and trained.
That this warning of ours was not of an alarmist or
pessimistic character may be judged from figures appear-
ing in the annual report of the Chief of Staff. Out of
a total of 119,087 men there were 37,874 who failed to
attend the twenty-four drills and instruction. This
is a percentage of 31.80, or nearly one-third. More
percentages may be cited to show how difficult it is to
hold men to their military duty. Only 81.07 per cent.
attended the annual inspections, while but 73.87 per cent.
took part in the camps of instruction. One of the most
disheartening features of the National Guard year was
the percentage of 52.56 which represents the proportion
of men who had any practice with the rifle during the
target season; that is, only a shade more than a half
did the most important part of a soldier's duty—practiced
firing a gun. The number qualifying as second class
men or better was only a little over a third, or 33.43
per cent. This has to do with the outdoor rifle practice,
the only test worth while in actual training of troops.
As to the marching tests of the National Guard, not a
single unit at its maximum strength from Maine to
California marched a distance of ten miles fully equipped
and armed.These figures here quoted have an application wider
than that of the National Guard. They go far to sustain
the contention of Army experts that the present law
providing for a reserve to the Regular Army by sending
men to the reserve list after they have served a certain
time with the colors is ineffectual. If in time of peace
the states cannot enforce attendance of their regularly
enlisted men with the penalties for absence hanging over
their heads, what chance is there of making effective
a reserve law for the Regular Army that leaves the door
too open for a reservist to do as he pleases in the
matter of returning to the colors? When the ARMY AND
NAVY JOURNAL some time ago called attention to the fact
that scarcely one-half of the Organized Militia would
be available at the beginning of a war for active field
service some officers of the National Guard wrote strong
letters of protest to us, insisting that we were doing
the state establishments an injustice. In addition to the
facts given above, pretty conclusive proof that we were
right is given by this statement in the report of the Chief
of Staff: "The above figures, taken in conjunction with
the fact that the number of companies, troops, batteries,
etc., is 2,000, and that of this number 1,120 organiza-
tions are below the prescribed minimum strength, would
indicate to a degree the dependence to be placed upon
this force." That is, more than one-half of the organi-
zations are below the normal, the average, but the
minimum, a very sorry showing indeed. In the Coast
Artillery alone, General Witherspoon points out, there
is a deficiency of 290 officers and 11,381 enlisted men.
We could go on quoting from this report to show the
shortcomings of the National Guard, but the citations
we have made ought to be enough to show any trained
soldier that the Organized Militia needs galvanizing.
Nothing we say here should be construed as intending
to reflect upon the earnest, patriotic and devoted officers
and men to be found in every state who are trying to do
the best they can with very limited means; what we are
seeking to do by calling attention to the deficiencies of
the Militia is to direct corrective thought to the state
of the public mind that permits such conditions to exist.
Taken as a whole, the National Guard is doing the best
it can with the agencies provided for it by a torpid and
sluggish patriotism, but if we continually harped on that
and did not bring into strong relief the weak points
in the system of state soldiery we should tend to per-
petuate rather than to change the present situation.In reply to a statement that the Assistant Secretary
of the Navy had recommended 18,000 more men and the
Secretary of the Navy had disapproved the recommenda-
tion, Mr. Roosevelt says: "I have not recommended
18,000 more men, nor would I consider it within my
province to make any recommendation on the matter one
way or the other. In some general statistics given at
the request of newspaper correspondents several weeks
ago I alluded to the fact that to place all of our present
ships in full commission would require 18,000 more men
than we are now allowed by law. This was a simple
statement of fact which anyone could ascertain by

checking up the number of ships and the number of men required to make up their full complements. There is, however, a vast difference between saying that 18,000 men are needed to put every ship in full commission and saying that we should have every ship in commission. This is a matter of policy to be determined by the Secretary. There is not the slightest disagreement or misunderstanding of any kind with the Secretary on this or any other matter."

A MISFITTING HALO.

It is the fashion for a certain number of hypocritical gentlemen in this country to assume that the European war would come to an end at once if the people of Europe could only be of the same brotherly temperament as the Americans, and we see everywhere in the marketplace individuals strutting about like the Pharisees of old, deploring that other nations are not like the United States, and proclaiming that we are the salt of the earth, and that into our hands has been placed the lamp with which we are to guide the feet of the nations wandering in the darkness of "militarism" into the blessed land where dwell no soldiers and where the prattle of babes is to take the place of the cannon's roar. With each day's progress of the war this crop of hypocrites is increasing, until one is almost led to believe that the largest harvest which this war will reap will be the harvest of sanctimonious Pharisees. We have been moved to these reflections by considering some items in the report of the Chief of Staff, dated Nov. 15. They are put down with all the brevity and conciseness of the soldier, but they are pregnant with meaning to one who will read them with thoughtfulness. Under the heading, "Operations of the Army," General Wotherspoon recounts the doings of the Army in the field. He tells us that 1,665 Regular soldiers are in Colorado doing field duty in preventing civil war in the mining districts; that 245 Regulars are in Montana owing to the rioting in the Butte region, while in the coal districts of Arkansas there are 300 Regular soldiers, sent there to support the U.S. Courts. Thus here in the very domains of the United States there have been going on at the very time of the war in Europe organized defiance of law and order that has necessitated the presence of soldiers of the Regular Army to prevent what virtually amounts to civil war. In fact, the Regulars were sent into Colorado because there had been civil war in the state, the striking miners and the state troops having had pitched battles.

Not for many years have our soldiers of the Regular Army been doing duty so widely in repression of organized resistance to law as they are doing at this very time. May it not be said by satirists that these small outbreaks in one country, in view of their internecine character, take on as serious an aspect as the greater war between rival countries in Europe? It is not expected that jealous countries are going to keep the peace, but is it not taken for granted that the people of the same country dwell together in unity? Just across the border in Vera Cruz we have had for months several thousand soldiers, controlling the most important port of Mexico. We thus seem to have been at war both within and without our domains. Is it not about time that these modern Pharisees should cease attempting to put a holier-than-thou crown upon the brow of Uncle Sam, and should remember the remark of a returned Volunteer soldier from Cuba in 1898, when every one of his comrades was claiming to have done some heroic deed? Asked why he did not claim something, he said: "There is nothing so uncomfortable as a halo that doesn't fit." That must be the feeling of Uncle Sam when he reads the official record of what his soldiers have had to do in the way of keeping the peace in his own country. In these outbreaks in the United States we see a display of the same spirit that is behind the present war. Human nature is not changed particularly by geographical boundaries or location, and given the same occasion and the same prizes at stake, perhaps the warlike outbursts that have called our Regulars into several states would express itself just as fiercely in this country as it has in Europe to-day. It certainly did fifty years ago.

General Wotherspoon has done well in his report as Chief of Staff to bring home to the American people the impossibility of protecting our dependencies with the forces we could spare with our present Army. No student of the means necessary to hold our possessions from a strong attack will deny his assertion that "the garrisons we are maintaining there or propose to maintain under the scheme of distribution of our Army as it exists at present are entirely inadequate." The following vigorous statements from his report will not be challenged, we believe, by anybody except a peace-at-any-price dreamer: "That an effective defense against an enterprising enemy in the Philippines could be made with a deficiency of thirty-three per cent. of the manning details of the coast defenses of Manila and Subig Bay and with a mobile force of a little more than 7,000 American troops, supplemented by fewer than 6,000 Philippine Scouts, against the operations of a first class military Power by the present or proposed garrison we contemplate placing there without the power and ability to reinforce it rapidly by troops from the United States is equally manifest, and that we can retain our valuable territory of Alaska in its isolated position against an enemy with any military power by placing there a garrison of fewer than 500 men verges on the ridiculous unless we have ample forces at home to occupy that territory in the very

earliest stages of an impending conflict. As regards the Hawaiian Islands, all military persons will recognize that the proposed garrison in this possession is far below what it should be to meet a serious attack unless, in this case again, we have an adequate force on the Pacific coast ready to despatch to the islands when trouble is impending. Without a material change in conditions at home we have no available resources from which to reinforce them; even should time be given to us to do so." It is out of the question to think about reinforcing the Philippine Islands when war is impending, on account of their great distance from home territory, hence the principles of military defense imperatively demand nothing less than a full manning detail for the Coast Artillery defenses and one complete division at full war strength with the administrative staff added. Such garrisons as we have in our other outlying possessions, with the exception of Alaska, may be said to be adequate in time of peace only in the event of our being able to reinforce heavily such peace garrisons in time of war with thoroughly trained troops ready for immediate and hard service.

SPECIMENS OF CIVILIAN IGNORANCE.

The irrepressible Edwin D. Mead, with that facility of incorrect statement which characterizes his class, tells us in the Springfield Republican that "the progressive statesmen of Europe are resolved, while our militarists are urging here a policy of reaction, that the war shall result in the drastic reduction of armaments." Who are these "progressive statesmen"? On the contrary, public opinion, at least in England, which should be a leader in such a movement, is altogether the other way, and the indications are that England will follow the example of Continental nations and adopt the principle of universal military service. Fortunately those in this country who, like Mr. Mead, are seeking to persuade us to lay ourselves open and naked to the world are too insignificant in number to have much effect, now that the wicked folly of their bold assertions on the subject of the impossibility of war has been exposed. There are some wholesome truths for the consideration of Mr. Mead to be found in a letter on the subject of "The Guilt of Militarism" addressed to the New York Times by Rev. Dr. Cunningham, Archdeacon of Ely, who says: "While there is a danger of overlooking the influence of widespread national ambition as a contributory cause of the outbreak of war in Germany, there is also danger of ignoring the manner in which the peace party, quite unconsciously, but none the less really, contributed in England to the rupture. They had worked hard for the reduction of armaments, and the fact that England was so little prepared for a sudden blow proved to be a temptation which the German war party found irresistible. The peace party have also duped both England and Germany and increased the bitterness of the war. They persuaded Britain that there was no danger of a German attack, and they persuaded Germany that England would maintain neutrality. It seems exceedingly doubtful whether Germany would have engaged in war at all at this time if she had realized the temper of the English, Scottish and Irish peoples and understood that Britain would not consent to desert her friends and stand aside. The bitterness which has sprung up between the two parties is the direct result of the mistaken expectations which were fostered on both sides by the peace party. So long as the world is evil and national ambitions are potent occasional outbreaks of war are inevitable, and those who cry Peace, peace, when there is no peace, are deceivers on whose guidance it is foolish to rely."

The idiocy which characterizes the comments of so many of our American papers on the subject of war and "militarism" finds a special illustration in the Sun, of Springfield, Ohio. In justification of its argument that we should omit all military education and leave ourselves open to any aggression that may be inflicted upon us by more belligerent Powers it says: "The vindication of our system is to be seen in the conduct of the English soldiers in the present war where without any compulsory training, they are holding back the flower of militarism, the Kaiser's highly trained machines masquerading as men." The fact is that the English soldiers who have been holding back the "flower of militarism" are the soldiers of the British regular army who are probably the best trained troops in the field of combat. In holding back the Kaiser's highly trained machines, the 100,000 or 150,000 Englishmen had the assistance of some 3,000,000 Frenchmen trained for war and the military force of Belgium also trained for war, which is larger in number than the troops of the first army that England placed upon the continental shores. Left to themselves the handful of Englishmen on the line of fire would long since have been tumbled into the sea or carried prisoners to Berlin by the millions of trained troops of the Kaiser advancing against them. There is no excuse for such ignorance on the part of men who assume to lead public opinion. England has had to wait for some months to get its raw levies into a shape to reinforce its trained troops who have been holding a very small section of the long line of battle in France and Belgium. If England, as well as France, had had as well trained, and proportionately as large an army as Germany there would have been no war. The enormous sacrifices on the field of battle are in chief measure ascribable to the influence on British public opinion of the contemnors of military preparation. Lord Roberts warned his countrymen of the danger they were

running and the universal regret in England now is that they did not take the advice of this trained soldier and noble patriot. But for its foolish ignorance such talk as that appearing in this Ohio paper and others like it might well be held to be treasonable.

The Secretary of the Navy has approved the plans of Engineer-in-Chief Robert S. Griffin, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, for electric driving machinery in the battleship California, which is to be constructed in the New York Navy Yard. The success of this equipment may revolutionize the use of power not only in battleships, but in large ocean liners. The system proved a success beyond the expectations of its advocates in the collier Jupiter, which is the first large ship to be equipped with turbo-electric propulsive machinery. No attempt was made in the Jupiter to develop a high rate of speed from the turbo-electric motive power. She is a fifteen-knot ship, and the equipment was designed with a view to economizing in the cost of operation. The officers in charge of the Jupiter who tested her out under all conditions, including a trip from the Pacific Ocean through the Panama Canal up to New York, made a report, to which we referred in our issue of Nov. 7, page 308, which indicates that she is one of the most economical ships in the Navy. Although it would be possible, it is not proposed to give the California any higher rate of speed than that of other battleships of the fleet, which ranges between twenty-one and twenty-two knots per hour. The economy in the use of fuel results from the use of smaller turbine engines, which are run at a high rate of speed. Turbine engines without an electric drive must be run at a lower rate of speed than is required to secure the maximum power at the minimum cost. Under the system now used the turbine engines of battleships and other large vessels, it is claimed, waste steam and are more expensive to operate than other types of engines. With the electric drive, which is virtually the power house system used on trolley lines, the speed of the screw of the ship can be regulated without regard to the revolutions of the turbine. In addition to the great economy of operation, it is contended that with electric control a battleship can be maneuvered, started and stopped, and handled generally with greater ease. If this proves true it is possible that this will be more important in determining its use in battleships than the matter of economy in producing power.

The present war in Europe has brought into strong relief the two schools of thought respecting war that were often in collision before this conflict. One school held that the end of wars was at hand, and that armies and navies were hostile to the spirit of the times. The other school maintained that wars are merely the expression of human nature, that the unchanging character of human nature insures the continuance of wars, and that armies and navies are precautionary measures that every nation should take to defend itself if attacked. The present war has established the truth of one or the other schools. Both cannot be right. Which of these schools has been justified by the breaking out of this greatest of all wars? The former school would have been discredited by even the smallest of wars, but in the face of the greatest war since the beginning of history, upon what public credulity can it feed to continue its existence? Armies and navies have never been held up as preventives of all wars. If that were so the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL would not for fifty years have been telling the American people that they must be always prepared for war. If the former school is correct and we are to have no more wars, then the few soldiers we now have are too many. If the other school is correct, then we have only an infinitesimal part of the number of soldiers we should have, and the Chief of Staff is right in asking for a standing mobile Army of half a million men with a National Guard reserve of 300,000. There can be no doubt among men who are not affected by the obstinacy of their own mistaken opinions which of these two schools is right. Since the logic of events has proved the "defensive" school to be correct, then the question is, What is to be done about it? Is this country to have an adequate Army or is it to go on down the broad pathway of the centuries leaning upon a broken staff, an ineffective Army, or shall it build up an Army that shall measure up to the armies of the world at least as nearly as our present Navy does to the navies of the nations?

The Secretary of the Navy has found it impossible to fill the thirteen vacancies in the Navy Pay Corps from the enlisted men of the Navy. Although several of the branches included in the examinations of civilian candidates were eliminated, out of fifty-five enlisted men designated to take the examination only three received favorable reports from the examining board. It is understood that the Secretary went over the papers again and succeeded in selecting three more who will be commissioned as assistant paymasters. It is planned to fill the other seven vacancies from Annapolis. Just how the appointees will be selected has not yet been determined.

Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., commanding the 1st Hawaiian Brigade, is to be succeeded by Brig. Gen. John P. Wisser, now commanding the Pacific Coast Artillery District. General Edwards is ordered to command on the Canal Zone.

REPORT OF SURGEON GENERAL, U.S.A.

That military camps have lost their disease terrors is one of the most hopeful of the statements of Surg. Gen. William C. Gorgas, U.S.A., in his annual report. That so competent an observer as Brigadier General Gorgas can say this with certainty is an evidence of the advance that military sanitation has made since the days of 1898 with their hundreds of victims of camp fevers. The placing of so many of the troops of the Army in the field along the Mexican border has given to the Service surgeons chances to study the health conditions of the Army and to note to what extent they are favorably affected by the discoveries in sanitary science in the last decade and a half. The Surgeon General thus refers to the opportunity afforded by this field service for forming an opinion as to the immunizing effect of present-day sanitation theories: "The necessity that a large part of the Army has been under for the past year of living in camps has given further opportunity to assure ourselves of the fact that we can maintain a state of hygienic competence warranting the holding of large bodies of troops in camp indefinitely."

The report covers the health conditions of the Army for the calendar year of 1913 and the financial status for the last fiscal year. The lowest admission rate in the history of the Army was the 671.18 per thousand of 1913, a reduction from the previous year of eighteen per cent. The admission rate for troops in our foreign possessions is also lower. For the United States this rate for disease only was 487.94, about one-half of the best rate prior to the war of 1898 and before our troops were exposed to the infection of tropical diseases. This rate for disease was highest in the Philippines and lowest in Alaska, the respective rates being 776.28 and 354.08. The true index of the loss of efficiency in an army from disease and injury is the constantly non-effective rate. This indicates the average number of men incapacitated for duty each day during the year. For the American Army in 1913 the rate was 23.97, the lowest recorded for the U.S. Army. Comparing the non-effective rate for disease only for troops in the United States, 18.61, with the best previous rate of the Army, which was 25.23 in 1896, it is observed that there is a reduction of more than twenty-six per cent. This rate in the year was highest in the Philippines and lowest in Alaska, with respective rates of 26.84 and 9.13. The loss of seventeen lives in the railroad accident in Mississippi in October, 1913, brought a slightly higher annual death rate. The continued progress in stamping out typhoid in the Army is shown by the fact that, taking the troops stationed in the United States, Alaska, the Philippines, Hawaii, Panama, Porto Rico and China, including the Philippine Scouts and Porto Rican troops, the total mean strength of which was 90,752, only four typhoid cases occurred. Two of these were in the persons of recruits of four or five days' service who had not yet been vaccinated; a third was a soldier who had received only one dose instead of the required three, and the fourth was a soldier in China who had received the inoculation two years previously. Virtually there was only a single case of a soldier who had been properly vaccinated against the fever and his treatment had taken place two years before. In the mobile Army the Infantry had the lowest admission rate for the year, 670.96 per one thousand of mean strength, while the Cavalry was next with 743.28, and the Field Artillery last with 804.89. Taking all the branches of the Service, the lowest rate was the 495.32 of the Signal Corps, and the highest that of the Field Artillery already given.

Those who see in the success of anti-typhoid inoculation an invitation to tuberculosis can get little satisfaction out of the records for the year in tuberculosis, for the figures show that the admission rate, though slightly higher than in 1912, was lower than in any other year of the decade from 1904, being 3.66 against 3.49 in 1912 and 3.74 in the next lowest year, 1911. From 1904 to 1910 the rate was never below 4.50. The Act of Congress stopping the pay of men made sick by social vices beneficially aided the Army campaign to lessen this evil, as is shown by the reduction of more than twenty-five per cent. in such cases in one year. "Investigation discloses that this evil is probably less among our soldiers than among the adult males in the cities of this country." The economy resulting from this reduction is marked. Using the days lost by sickness as an index, there was an apparent saving in the year 1913 of 253,118 days, a saving which, if applied to the million and a half men under arms in the armies of the Allies in France, would mean 4,200,000 days saved in a year, or the equivalent of an army of 420,000 for ten days. The rate of alcoholism also shows a falling off. In view of the spreading of the white races toward the tropics it is especially worthy of note that the rates for malarial fever were lower in the year than at any time since 1898 when American troops, for the first time, were permanently stationed in the tropics. The decrease in the malarial admission rate was from 14.22 in 1912 to 8.79 in 1913, while the non-effective rate fell from .30 to .18.

Some of the more urgent needs of the Medical Department as set forth by General Gorgas in this, his first annual report as Surgeon General, include the making of the Hospital Corps more attractive. There is little inducement in the pay to draw to it the men of intelligence necessary to perform efficiently its specialized duties, for such men can get better pay and hours outside the Army. "The corps should be reorganized if its efficiency is to be preserved." The shortage in mobile sanitary units has been only partly remedied by the several new field hospital and ambulance companies. The present personnel permits only one-half of the Regular Army in the field to be served by the sanitary units prescribed by the F.S.R., and it is a serious responsibility to rely upon improvised units "in view of the great battle losses to be expected in modern wars." As the Medical Corps is the only part of the Army not included in the plan of Army education instituted when Senator Root was Secretary of War, General Gorgas believes it is time for the adoption of a comprehensive scheme to keep medical officers trained and abreast of the times in both their medico-military and strictly professional duties, especially in view of the fact that to their formerly exclusive duty of tending the sick and wounded has been added that of sanitary science with the application of preventive medicine in field and garrison, etc. It should not be necessary as it has been for some years to employ constantly from ninety to one hundred members of the Medical Reserve Corps with troops. In time of war there will be demands upon the corps that it will be unable to meet, if it cannot meet even the demands of peace. There should be plans for making the services of the medical officers and the use of medical property of the Army available for the Na-

tional Red Cross through the authority of the Secretary of War in times of great public disasters. In later issues we shall take up certain phases of this very instructive report which we are not able further to summarize in this crowded number.

ARMY STATISTICS BY CHIEF OF STAFF.

In addition to the facts from the annual report of the Chief of Staff appearing on page 357, we give the following Army statistics appearing in the report:

The actual fighting strength of the Army with the colors and without deductions for officers and men sick, on furlough, detached service, etc., is 2,738 officers and 45,968 enlisted men, a total of less than 50,000, or exactly 48,706, says General Wotherspoon. The actual strength of the Army counting all the units except the Philippine Scouts, is 4,572 officers and 88,444 enlisted men, which is 154 officers and 7,533 enlisted men short of the authorized strength. Of the total present enlisted strength of the Army, 22.50 per cent., including recruits and recruiting parties, belongs to the non-combatant and non-effective class and is not with the colors; 19.45 per cent. is in the coast defense, while 58.05 per cent. is in the mobile Army forces—Engineers, Cavalry, Field Artillery and Infantry. In the staff, technical and non-combatant branches of the Army are 1,067 officers and 19,899 enlisted men. Not including the two battalions of the Porto Rico Regiment, there are sixty-five regimental and 785 troop, battery and company organizations in the Regular Army. What the absentee evil amounts to in our Army may be judged from the fact that of the 322 regimental field officers and 2,358 company officers, ninety-three field and 675 company officers are at present absent from their commands on detached service, on leave or sick. This important branch of the Army is therefore short 28.656 per cent. of the officers deemed necessary under existing laws for its instruction, training and discipline. The percentage of absence is even higher than these figures show. The enlisted men of the mobile Army are divided as follows: In the United States, 30,481; in foreign possessions, 20,863. The Philippines with 7,212, Hawaii with 6,832 and Vera Cruz with 3,434 have most of the troops in foreign possessions. In total in the United States 18,954 are in the field in Texas and on the Mexican border, and only 9,317 are at their home or permanent stations.

The policy of the War Department is to man all coast defenses in our foreign possessions with troops of the Regular Army while the defenses in the United States are to be manned at the rate of fifty per cent. of the gun and mortar defenses by the Coast Artillery Corps of the Organized Militia. The total deficiencies in the Coast Artillery Corps of the Regular Army and the Militia are 856 officers and 24,489 enlisted men. In the United States proper there are 140 companies of the Coast Artillery and twenty-five in foreign possessions. Material for the Coast Artillery defenses, as at present established and under construction, is fairly adequate in the matter of guns, mortars and mine material, but there is a serious shortage in ammunition for these defenses. The amount of ammunition now available and provided for by appropriations is equal to about seventy-three per cent. for the guns and fifty per cent. for the mortars. The amount of explosive necessary to load and operate the mines now provided at our various coast defenses for one charge is complete, but the drawbacks in fire control and searchlights are of the most serious character. In only a limited number of first class defense areas is there proper fire-control and searchlight installation, the remainder of the fire-control and searchlight equipment being deficient or improvised.

The latest returns of the strength of the Organized Militia place it at 8,323 officers and 119,087 men. Details of the efficiency of the Militia in various aspects are given elsewhere in this issue under "Condition of the National Guard." To put this force in the field and maintain it for six months would be no easy matter in view of the following: There are only 550 horses available for use in drill and instruction of the Cavalry which aggregates 4,490 officers and men. The deficiency of horses in the Field Artillery is even greater; there are no animals for the signal or sanitary troops; in wagon transportation, there is a shortage of 1,934 wagons; assembled into divisions and separate brigades, there would be a shortage of 5,836 wagons. As regards field artillery matériel for the National Guard if the present number of batteries were called into service the total amount of ammunition necessary for them would be 1,300,000 rounds of 3-inch ammunition based on an average of 5,000 rounds per gun, which is equivalent to the best standards of supply of this character of ammunition in foreign armies. To equip completely the proper number of batteries for the twelve Militia divisions including the auxiliary divisions, there would be required in addition to matériel now in the hands of the Organized Militia, 316 field guns and 1,322,384 rounds of ammunition. The discussion in this report of the proper size of an army for the United States alone, irrespective of foreign possessions, appears in another part of this paper.

The date of this report is Nov. 15, 1914, and it covers the period from April 22, following the report of General Wood, which carried the affairs of the Army up to that time. It is gratifying to read in so late a report that the health of the command in Vera Cruz has been "remarkably good," a condition due to the unremitting attention given to sanitation, the sick rate having decreased steadily until as indicated by the last reports it fell to between 1.35 and 1.93 per cent. The situation in Vera Cruz was a delicate one and called for the greatest tact to prevent friction between the foreign elements of the population and the armed forces, but there have been no instances of serious friction between the troops and the inhabitants. First and last, more than 5,000 Mexicans driven into United States territory were disarmed and held as prisoners until very recently, when they were released and the enlisted men among them returned to their own country. The total approximate cost of the care and maintenance of these prisoners was more than \$719,883. After speaking of the arduous tasks pursued by the U.S. Regulars along the Mexican border the Chief of Staff says: "The skill and forbearance shown by the officers and men in this arduous frontier service warrants the highest commendation, particularly in view of the fact that in their operations one of our men has been killed and nine wounded by bullets from across the border, while a number, about twenty, of our citizens have been killed and wounded in like manner. Conditions on the border continue to be such as to give little hope of relief coming in the near future to these troops, many of whom have been absent from their permanent stations, living in tents for more than two years."

EVACUATION OF VERA CRUZ.

Unless the order is revoked Vera Cruz will be evacuated by General Funston's command, this time on Nov. 23. All arrangements have been completed for the sailing of the transports with troops and marines on board from Vera Cruz on Nov. 23 and 24. It is planned to keep General Funston's command at Galveston until all the troops are relieved from the Mexican border. Just when this will be will depend upon developments in Mexico. Up to this time absolutely nothing has been accomplished by the occupation of Vera Cruz. It is true that Huerta has been eliminated, but this has not brought peace to Mexico or afforded American citizens any protection in the country.

The troops have been kept in Vera Cruz for months without accomplishing anything in the way of the pacification of Mexico or securing any salute for the flag or recognition of the rights of American citizens. According to despatches, there have been fifteen or twenty people injured along the border by Mexican combatants while we have been preparing to evacuate Vera Cruz. It would appear that the evacuation of Vera Cruz, if it indicates anything, would be an expression by this government of its confidence in the government of Mexico. Nothing has happened in the past four or five weeks to demonstrate the ability of any of the belligerents to maintain a stable government. The reasons for the evacuation of Vera Cruz are shrouded in as deep a mystery as the purpose in taking possession of the port. If all the numerous revolutions have been put down or are about quelled, why should a large force of troops be kept on the Mexican border to guard American interests? If there is no probability of intervention, why not send the troops back to their home stations and give the War Department an opportunity to get the Army into comfortable quarters for the winter?

If, on the other hand, a disturbed condition exists in Mexico, such as is indicated in the despatches, and by private advices from there, why give up the possession of Vera Cruz? If this country is forced to intervene, it will be necessary to retake Vera Cruz. The battle which was fought there must be fought again and in all probability victory will be won at a greater cost of blood and treasure. It would take double the number of troops to go to Mexico City after we have given up Vera Cruz than when it was originally captured. In the event of intervention the Army will be called upon to meet, it is estimated, a force of 150,000 veteran Mexican soldiers. All of them are fairly well drilled and are acquainted with every foot of the territory over which the American troops would advance. They are equipped with the latest types of American guns and will in the Mountains of Mexico make a very formidable army. There was originally no reason for the taking of Vera Cruz unless it was intended as a base of supplies from which to send an army of occupation to Mexico City, and there is now no reason why the troops should be withdrawn. The same reason exists to-day for keeping them at Vera Cruz that existed when they were sent to occupy the city.

MASSACRE FEARED FOLLOWING EVACUATION.

The despatches from Vera Cruz on Nov. 18 indicate that a massacre is feared in the event of the evacuation of the city by the American troops. Efforts are being made by the Catholic Church to secure transportation for its priests and nuns at Vera Cruz to the United States, and three or four hundred Mexicans who had served in a civil capacity under General Funston were clamoring to be taken on board the transports. Evidently the native Mexicans do not have the confidence in Carranza and Villa that is entertained by the State Department. At the time that Vera Cruz was occupied Huerta made threats against Mexicans who might serve in the city government under the American authorities. He declared that any Mexican who stayed in the civil government of Vera Cruz during the American occupation would be regarded as a traitor to the country and would be dealt with accordingly. Apparently the Mexicans in Vera Cruz think that either Carranza or Villa will make good the threats of Huerta. It is understood that the Mexicans employed by the city government were promised protection by General Funston and now that the Army is to leave Vera Cruz they are anxious to go with him.

The effort that has been made by the Catholic Church to get its priests and nuns out of Vera Cruz led to a heated correspondence between Secretary of War Garrison and President Francis C. Kelley, of the Catholic Church Extension Society. The following is the telegraphic correspondence given out at the War Department on Nov. 18:

Nov. 18, 1914.

Francis C. Kelley, President Catholic Church Extension Society, Chicago, Ill.

Your telegram of this date received. I know absolutely nothing about the matter excepting that General Funston telegraphed me that your Society had completed arrangements to transport the priests and nuns to the United States on commercial boats. This is all that I announced on the subject and was all that I knew about it. There was no question before me of the Government failing to do its duty. My understanding was that we had agreed and arranged to transport these priests and nuns, and the first that I knew that any other arrangement had been made was contained in a telegram from General Funston. My statement to the press could not have misled anybody, since all that I stated was that General Funston had informed me of a fact, namely, that your Society had completed arrangements to transport the priests and nuns. I am sending your despatch to General Funston and will communicate to you his reply.

LINDLEY M. GARRISON, Secretary of War.

Nov. 18, 1914.

Cablegram to General Funston, Vera Cruz, Mexico. The following telegram has just been received: "The report that this Society has taken transportation of priests and nuns from Vera Cruz out of the Government's hands is untrue. We supposed that the Government had refused and had a cable from Vera Cruz asking us for two thousand dollars for this purpose. We agreed to give the money, but we have no desire to prevent the Government from doing its duty and removing these refugees to a place of safety. If the Government fails in this duty, we shall act. Your statement to the press was misleading. We retire in your favor. Signed: 'The Catholic Church Extension Society, Francis C. Kelley, President.'"

All that I stated to the press was that you had cabled me that this Society had completed arrangements to transport the priests and nuns to the United States on commercial boats. I have so stated to Mr. Kelley and told him that I had sent his message to you and would advise him of your reply.

GARRISON, Secretary of War.

General Funston late on Nov. 19 telegraphed Secretary Garrison that he would arrange to take the Mexican priests and nuns now at Vera Cruz to the United States by a government vessel. He said he previously had been informed by the priest in charge of the refugees at Vera Cruz that they would be taken out of Mexico under church auspices.

THE SITUATION IN MEXICO.

The situation in Mexico is as much mixed as ever, with Villa and Carranza forces at odds. Carranza on Nov. 13 declared General Villa an outlaw

and a rebel. The provisional government headed by Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez and the actions of the Aguascalientes convention were repudiated. New conditions imposed by General Carranza, compliance with which was demanded before he would consent to give up the presidency, caused General Francisco Villa Nov. 17, despite the armistice arranged previously, to renew his movement upon Mexico City. As a result of Carranza's new demands, the Aguascalientes convention voted to reject all of Carranza's proposals and instructed Villa to continue hostilities.

Both the Maytorena and Hill forces resumed firing at Naco Nov. 17, and a stray bullet, flying over the American border, struck Mrs. A. F. Krohn, wife of a Southern Pacific Railroad official, in the head. Six people, three of them women, were wounded on the American side of Naco on Nov. 18. Two of the wounded were Americans, R. H. Reynolds, U.S. customs inspector, having his leg shattered by a bullet. A soldier of the 10th U.S. Cavalry was struck by a spent bullet. Carranza troops, holding the town, repulsed attack by the Villa troops.

RETURN OF MARINES FROM VERA CRUZ.

As originally planned, the officers of the Marine Corps Brigade that were stationed at Vera Cruz will have a leave of absence as soon as they can be spared after returning to the United States. The enlisted men will have a month's furlough. Major Gen. George Barnett, Commandant of the Marine Corps, is of the opinion that both the officers and men of the Vera Cruz force have earned a rest and will arrange that they may have it as soon as they reach the United States.

The marines will come North on the transports City of Memphis, Denver and the San Marcos, and will disembark at Philadelphia, where the 1st and 2d Regiments will be stationed. The 3d Regiment will be disbanded. The 1st, 9th and 13th Companies will be sent to Annapolis as the Field Artillery Battalion. The 18th and 21st Companies will be stationed at Washington Barracks. Col. L. W. T. Waller will command the brigade at Philadelphia, while Lieut. Col. Charles G. Long will command the 1st Regiment and Lieut. Col. W. C. Neville the 2d Regiment. Upon being relieved as Assistant to the Commandant of the Marine Corps by Col. John A. Lejeune, Col. Eli K. Cole will be assigned to the command of the artillery post at Annapolis. The 5th Regiment, in command of Col. Charles A. Doyen, will disembark from the Hancock and engage in its annual target practice and field exercises at Guantanamo. Lieut. Col. Benjamin H. Fuller will be detached from the 5th Regiment and assigned to the duty of fleet marine officer of the Atlantic Fleet. He will relieve Major A. W. Catlin, who was assigned to the command of the Naval Prison at Portsmouth. Major George C. Thorpe, commander of the prison, has been ordered to the Naval War College.

FIFTH INFANTRY OFF TO CANAL ZONE.

The 5th U.S. Infantry, Col. C. G. Morton, from Plattsburg, N.Y., arrived at Weehawken, N.J., Nov. 14, where it embarked on the Army transport Buford for its new station in the Panama Canal Zone. The regiment arrived in three special trains, the baggage, animals and other effects of the regiment, having been sent forward previously by freight train. Some 900 officers and men boarded the transport in addition to the families of officers.

The Buford sailed for Colon late Nov. 15 during a heavy rainstorm. Among the officers who sailed were Col. Charles G. Morton, Lieut. Col. S. L. Faison, Capt. William D. Davis, James P. Harbeson, Robert E. Frith, Merch B. Stewart, Joseph K. Partello, Oliver Edwards, and Lieuts. Wilford Twyman, Noble J. Wiley, Daniel A. Nolan, Allan Rutherford, Robert E. Boyers, d'Alary Fechet, and J. C. P. Bartholf.

The only unfortunate incident during the trip from Plattsburg, N.Y., to Weehawken was the accidental death of Musician Saba Donnelly when passing through Mechanicsville. In leaning out of the window to drop a letter to his sweetheart, his head struck a box on a truck and his skull was fractured. He died soon after and his body was sent back to Plattsburg.

While stationed in Plattsburg the regiment had a most excellent record, and the Plattsburg Daily Press, in referring to its departure said: "Colonel Morton and the men of his command will carry the best wishes of the people of Plattsburg with them to their new field of duty in the tropics. Never has there been a regiment at the post which has stood higher in the esteem of the people of this city, and justly so, for they have ever been ready to lend their assistance in any movement for the betterment of Plattsburg, and their gentlemanly deportment on all occasions has been remarked and commented upon by everyone."

The enlisted men of the 5th Infantry before leaving Plattsburg gave a farewell dance to their friends on Nov. 12. There was no expense attached to this social function as far as the guests were concerned, the soldiers paying for everything. The 5th Infantry band furnished the music.

OPENING OF PANAMA CANAL.

President Wilson's plans for the formal opening of the Panama Canal and the Panama-Pacific Exposition were officially announced Nov. 15 by Lieut. Comdr. Needham L. Jones, U.S.N., naval aid. The plans in brief are as follows:

The foreign ships will arrive at Hampton Roads between Feb. 10 and 15, 1915, and will there join the United States fleet of seventeen vessels. The foreign officials will be taken to Washington and on Feb. 20 will meet the President. They will be present when he presses the button that opens the exposition.

On Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday, the President will go to Hampton Roads to review the ships as they sail for the eastern terminal of the canal. On March 5 the President will return to Hampton Roads to join the U.S.S. New York and will sail for Colon. The New York will be conveyed by her sister ship, the Texas.

The two vessels will arrive at Colon on March 10 and the President will be transferred to the Oregon to go through the canal. On the Oregon will be the President, the Secretary of the Navy, Rear Admiral Charles F. Clark, who commanded the Oregon on her trip around the Horn, and Admiral Dewey.

Upon the arrival of the Oregon at Balboa the formal celebration of the opening of the canal will be held, with

illuminations at night. The President will exchange visits with the President of the Republic of Panama, after which he will go aboard the New York and proceed to San Francisco at the head of the fleet.

The President will stop at San Diego three days and will arrive at San Francisco on March 24. After four days at the exposition he will proceed to Washington by private car, while the Secretary of the Navy will go to Puget Sound to inspect the navy yard at that place.

The President has declined to allow newspaper men or photographers to go on the ships, except one representative from each of the press associations.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

THE WESTERN CAMPAIGN.

In Belgium and France both of the opposing armies have been following the same strategic plan during the week. Heretofore the Germans have been fighting to gain ground in Belgium. During the last week their attacks seem to have been principally local demonstrations to keep the Allies busy.

The energetic attacks delivered by the Prussian Guard on the British line at Ypres on Nov. 10, 11 and 12, and the attacks on the same dates on the French at Dixmude and Armentieres, seem to have convinced the Germans of the impossibility of breaking down the Allies' resistance with the force now available in the west. Accordingly the German armies in France were put on the defensive while their efforts were turned toward striking a blow at Russia.

The operations all along the battle line in the west consisted of minor engagements during the week. In Belgium the French have driven the Germans back from their hold on the west bank of the Yser at Dixmude. Near Bixchoote the French were driven back to the Yser Canal during the preceding week. In this week they have regained this lost ground.

At Arras the British repulsed strong attacks. At Tracy le Mont, seven miles south of Noyon, the French were driven out of the town, but regained it on Wednesday. At Vailly, seven miles east of Soissons, the Germans retained their hold on the Aisne River and made an unsuccessful attempt to gain the south bank. From the Aisne to the Meuse the German line now runs through Berry-au-Bac, Brimont, Frines, Nogent, Nauroy, Moronvillers, St. Hilaire, Souain, Ville sur Tourbe, Vienne le Chateau, Four de Paris, Vauquois, Malancourt to Brabant, two miles south of Consenvoye.

At St. Mihiel the French have closed in on the German detachment west of the Meuse and have driven them back to a last stand in the village of Chauvencourt, just across the river from St. Mihiel. When the French captured the western edge of this village their forces were blown up by mines.

On the Alsace border the fighting is now going on northeast of Cirey. From Nomeny, on the Seille due south of Metz, the French line now follows their side of the border to the Vosges, and then south to Ste. Marie. From this point to Switzerland the French have advanced into German territory, and now hold Thann and Altkirch.

THE EASTERN CAMPAIGN.

When the Germans were confronted by the failure of their Vistula campaign and by the advance of the Russians toward an invasion of Germany they made a characteristic move. Instead of taking chances in a battle in central Poland they retreated rapidly to the line of the Warthe River, where they had already reconnoitered a defensive position. Here they had the advantage of rail communication with their base, with consequent improvement in the supply of food and of artillery stores.

They left on this line only sufficient troops to hold back the Russians with the assistance of a large proportion of field artillery and of an abundant supply of rifle ammunition. The remainder were rapidly moved north by rail to join in a strategic concentration against the Russian right flank. Garrison troops were called into service and part of the East Prussian army was shifted to the southwest. Further strength was gained by transporting to this field a large part of the cavalry from the French battle line, where the close fighting had left little chance for mounted work.

This new army started from the border east and south of Thorn about Nov. 11 and rapidly pushed back the cavalry divisions that were guarding this part of the German line. The main force of the Germans is on the south side of the Vistula, but they also have an army on the north bank. On Nov. 15 this latter force struck the Russians at Lipno, twenty miles north of Wloclawek, and inflicted an important defeat upon them. The German plan is apparently to cut in behind the Russian army at Soldau while the East Prussian army holds them in front. This move is still under way.

South of the Vistula the Germans advanced with little opposition to Plock, Kutno, Lenczyca and Uniejow, ten miles south of Kolo. On this front, which runs from Plock, on the Vistula, almost due southwest to Uniejow, on the Warthe, they were checked by Russian resistance on Nov. 16.

A great battle has been raging here for the past four days to determine the outcome of the Poland campaign. If the Germans win, the Russians will have to abandon their campaign against Posen and will have to gather in their forces again for the protection of Warsaw. If the Russians succeed in checking this threatening German move they will be able to prosecute their Galician and East Prussian campaigns with vigor while holding back the German forces in the center.

The Germans soon drove back the Russian cavalry whose raid had reached the vicinity of Pleschen on Nov. 7. They are now holding the entrenched positions along the Warthe River from Uniejow through Sieradz to Czenstochowa.

In East Prussia the fighting is taking place on a front of 125 miles from Johannesburg through Bialla, Lyck, Darkelmen and Gumbinnen to the Niemen River. The Germans are holding the Russians back in the lake region in the south, but along the direct railroad to Koenigsberg they have had to fall back from the position at Stalluponen that they occupied last week. The Russian right flank is composed of Cossack divisions, whose advance was checked on Nov. 17 at Pikkallen, thirteen miles north of Stalluponen.

In Galicia the Russians are regaining possession of the territory abandoned by them in October, while the Austrian resistance at Cracow is stiffening. The Russian advance on this fortress so endangered the natural line of retreat for the Austrians through the open country

between Cracow and the mountains that they rapidly withdrew their armies from central Galicia. On Nov. 12 the Russians had advanced to Tarnow and Sanok, while on the 16th they had occupied Jaslo and Dukla. From this point to Bukowina the Cossack columns were following the Austrian detachments into the passes of the Carpathians.

By this retreat the Austrians have avoided defeat and have massed their forces where they can offer a stronger resistance. On Nov. 14 the Russians had crossed the Schreniava River, fifteen miles northeast of Cracow. On the 17th they were back at Miechow, five miles further away from their goal.

The shortening of the Austrian front in Galicia has allowed them to extend their line along the Silesian border, thus releasing German troops for service in the army that is advancing from Thorn. The Austrians are now opposing the Russians on a line that runs from Czenstochowa through Wlodowice, Pilica and Miechow to the mouth of the Donajec. It then follows this river past Tarnow, from where it runs south to the Carpathians.

In Serbia the Austrians have now progressed to a point that seriously threatens Belgrade. The Austrian armies crossed the Drina in the northwest corner of Serbia and defeated the Serbians in a pitched battle between Zabatz and Krupani, fifteen miles east of the border. The Serbians retreated, gathered in additional forces and made their next stand along the Kolubara River, between Valjevo and Obrenovatz. Here they were again defeated on Nov. 15 with a loss of 8,000 men and forty-two guns. This success gives the Austrians a chance to move against Belgrade from the south while their forces at Semlin attack from the north.

In Turkey the campaigns are not yet well developed. A Russian expedition of one army corps and two cavalry divisions made an advance half way to Erzerum, in Turkish Armenia. At Koprenkein they encountered superior Turkish forces, which compelled the Russians to retreat to the border. Some minor skirmishes have also taken place near the coast south of Batum.

The Turks seem to be concentrating forces at Akaba, east of the Sinai Peninsula, for a raid against the canal, but no important fighting has yet been reported.

TURKS FIRE ON UNITED STATES FLAG.

The firing of a Turkish fort at Smyrna on a launch belonging to the U.S.S. Tennessee on Nov. 18, while it was going ashore with Capt. Benton C. Decker to inquire as to the safety of the American Consulate has added somewhat to the interest of the war news from Europe this week.

According to the report of Captain Decker, commanding the U.S.S. Tennessee, the American Ambassador ordered the Tennessee to Vourla, a few miles from Smyrna, because of an appeal from the American Consul at Smyrna. The Tennessee after casting anchor at Vourla sent its launch into the harbor at Smyrna. At the entrance, however, the launch was fired on by the Turkish forts ashore. Whether the shots were fired to hit the launch or were merely shots across the bow to warn is not made entirely clear from Captain Decker's cable.

The boat immediately returned to the Tennessee, at Vourla. At the request of Mr. Morgenthau, the Tennessee quickly left Vourla for Chios and anchored there in Greek waters. She is now at Chios. Captain Decker's brief message said:

"While proceeding from Vourla to Smyrna to make official calls boat was fired at. Consul anxious for safety of Consulate. Tennessee proceeded to and left Vourla at request of Ambassador and is now anchored in harbor of Scio (Chios)."

The Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, cabled for additional particulars and also cabled instructions to the commanders of the Tennessee and the North Carolina, that in no circumstances are they to take any step whatever in the Smyrna incident nor in any other matter that might involve this government without first obtaining definite instructions from Washington. Those orders were unequivocal.

The United States Ambassador at Constantinople, Henry Morgenthau, has been instructed by the United States Government to obtain from the Ottoman government an explanation of why Captain Decker's launch and the American flag were fired upon. President Wilson has let it be known that in no circumstances will he permit this country to be dragged into war.

Mr. Daniels expressed his entire confidence in the ability of Captain Decker to handle the situation with discretion, and this statement of appreciation of Captain Decker was given out at the Navy Department:

"Capt. Benton C. Decker, now commanding the U.S.S. Tennessee, in Turkish waters, is an officer with an excellent record during his service of twenty-seven years since graduation from the Naval Academy, to which he was appointed from Illinois in 1883.

"He has had considerable experience in duty similar to that which he is now performing in Turkish waters. He was in command of the U.S.S. Chester during the war between Italy and Turkey.

"During this war the Chester spent considerable time in Tripolitan waters looking out for the interests of Americans. These duties were well performed by Captain Decker, who had similar duties while in command of the Chester in Santo Domingan waters during a revolution several years ago. Captain Decker was promoted to captain on July 1, 1913, and was ordered to duty on the staff at the Naval War College, from which duty he was detached to command the Tennessee in August last, when that vessel was sent to Europe for the relief of the distressed Americans in the war zone."

No further word had reached either the State or Navy Department of the Smyrna incident up to the time of our going to press. The communications are very uncertain and cable messages are often delayed from five to seven days.

In 1913 the Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts offered a trophy, to be known as the "Knox Trophy," to be awarded annually to the battleship which made the best record in gunnery during the current year. The trophy was awarded in 1913 to the U.S.S. Idaho, Capt. W. L. Howard, U.S.N., commanding, and in 1914 to the U.S.S. Wyoming, Capt. J. H. Glennon, U.S.N., commanding. The trophy is named the "Knox Trophy" in memory of Gen. Henry Knox, who after serving in the War of the Revolution became the first Secretary of War of the United States.

LOSS OF BRITISH DREADNOUGHT AUDACIOUS.

Although thus far the British Admiralty have made no official announcement of the loss of the British dreadnought Audacious, a vessel of 25,000 tons, and one of the finest in the navy, she is reported by passengers who were on board the steamer Olympic to have gone to the bottom Oct. 29 after hitting a mine off the Irish coast. While some express the opinion that the Audacious might have been sunk by a torpedo from a German submarine, naval experts believe it was a mine, large numbers of which have been seen about the North Sea and previous warning having been sent out that mines had been discovered in the vicinity of the disaster. The passengers and crew of the Olympic, it is said, were all sworn to secrecy, as well as the survivors of the Audacious.

The loss of the Audacious, while the most serious yet sustained by the British navy as far as a formidable ship is concerned, was fortunately attended with the loss of but one or two men. Her entire complement of 800 officers and men were saved by the passenger steamer Olympic, who answered a wireless distress call and by skilful management of her small boats in a very rough sea took all the crew off.

Passengers also state that the Olympic for hours fought to save the Audacious by towing her, but the line parted, and the Audacious, sinking deeper, was finally abandoned when the end was seen to be approaching, about twelve hours after she had hit the mine. There was an explosion on board just before she sank, supposedly her magazines, which sent her to the bottom stern first. Some give the opinion that the magazine was exploded by orders for some reason, while other persons believe it was accidental.

The cruiser Liverpool and several other warships were standing close by, and a splinter of armor plate, falling to the deck of the Liverpool, severed the legs of a gunner, mortally wounding him.

Like other battleships of her type, the Audacious was equipped with strong bulkheads, and this kept her afloat a long time, despite the grave damage which had been done under water. The bulkheads of the Audacious finally gave way under the strain, and the task of saving her then became hopeless.

The Audacious, the first dreadnought lost by the British, was of the third most powerful class in tonnage and armament in the British navy, the big guns being so mounted that the vessel could bring to bear a broadside of ten 13.5-inch guns, while in pursuing and running for an enemy four of the big guns could be trained either ahead or astern. With the other dreadnoughts of her class—the King George V., the Centurion and the Ajax—she cost approximately \$9,800,000. She was one of the recent acquisitions to the navy, for she was not completed until 1913.

Over all the Audacious was 596 feet long, with a beam of 89 feet. Her displacement was 25,000 tons. She was supposed to make about 22.5 knots. Four of her 13.5-inch guns were in turrets forward, four aft and two were mounted in a turret amidships. She also carried sixteen 4-inch guns. She had two submerged 21-inch broadside torpedo tubes and one at the stern. Her main armor belt was twelve inches thick and her upper belt from seven to nine inches.

The United States Government, according to a despatch from Washington, has known officially for two weeks of the destruction of the British dreadnought Audacious by a mine off the Irish coast, but has kept the secret at the request of the British government. Ambassador Page cabled from London concerning the disaster within a day or two after the Audacious went down. He said he had been officially informed of the sinking, as well as of the delay to the liner Olympic. He gave no details, however, and merely stated that the British government wanted the loss kept secret for the present.

BRITISH AND GERMAN SEA FIGHTS.

The first official detailed account of the battle between the five German cruisers under Admiral von Spee and the three British cruisers under Rear Admiral Cradock off Chile has been received from Capt. John Luce, commander of the British light cruiser Glasgow, the only one of the three to escape destruction. The Glasgow left Coronel on the morning of Nov. 1, and was advised by Admiral Cradock that the enemy's ships were to the northward.

"Toward evening," the report says, "the Glasgow sighted smoke and reported to Rear Admiral Cradock, and the British fleet formed in line ahead, the Good Hope leading, with the Monmouth, the Glasgow and the Otranto following. The enemy had turned south and were also in single line ahead, the Scharnhorst and the Gneisenau leading. Rear Admiral Cradock signaled the Canopus: 'I am going to attack the enemy.' The enemy was at that time fifteen thousand yards away, and maintained this range, at the same time jamming the wireless signals. The sun was setting immediately behind the British ships, and while it remained above the horizon the British had the advantage in light, but the range was too great. When the sun had set and visibility conditions were altered the British ships were silhouetted against the after glow and the falling light made the enemy difficult to see.

"The Germans opened fire at seven o'clock at 12,000 yards, followed in quick succession by the British. The growing darkness and heavy spray of the head sea made firing difficult, particularly for the main deck guns of the Good Hope and the Monmouth. The enemy, firing salvos, got the range quickly, and their third salvo caused an outbreak of fire on the forepart of both ships, which were constantly on fire until 7:45 in the evening. At 7:50 an immense explosion occurred on the Good Hope amidships, the flames reaching 200 feet high. Total destruction must have followed. It was now quite dark. Both sides continued firing at the flashes of the opposing guns. The Monmouth was badly down by the bow and turned away to get her stern to the sea, signaling the Glasgow to that effect. At 8:30 the Glasgow signaled to the Monmouth, 'The enemy is following us,' but received no reply.

"Under the rising moon the enemy's ships could be seen approaching, and, as the Glasgow could render the Monmouth no assistance, she proceeded at full speed to avoid destruction. At 8:50 we lost sight of the enemy. At 9:30 we observed flashes of fire, which was doubtless the final attack on the Monmouth. Nothing could have been more admirable than the conduct of the officers and men throughout, although it was most trying to receive a great volume of fire without a chance of adequately returning it. All kept perfectly cool. There was no wild firing, and discipline was the same as at battle practice. When the target ceased to be visible the gunlayers spontaneously ceased fire. The serious reverse suffered

has entirely failed to impair the spirit of the officers and the ship's company, and it is our unanimous wish to meet the enemy again as soon as possible."

The report of Captain Luce indicates that Rear Admiral Cradock tried with his wireless to locate the Canopus, which had been previously ordered to Chile, and which was doubtless in the Pacific and within range of wireless call, with the hope that the battleship would be able to help in the battle. It is possible that the German ships, in addition to jamming the wireless of the British cruisers in the fight, also put out of commission the telegraphic apparatus of the Canopus.

The British cruiser Glasgow, which arrived at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, Nov. 17 to repair the damages received in the battle off the Chilean coast Nov. 1, with a German squadron, has obtained permission from the Brazilian government to enter drydock and to receive the most urgent repairs. The repairs must be completed within seven days, after docking, and at the expiration of that time the Glasgow will put to sea. She is said to have five holes in her hull made by shells in the battle. Four sailors were wounded. In the first minutes of the fight, the officers of the Glasgow say, the British cruiser Good Hope had one of her 9.2-inch guns dismantled and then her magazines exploded. Admiral Cradock and the crews of the Good Hope and the Monmouth went down with their ships. The British battleship Canopus, the officers say, steaming at only sixteen knots, could not arrive in time to participate in the battle.

THE EMDEN AND THE ALABAMA.

Brunswick, Ga., Nov. 12, 1914.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The capture of the German cruiser Emden by the British Sydney put an end to a career paralleled in history, as far as I know, only by that of the Confederate States cruiser Alabama. Between Aug. 1 and Nov. 10, the Emden is known to have captured or destroyed twenty-three vessels, including a cruiser and a destroyer, of a value running up into the millions, and all of this in face of British, Russian, French and Japanese war vessels of all kinds.

The Alabama's first capture was the ship Ocmulgee on Sept. 5, 1862, and last was the bark Tycoon on April 27, 1864. In all the Alabama captured sixty-nine vessels of all sorts, including one Federal gunboat, the Hatteras.

After the Civil War, the Geneva Tribunal made England pay the United States \$15,500,000, in satisfaction for ships destroyed by cruisers constructed in British ports, of which sum about seven million was directly chargeable to the Alabama. Besides capturing sixty-nine vessels, she was the practical cause of 589 American vessels, transferring to the British flag to avoid capture, and taking this into consideration from a monetary value, the career of the Alabama is more remarkable than that of the Emden.

One of the Alabama's most important captures was that of the S.S. Ariel, lying between New York and Colon, but unfortunately south—instead of northbound. As the Ariel had upwards of 500 women and children aboard, she was ransomed for \$261,000, payable after the recognition of the Independence of the Confederate States of America, but outside of \$9,000, taken from the Ariel's safe, nothing further was realized from the capture. If the Ariel had been bound the other way, it was in the bounds of possibility, that she might have had a great sum of gold on the way from California to the mint in New York.

There has been some unfavorable criticism of the Emden for hoisting some other flag than her own to fool her enemies, but this and other ruses have been practiced by navies at all times, and is certainly not peculiar to the Germans. As an instance of deception I will quote from Sinclair's book "Four Years on the Alabama," in regard to the fight between the Alabama and the Hatteras off the Texas coast.

"The Hatteras coming up close to us in the dark hailed, asking 'What ship is that?' Our executive officer, Mr. Kell, answered, 'Her Majesty's ship Petrel.' The Hatteras hailed again, 'If you please I will send a boat aboard of you,' to which answer was made, 'Certainly we shall be pleased to receive your boat.' The boat was lowered from the davits and began pulling toward the Alabama, when seeing that all occasion for subterfuge was at an end, word was passed to commence firing at the word Alabama, and the executive officer hailed the Hatteras, 'This is the Confederate steamer Alabama' and firing was commenced. The Hatteras answered promptly and valiantly, but was completely disabled in thirteen minutes. Finding his ship sinking and for humane reasons Commander Blake, of the Hatteras, surrendered and although she sank in fifteen minutes after surrendering, the boats of the Alabama saved every living soul aboard. It must have been a hot place for the boat's crew from the Hatteras between two fires only about thirty yards apart, and as the boat and crew escaped to tell the tale the United States officer in charge must have made a quick getaway.

As the Emden also did the Alabama in regard to destroying vessels. As neither had a home port available to send to, they were forced to make this disposition of their prizes, except now and then filling one with captured crews and turning them loose. The Alabama's crew was extensively recruited from captured seamen, and it is said that not a few of these were "Down Easters"; this, of course, I will not vouch for.

The Alabama might have laid in some foreign port and rusted herself out in safety until the end of the war, but like the brave Emden they decided to go down "all standing," and on Sunday, June 19, 1864, off Cherbourg, France, the Alabama, after one and a half hours' pounding from the Kearsarge, made a fitting finish to her successful career.

JOHN C. STILES.

BRITISH PRAISE GERMAN BRAVERY.

A splendid tribute to the bravery of German troops is made by British headquarters in Belgium in describing the desperate efforts of the Germans to break through the British front from Nov. 4 to 9. The official report, which is quite lengthy and was made public on Nov. 17, concludes as follows:

"Whatever deterioration there may be in the material now being drafted into the ranks of our enemy, it must be admitted that the Prussian war machine, acting on a nation previously inured to the sternest discipline, has obtained the most remarkable results. The Germans have, up to the present time, been able to make good their losses, to continue to deliver repeated blows with fresh men when required and where required, and to concentrate large forces in different directions.

"It is true that a considerable proportion of the masses

recently thrown into the field against the British has consisted of hastily trained and immature men, but the great fact remains that these ill-assorted levies have not hesitated to advance against highly trained troops. In spite of lack of officers, in spite of inexperience, boys of sixteen and seventeen have faced our guns, have marched steadily up to the muzzles of our rifles and have met death in droves, without flinching.

"Such is the effect of a century of national discipline. That the men subjected to it are the victims of an autocratic military caste does not alter the fact. They have accepted that system as necessary to the attainment of national ideals. However discordant are the elements which make up the German Empire, by force of the Prussian war machine they have one and all been welded together to be able to fight for national existence, and by their action it is evident that for them 'Deutschland über Alles' is no empty cry."

NAVAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

In his annual statement the treasurer of the Naval History Society shows a cash balance of \$1,631.65; receipts from annual dues, \$1,492.88; from other sources, \$1,428.03; total, \$4,552.56. The expenditures have been \$2,752.30, leaving a cash balance of \$1,800.26, in addition to which there is an endowment fund amounting to \$7,500. The secretary of the society reports that the last year has been a most satisfactory one. The good work of the previous seasons has been continued, and marked progress has been made in every branch of activities. The membership, as in previous years, has steadily increased to a total of 348 members of all classes, as compared with 291 last year, the loss in members through death during the past twelvemonth having amounted to nine. With regard to its future publications the society is also rich in materials. The papers relating to the cruises of Gustavus Conyngham in European waters in 1777 and 1778 are about ready for the printer. The despatches of Admiral Graves, edited by Rear Admiral F. E. Chadwick, are in preparation. And a third volume to contain a most interesting and historical collection of American naval songs and ballads is about to be prepared by Rear Admiral Davis and Mr. Robert W. Neeser. But perhaps the most important event in the past year has been the discovery in the archives of the French Ministry of Marine of the papers, despatches, orders and records of Admiral De Grasse, who commanded the French fleet in the Yorktown campaign of our Revolutionary War. Since the date of their writing their existence has been practically unknown, even to French naval historians. These documents are now being transcribed by the French government for the society, and will be included in the volume of the Graves despatches which Admiral Chadwick is editing. In gifts received the society has been exceptionally fortunate during the past few months. Thanks to the interest, industry and unflagging endeavors of Colonel Thompson and of Admiral Wainwright the society has become the possessor of the private papers and official correspondence of Gustavus V. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy under Gideon Wells's administration. From Mr. Poultny Bigelow the society received last spring some drawings of battleships made by the German Emperor. To Miss Macauley the thanks of the society are due for her generous gift of the papers of Admiral E. Y. Macauley. This comprises a beautifully illustrated journal of the cruise of the Perry Japan expedition, a seamanship and gunnery journal, several letter-books and a number of excellent Civil War photographs. Mr. Henry M. Cowles, of Farmington, Conn., has presented a private journal kept by Alexander Gallop on board the frigate Brandywine and the schooner Dolphin in 1827, which contains many references of unusual interest to the shipboard life of the days of sail.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The G-4, at Newport, has been ordered to the New York Yard for repairs.

The mail address of the Denver has been changed from "In care of the Postmaster, New York city," to "Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal."

Third Class Yeoman Talcott Carrier, postmaster on the U.S.S. Prairie, was reported missing on Nov. 17, and so is \$350 given to him by the members of the crew. He is under \$1,000 bonds with a surety company in Baltimore.

The city of Chester, Pa., had quite a big demonstration on Nov. 14, 1914, when the city accepted the gift of the 197-foot "Homeward Bound" pennant of the U.S.S. Chester, which took part in the landing of U.S. forces in Vera Cruz, Mexico. Thousands viewed a parade in which were patriotic orders, secret societies, social organizations, school children, military and naval bodies, boy scouts, fire companies and other fraternities, which made up a column two miles long. The bluejackets and marines were from the U.S.S. Connecticut and South Carolina. Inspector General Frank G. Sweeney, of the Pennsylvania National Guard, was grand marshal of the parade. The feature of the celebration was the exercises at the Chester High School, where the pennant was officially received by Mayor William Ward, jr., for the city, and addresses made by prominent officials. This spot was ideal for a review of the parade. At the entrance of the school a grandstand was erected which was occupied by the receiving committee. On Fulton, Ninth and Parker streets ten thousand spectators grouped themselves behind the police lines and followed with interest the program presented. City Councilman Charles B. Mould was in charge. Among those on the platform with him was Congressman Thomas S. Butler, of West Chester, a member of the Naval Committee, and father of Major Smedley Darlington Butler, U.S.M.C., who was among those who made suitable remarks.

Eighty-one foreign-built vessels, of 285,268 gross tons, have been admitted to American registry under the Act of Aug. 18, according to a detailed statement prepared by Eugene T. Chamberlain, Commissioner of Navigation. Nineteen of the vessels are passenger steamships, while sixty-one are freight vessels. The Nautical Gazette says: "The increase in tonnage now flying the American flag places this country ahead of Japan in the matter of vessels used in transoceanic voyages. With Germany losing over 300,000 tons of mercantile shipping as a result of the war, the mercantile marine of this country may pass that of Germany in the matter of volume." A list of thirty-eight vessels hoisting the American flag

appearing in the Gazette contains the names of twenty-nine British vessels, five German and four Belgian.

In remarks appearing in Navy Court-Martial Order No. 36, dated Sept. 1, 1914, it is stated that certain summary court-martial cases have reached the Department in which the sentences have been recorded in the following form: "To lose three months' pay," etc. In connection with the irregularity of the sentence mentioned, attention is called to the second paragraph on page 3 of G.O. No. 110. The court in such cases evidently followed the form given in that paragraph and overlooked the last sentence thereof, which states: "This is a mere form used in the table to avoid prolonged explanations and repetition, and will in all cases be construed as follows:" By reference to the instructions which follow it will be seen that in sentences involving loss of pay the actual amount of loss of pay adjudged and not the period of time should be specified. (See also Navy Regulations, 1913, R-619 (10); Forms of Procedure, 1910, pp. 161-162; C.M.O. 24, 1909, page 3.) Following is a synopsis of the remarks referred to: Sentence should state loss of pay in amount, not period of time; form of sentence should not state how discharge shall be executed; brief synopsis of service and offenses shall be spread on record, even if bad conduct discharge is conditionally remitted; convening authority will use prescribed forms of action on records; pay officer shall place notation on record; memoranda to be furnished pay officer; payments to be made monthly to men under sentence. G.O. No. 110, page 7, Par. 9, will be amended to read as follows: "9. That stragglers or deserters absent over ten days who are arrested by civil authorities will be sent to prison, but those who surrender on board ship will ordinarily not be punished by imprisonment." Forms of action to be used by the convening authority in cases intended to be governed by Art. 4893, Naval Instructions, 1913, or G.O. No. 110, are prescribed in this order.

The British Royal Marines on Oct. 28 celebrated the 250th anniversary of their establishment by an Order in Council, to which Charles II., who had the court held at Whitehall, affixed his seal Oct. 28, 1664. Originally the name chosen was "The Duke of York and Albany's Maritime Regiment of Foot," which was altered later to "Prince George of Denmark's Maritime Regiment of Foot." It held this designation until the Revolution, when it was disbanded by William III., but immediately afterward a new force of marines was raised. Since then, "in spite of many vicissitudes and heart-burnings," as Colonel Edey, the historian of the corps, has said, "the Marine Corps has remained loyal, not only to its Sovereign and country, but also to its parent stem—the Royal Navy." "The history of the marines," says the Army and Navy Gazette, "has indeed been one of faithful service, gallant deeds and stirring achievements, and it is no small wonder that its officers in the present day are proud of its record and traditions. At the present time the marines are honored by having as their colonel-in-chief King George, who is the first British monarch to hold the office." William IV., in presenting a set of colors to marines, explained that their battle records could not be emblazoned on the colors because even "the mainsail of a line-of-battle ship could not contain them."

One of the last utterances of Earl Roberts is found in an article in Hibbard's Review, in which, speaking to his countrymen, he said: "I would ask them not to be led away by those who say that the end of this great struggle is to be the end of war, and that it is bound to lead to a great reduction of armaments. There is nothing in the history of the world to justify any such conclusion. Nor is it consonant with ordinary common sense. When our navy and our army have helped to extinguish the flames of a war set alight by the evil advisers of the German Emperor, when they have brought to justice the German forces which have been used for a burlesque attack on Belgium and France, surely it would be folly seriously to reduce their strength simply because they have nobly fulfilled their dangerous tasks. Do not let us pay any attention to the foolish prattle of those who talk of this war as the 'doom of conscription.' If the system of universal service has placed a powerful weapon in the hands of the Kaiser and his advisers, and they have made a bad use of it, we must also remember that a similar system has enabled Republican France to speak with her enemies in the gate, and the Czar of Russia to summon his hosts even from the borders of Mongolia."

THE NAVY.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those of the same vessels given in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Elfrida and Rocket, arrived Nov. 16 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
Brutus, sailed Nov. 16 from Cape Haitian, Haiti, for Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo.
Lamson and Walke, arrived Nov. 17 at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
Severn, C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4 and C-5, arrived Nov. 18 at Porto Bello, Panama.
Prairie, K-5 and K-6, arrived Nov. 19 at New London, Conn.
Uncas, sailed Nov. 17 from New York for Hampton Roads, New York, Arkansas, Utah, New Jersey, Georgia, Delaware, North Dakota, Vermont, Nebraska, New Hampshire and Michigan, arrived Nov. 17 at the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Cape of the Chesapeake.
Iroquois, arrived Nov. 17 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
Hector and Mars, arrived Nov. 17 at Acapulco, Mexico.
Cincinnati, arrived Nov. 18 at Nagasaki, Japan.
Wilmington, arrived Nov. 18 at Swatow, China.
Tennessee, arrived Nov. 17 at Scio, Island of Scio, off the coast of Asia Minor.
Preston, Flusser and Reid, arrived Nov. 17 at Annapolis, Md.
Drayton, arrived Nov. 18 at the navy yard, New York.
Helena, sailed Nov. 18 from Hankow, China, for Shanghai, China.
Solace, sailed Nov. 18 from Washington, D.C., for the navy yard, New York.
Maryland, arrived Nov. 18 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
New Orleans, arrived Nov. 18 at San Francisco, Cal.
Saratoga, sailed from Shanghai for Manila Nov. 20.
Cincinnati, sailed from Nagasaki for Shanghai Nov. 20.
San Diego, sailed from San Francisco for West coast of Mexico Nov. 19.
New Orleans, sailed from San Francisco for San Diego Nov. 19.
Hector, sailed from Acapulco for Honolulu Nov. 19.
Solace, arrived at Tompkinsville Nov. 20.

Washington, sailed from Santo Domingo City for Philadelphia Nov. 20.

NAVY GAZETTE.

NOV. 10.—Lieut. B. H. Green detached Washington; to navy yard Washington, D.C.
Lieut. F. M. Perkins detached navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to the Vestal as navigator.
Ensigns B. M. Thompson and H. L. White detached San Diego; to the Annapolis.
Ensign H. D. Bode detached Annapolis; to South Dakota.
Ensign M. S. Bennion detached Annapolis; ordered temporarily to St. Louis.
Surgeon H. D. Wilson to Rhode Island.
Surgeon William Seaman detached Rhode Island; ordered temporarily to Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department.
Chief Carpenter Louis Hass detached Panther; to Naval Academy.
Chief Carpenter W. E. Powell detached Vermont; to navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
Chief Carpenter T. J. Logan detached Naval Academy; to Panther.
Chief Carpenter William Boone detached navy yard, Charleston, S.C.; to Asiatic Station.
Carpenter G. S. Wheeler detached receiving ship, Philadelphia, Pa.; to Vermont.

NOV. 13.—Lieut. F. R. Berg to Hartford.
Ensign W. E. Doyle detached Annapolis; to Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.
Ensign F. P. Traynor detached Terry; to duty connection fitting out Nicholson and duty on board when commissioned.
Ensign W. D. Baker detached Florida; to North Carolina.
Ensign F. S. Hatch detached Perkins; to Prairie.
Ensign G. A. Andrews detached Georgia; to receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.
Ensign H. C. Fraser to Prairie.

NOV. 14.—Capt. C. F. Hughes commissioned from July 10, 1914.
Comdr. W. S. Turpin commissioned from Dec. 20, 1913.
Comdr. T. T. Craven commissioned from July 10, 1914.
Lieut. Comdr. J. O. Richardson commissioned from July 1, 1914.

Lieuts. Randall Jacobs and W. P. Williamson commissioned from July 1, 1914.
Lieut. (J.G.) W. H. Booth detached Hartford; to Asiatic Station.
Lieuts. (J.G.) Arthur Barney and C. S. Gillette commissioned from June 5, 1914.

Paymr. Gen. T. J. Cowie detached Bureau of Supplies and Accounts; to Naval War College.
Chief Bsn. T. L. McKenna, retired, placed on retired list of officers of the Navy from Nov. 9, 1914.
Chief Gunner O. Borgeson detached South Carolina; to Wisconsin.
Gunner A. E. Bentfield detached Wisconsin; to South Carolina.

NOV. 16.—Lieut. R. F. Zogbaum, jr., to Naval War College, Newport, R.I.
Lieut. F. M. Perkins detached navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to Vestal.
Lieut. (J.G.) L. H. Maxfield detached Works Wright Co., Dayton, O.; to Navy Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla.
Ensign E. W. Spencer, jr., detached Works Curtiss Aeroplane Co., Hammondsport, N.Y.; to Navy Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla.
Asst. Surg. R. L. Crawford detached Virginia; to Nashville.
Asst. Surg. C. C. Wood detached Nashville; to Virginia.
Naval Constr. J. H. Walsh to Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me.
Bsn. J. J. Joyce detached Paducah; to Kentucky.
Bsn. R. K. Madill detached Paducah; to Paducah.
Paymr. Clerk C. L. Bahrendt reappointed; to Culgoa.

NOV. 17.—Lieut. J. R. Morrison detached Prairie; to aid, Commander Submarine Flotilla.
Lieut. Gerald Howze to treatment Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.
Lieut. (J.G.) Bryson Bruce detached Kentucky; to Jupiter.
Ensign W. D. Kilduff detached Cassin; to Monaghan.
Ensign W. L. Moore detached Monaghan; to Cassin.
Chief Bsn. August Wohlman detached Cumberland; to temporary duty Maine.

NOV. 18.—Comdr. T. D. Parker, retired, transferred to the retired list from Nov. 12, 1914.
Lieut. Comdr. L. R. Sargent detached aid to the Admiral of the Navy; to North Dakota.
Lieut. J. A. Wilhelm detached works Washington Steel and Ordnance Company; to Minnesota.
Lieut. L. H. Lacy detached Arkansas and wait orders.
Lieut. C. G. Davy commissioned from July 1, 1914.
Ensign W. D. Snyder commissioned from July 30, 1914.
Ensign J. D. Pennington commissioned from July 30, 1914.
Ensign H. J. Reuse commissioned from July 30, 1914.
Ensign T. L. Shannon commissioned from July 30, 1914.
Chief Gun. T. P. Clark detached Wyoming; to temporary duty San Francisco, Cal.

NOV. 19.—Lieut. Comdr. Z. E. Briggs detached navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to Oregon.
Lieut. Comdr. Austin Kautz detached office of Naval Intelligence; to command Glacier.
Lieut. Comdr. C. M. Tozer detached command Glacier; to Colorado.
Lieut. Comdr. W. R. Sayles to duty as assistant to naval attaché, Paris.
Lieut. L. H. Lacy to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
P.A. Surg. P. E. Garrison detached Naval Medical School; to Solace.
Chief Mach. E. W. Andrews detached Naval Proving Grounds, Indian Head, Md.; to naval station, Guam.
Chief Mach. K. E. Jones to Naval Proving Grounds, Indian Head.
Mach. Harry Champeno detached naval station, Guam; to home and wait orders.
Paymr. A. D. Turner appointment revoked.
Paymr. Clerk W. C. Wood appointed; to Alameda.
Cable from the Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Shanghai, China, Nov. 19, 1914.

Lieut. L. E. Morgan detached Cincinnati; to civil hospital, Shanghai.
Lieut. (J.G.) C. E. Reordan detached Monterey; to home and wait orders.
Ensign J. R. Mann, jr., detached A-4; to naval hospital, Canacao.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

NOV. 14.—Capt. J. S. Turrill detached 4th Regiment, San Diego; to Marine Barracks, Guam.
First Lieut. S. S. Lee detached Marine Barracks, Annapolis; to U.S.S. Florida.
First Lieut. C. S. McReynolds detached U.S.S. Rainbow; to Marine Barracks, Mare Island.

REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS.

NOV. 14.—Capt. B. M. Chiswell to Washington on official business.
First Lieut. of Engrs. W. C. Myers granted three days' leave en route to Wissahickon.
First Lieut. of Engrs. C. A. Wheeler granted leave en route to Tuscarora until Nov. 30.

NOV. 17.—Senior Capt. Howard Emery, Capt. C. E. Johnston and Capt. W. E. W. Hall appointed a board to investigate the circumstances connected with the collision of the Apache with the British steamer Clearpool.

The following sub-boards are appointed to conduct the examination of officers for promotions:
Senior Capt. F. M. Dunwoody for the examination of 2d Lieut. H. E. Rideout.

Capt. C. S. Cochran for the examination of 3d Lieut. R. L. Lucas and 3d Lieut. of Engrs. C. P. Kendall.

Capt. H. G. Hamlet for the examination of 2d Lieut. F. L. Austin, 3d Lieut. S. S. Yeandle, 3d Lieut. of Engrs. C. H. Johnson and F. C. Allen.

First Lieut. J. A. Alger for the examination of 2d Lieut. of Engrs. J. W. Glover and 3d Lieut. of Engrs. H. C. Roach.

First Lieut. H. R. Seales for the examination of 3d Lieut. of Engrs. G. W. Kraft.

Capt. J. H. Brown for the examination of 3d Lieut. W. H. Eberly and 3d Lieut. of Engrs. M. R. Daniels.

Capt. F. A. Levis for the examination of 3d Lieut. of Engrs. H. N. Perham.

Capt. J. H. Quinan for the examination of 3d Lieuts. of Engrs. C. J. Odend'hal and B. C. Thorn.

NOV. 19.—First Lieut. W. A. O'Malley to Washington, D.C., to appear before a Revenue Cutter Service retiring board on Dec. 1.

REVENUE CUTTER NOTES.

The British steamer Clearpool, grain laden, which sailed from Baltimore, Md., Nov. 13 for London, was in collision with the revenue cutter Apache off Hoopers Island, Chesapeake Bay. The Clearpool returned to port and the Apache, with her stern badly damaged, passed Sparrows Point, inward bound.

The cutter Woodbury on Nov. 11 proceeded to Southwest Harbor, Maine, to render assistance to the Rodney Parker, ashore. She was back of Great Cranberry Island with her stern to the beach, and port anchor down with her mizzen and main topmast down. After several effective pulls the Rodney Parker was towed into Southwest Harbor.

While the Woodbury was working on a wrecked motorboat Nov. 13 it was observed that a vessel, W. H. Waters, working up Fisherman's Island Passage, was drifting ashore. The vessel was towed clear of the passage and out to the upper end of Squirrel Island, so that she had free run up to a safe anchorage in Booth Bay Harbor.

Officers of the U.S. Revenue Cutter Service on Nov. 19 went on board the steam yacht Winchester, anchored off Stapleton, N.Y., and destroyed the wireless outfit. A detachment of men in charge of a petty officer had previously been placed on board the Winchester by the revenue cutter Seneca. A veil of mystery was drawn about the matter, and the Government officials, in declining an explanation, intimated they were acting on orders received from Washington. The Winchester and the Kanawha were reported to have been sold by their owners through the agency of Cox and Stevens. The two vessels are noted for their speed. Both are capable of making more than thirty knots and are said to have been bought by a belligerent power to be used as scouts.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. C. Satterlee. Woods Hole, Mass.
ALGONQUIN—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. San Juan, P.R.
ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. W. E. W. Hall. South Baltimore, Md.
APACHE—Capt. A. L. Gamble. Baltimore, Md.
ARCATA—2d Lieut. H. E. Rideout. Port Townsend, Wash.
BEAR—Capt. C. S. Cochran. Sausalito, Cal.
CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley. New York.
COLEFAX—Stationship. Arundel Cove, Md.
DAVEY—1st Lieut. B. L. Brockway. New Orleans, La.
GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. San Francisco, Cal.
GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram. Boston, Mass.
GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. of Engrs. A. C. Norman. Baltimore, Md.
HARTLEY—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. San Francisco, Cal.
HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley. New York.
ITASCA—Capt. B. M. Chiswell. Norfolk, Va.
MCCULLOCH—1st Lieut. J. A. Alger. At Sausalito, Cal.
MACKINAC—1st Lieut. Eben Barker. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. J. F. Hottel. New York.
MANNING—Capt. F. G. Dodge. Astoria, Ore.
MIAMI—Capt. J. H. Quinan. Key West, Fla.
MOHAWK—Capt. G. L. Carden. Tompkinsville, N.Y.
MORRILL—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Detroit, Mich.
ONONDAGA—Depot, South Baltimore, Md. Out of commission.
PAMLICO—Capt. W. W. Joyner. Newbern, N.C.
SEMINOLE—Capt. P. H. Ueberoth. Wilmington, N.C.
SENECA—Capt. F. A. Levis. Tompkinsville, N.Y.
SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. L. C. Covell. Neah Bay, Wash.
THETIS—Capt. J. H. Brown. Honolulu, H.T.
TUSCARORA—Capt. J. G. Berry. Milwaukee, Wis.
UNALGA—Capt. H. G. Hamlet. Seattle, Wash.
WINDOM—1st Lieut. B. H. Camden. Depot, South Baltimore, Md.
WINNISIMMET—Master's Mate Axel Foss. Boston, Mass.
WINONA—Capt. H. B. West. Mobile, Ala.
WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. R. E. Wright. Philadelphia, Pa.
WOODBURY—1st Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr., Portland, Me.
YAMACRAW—Capt. A. J. Henderson. Savannah, Ga.

WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

U.S. Navy Yard, Washington, D.C., Nov. 17, 1914.
There were more callers on Monday than on any preceding calling day in the yard this season. The Dolphin and Mayflower are both here again. Many regrets over the departure of Lieut. J. J. London, U.S.N., from the Mayflower are expressed among his old friends here. The Commandant of the Marine Corps and Mrs. George Barnett have returned from a brief visit to their country place in Maryland.

Miss Nina Blow, of San Francisco, who has been with her aunt, Mrs. Ray, wife of Pay Director Ray, has returned to California. Officers of the Army and Navy seem to prefer entertaining at the club for their large dinners, and on Thursday evening the dinner-dance was largely attended. Among those who gave large parties were Paymr. E. M. Hacker, U.S.N., Gen. J. A. Johnston, U.S.A., Capt. Mark L. Bristol, Paymr. R. W. Clark, Lieut. E. Allen, Insp. R. M. Kennedy, U.S.N., Col. J. L. Clem, U.S.A., Comdr. Theodore Jewell, U.S.N., Lieutenant Colonel Borden, U.S.A. The order of the Spanish-American War gave a large dinner at the club on Saturday evening. The largest dinner of the season was given in honor of General Witherspoon on Saturday evening.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

Fort Rosecrans, Cal., Nov. 12, 1914.
Dr. and Mrs. Burnett left Nov. 4 for the East, where they intend to spend their leave before going to their new post. Captain Palmer, who has been on the border at San Ysidro, returned to the post to relieve Dr. Burnett. Mrs. Palmer was on the post a few days, but returned to Los Angeles, to join her mother. Bob was expected back Dec. 1.
Miss Sarah Hunter, who has been visiting Chaplain and Mrs. Webb at Monterey, returned Nov. 7. While Miss Hunter was away she was present at the marriage of her friend, Miss Ada Doyle, to Lieut. F. E. Johnson, U.S.N., stationed at the naval training station at Goat Island in San Francisco Bay. Miss Ada Doyle is a San Diego girl, and while here she was house guest of Miss Hunter.

Capt. and Mrs. Condon left Nov. 11 for San Francisco to take their young son, Clarence, for treatment at the General Hospital.

Those who attended the charity ball at the Hotel Coronado Nov. 12 were Col. and Mrs. Davis, Miss Sarah Hunter, Mr. David Hunter and Mr. Ferron. Lieutenant Willett, who has been ordered to Fort Bayard for treatment, leaves here Nov. 14. Mrs. Willett will join him later.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Nov. 15, 1914.
Mrs. Hurley, guest of her granddaughter, Mrs. Whiting, returned to her home in Kansas City Nov. 4. Lieutenants Scott, Wilhelm and Wilson are expected at Crook very soon on a month's leave from Vera Cruz. Miss Blanche Suing, of Spokane, Wash., was house guest of Mrs. Switzer last week. Mr. C. A. Sweet has returned from Western Nebraska, where he has been looking after his ranch.

Mrs. Harrison, who has been with her sister, Mrs. Hentig, for some time, has returned to her home in Sherman, Texas. Mrs. Switzer made Miss Suing the motive for an auction party Nov. 9. Present: Mesdames Krug, Nesbitt, Coleman, Wilson, Mills, Sweet, De Lanney and Miss Katherine Krug. Mrs. Nesbitt and Mrs. De Lanney won the prizes. Mrs. Carlisle Whiting returned from Galveston Nov. 9.

Mrs. Nesbitt was hostess for her father, Colonel Spencer, Wednesday evening. A literary game furnished much amusement. Present: Dr. and Mrs. De Lanney, Mr. and Mrs. Sweet, Lieut. and Mrs. Mills, Major and Mrs. Krug, Mesdames Whiting, Coleman, Wilson, Switzer and Hentig, Misses Plummer and Krug and Mr. Darras. Mrs. Coleman and Lieutenant Mills won the prizes.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 19, 1915.

The regiment of midshipmen will leave Annapolis at 9:30 a.m. on Nov. 28 for Philadelphia for the Army-Navy game. They will reach "the city of brotherly love" at 12:30 p.m. Each midshipman will carry a lunch prepared before hand at the Naval Academy and on the train hot coffee will be served.

A complete change in the officers and petty officers of the regiment of midshipmen has been announced at the Naval Academy, in pursuance of the policy adopted by Captain Fullam to make changes so that all First Classmen shall have had experience in both the commissioned and non-commissioned grades. The appointments are made from the alphabetical list, instead of from efficiency grades, as formerly. Mdsn. Lynde D. McCormick, son of Med. Dir. A. M. D. McCormick, now stationed at the Naval Academy, has been appointed cadet commander, the highest office in the regiment, succeeding Mdsn. Richard R. Adams. The cadet lieutenant commanders are Mdsn. Otto Nimitz, John McC. Manley, Harold O'D. Hunter and Robert O. Glover. Cadet lieutenants are Mdsn. Eduard V. M. Isaacs, Philip T. Glennon, George C. Kriner, Merrill T. Kinne, George W. Grove, Mark L. Sperry, jr., Forrest K. Libenow, Claude O. Kell, Allan E. Smith, Millard G. Gamble, jr., Fred G. French and Samuel E. Jenkins.

News reaches here in an announcement of the officials of the Panama-Pacific Exposition that the midshipmen are expected to make their next annual cruise to the Pacific by way of the Panama Canal, and visit San Francisco at the time of the Exposition. This will be the first practice cruise in the Pacific.

While the foot and mouth disease has invaded a number of dairies and counties in Maryland, not a case of this sickness has occurred in the two dairies of the Naval Academy, the one located on the Government farm and the other at Gambrill's, twelve miles from Annapolis. They are managed under the direction of Paymr. Samuel Bryan, U.S.N., after the most approved dairy methods, the officer-in-charge giving them his daily, personal inspection. The paymaster is supported by an efficient corps of helpers.

The U.S. gunboat Panther arrived here on Friday. She is the tender of the Reserve Torpedo Flotilla and awaits the arrival of several boats of the flotilla, which are to make the Naval Academy the base of their operations in Chesapeake Bay for two weeks.

The destroyers Flusser, Reed and Preston, part of the vessels of the Reserve Fleet, arrived on Wednesday at the Naval Academy to engage in two weeks of practice in the Chesapeake. The Panther, the tender to the squadron, Lieut. Comdr. Harris Laning commanding, is also here.

The midshipmen have devised a continuous program of dancing at their hops, arranged by dividing the Academy band into two sections. Instead of twenty dances, thirty were on the program on Saturday night. Mrs. A. M. D. McCormick, assisted by a member of the hop committee, received.

Mrs. Reeves, wife of P.A. Surg. I. S. K. Reeves, U.S.N., was operated upon on Thursday last at the Emergency Hospital, Annapolis, by Surg. J. H. Iden, U.S.N., of the Naval Academy Hospital, assisted by Med. Dir. J. G. Field, U.S.N. The patient is doing well.

Mrs. Laning, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Harris Laning, U.S.N., has been on a visit to friends in Annapolis. Capt. H. C. Gearing, U.S.N., is spending some time in this city. Miss Smith, the sister, and Mrs. Smith, the mother of Mrs. R. H. Bonilla, wife of Instructor Bonilla, Naval Academy, both of Albany, N.Y., are visiting Mrs. Bonilla. Mrs. Eldridge, widow of Captain Eldridge, U.S.A., of Newark, N.J., has been on a visit here to her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hodges. Mrs. W. E. Borden, of Goldsborough, N.C., mother of Mdsn. W. E. Borden, jr., of the Second Class, has taken the house of Lieut. F. D. Karns, U.S.N., for the winter. Mrs. Borden has with her Miss May Aycock, of Raleigh, N.C. Mrs. Marsden, wife of Lieut. John Marsden, U.S.M.C., has moved from the Karns House to the residence of her mother, Mrs. Eugene Worthington, who has reopened her house on Duke of Gloucester street. Commodore and Mrs. Edward Lloyd, U.S.N., are here to spend the winter. Mrs. John Taggart Blodgett has been here on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Samuel Bryan, wife of Paymaster Bryan, U.S.N. Mrs. Walter D. Smith, wife of Lieutenant Smith, U.S.A., is here on a visit to her sister, Mrs. King, wife of Lieut. Comdr. E. J. King, U.S.N.

Mrs. E. F. Enright, wife of Ensign Enright, U.S.N., has left for Old Point Comfort, Va., to join her husband. Mrs. King, of Baltimore, wife of P.A. Engr. W. R. King, U.S.N., retired, head of the Polytechnic Institute at Baltimore, has recently been the guest here of her cousins, the Misses Heffenger, of Murray Hill. Miss Heffenger, of Portsmouth, N.H., has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Wygant, wife of Lieut. Comdr. B. B. Wygant, U.S.N. Mrs. Henry Ware Lawton, widow of General Lawton, U.S.A., has returned from Louisville, Ky., and is here with her daughter, Mrs. Oliver W. Bagby, wife of Ensign Bagby, U.S.N. Mrs. Eleanor Cohen, of Philadelphia, sister of Lieut. A. M. Cohen, U.S.N., is at the Lucky Bag Inn. Mrs. Martin, of Rowley, Mass., and Miss Martin are visiting Mrs. Martin's daughter, Mrs. Paul Capron, of the Naval Academy. Mr. L. N. Pfeil, who has been an assistant in the Naval Academy Library for seven years, has resigned to take the position of editor of publications in the Brooklyn Public Library, N.Y.

Surg. and Mrs. J. H. Iden, U.S.N., left here on Wednesday for Washington. They will tour the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia in their touring car. Mrs. Phelps, wife of Comdr. W. W. Phelps, U.S.N., left here Tuesday for New York to visit her mother. The Misses Bryan, daughters of Paymr. Samuel Bryan, U.S.N., entertained at a dance here on Monday night. Mrs. Scott, wife of Lieut. D. A. Scott, U.S.N., entertained at bridge on Tuesday.

Chaplain W. G. Cassard, U.S.N., left here on Wednesday for Washington to conduct the funeral services of Mrs. W. W. Mead, wife of Rear Admiral Mead, U.S.N., who died at her home in Wayne, near Philadelphia, on Monday last. The interment was at Arlington Cemetery.

Miss Eugenie Blandin, daughter of the late Lieut. J. J. Blandin, U.S.N., was injured on Wednesday near her home in Baltimore county, Md., in an accident with a runaway horse. She sustained some bad bruises and a general shock, but escaped without serious injury. Mrs. Allen C. Hill and her daughter, Mrs. Bennett Puryear, wife of Captain Puryear, U.S.M.C., left here Saturday for a trip across the continent. Mrs. Puryear will join her husband at Mare Island.

No more interesting game of football than that in which the midshipmen won from Colby here Saturday afternoon, by 31 to 21, is remembered to have been played in Annapolis. The game was a thriller throughout, and after Colby had by brilliant running secured a comfortable lead in the first half, the powerful Navy team, with numerous changes of backs, came back with a rush and secured the decision by a substantial number of points. The game was further notable for its sportsmanlike character. There was no wrangling and penalties were few. Colby scored in the first five minutes. Cawley received the kickoff behind his own goal and ran it out for forty-five yards. In an exchange of punts between P. Fraser and Blodgett, Colby gained ten yards, and Lowney ran around Navy's right end for forty-five yards, scoring a touchdown, from which P. Fraser kicked goal. At the next kickoff, Colby's line was broken, and the Navy held the ball on its thirty-five-yard line. Blodgett ran thirty yards, and Miles, Mitchell and Harrison gained steadily on line plays. The ball was carried to Colby's ten-yard line, where it was held, and Blodgett kicked a field goal from placement.

In the second quarter Colby scored two touchdowns, P. Fraser kicking both goals, and Bates carried the ball over for the Navy, Blodgett kicking goal. Colby succeeded with one forward pass of moderate length, and carried the ball down the field steadily, P. Fraser making the touchdown. The second touchdown was one of a run of seventy-five yards by Lowney, the longest of the game. The Navy team used both spirit and headwork in the second half. It had the advantage of a big field of excellent substitutes, and this helped to break down Colby's defense. Bates, who took the place of H. Harrison, proved a fine ground-gainer, as did Failing, who substituted for Mitchell, who was moved to quarter. In fact, the Navy backfield looked like a different aggregation in the latter part of the game. Blodgett and Mitchell both playing in improved form. Determined to hew out a victory, the Navy team played with tremendous vim and succeeded in passing their opponents. Failing made

all of the touchdowns—two in the third quarter and one in the final period. Just before the game ended Colby, with Cawley handling the ball, tried pass after pass, and most were successful, though generally for short gains, and Vail, of the Navy team, had just intercepted a forward pass on the Navy's twenty-yard line as final time was called. The line-up:

Naval Academy.	Position.	Colby.
Overesch (c.)	Left end	Crossman
Kennedy	Left tackle	Dacey
Jones, R. H.	Left guard	Deasey
Perry	Center	Stanwood
Graf	Right guard	Pendergrast
Schlossbach	Right tackle	Ladd
Armstrong	Right end	Royal
Miles	Quarterback	A. Fraser
Mitchell	Left halfback	(c.) P. Fraser
Blodgett	Right halfback	Lowney
Harrison, H.	Fullback	Cawley

Score: Naval Academy, 31; Colby, 21. Touchdowns—Lowney, 2; P. Fraser, Failing, 3; Bates. Goals from touchdowns—P. Fraser, 3; Blodgett, 4; from the field, Blodgett. Substitutions: Navy Academy—McCoach for Kennedy, Kennedy for McCoach, Mills for E. H. Jones, De Rode for Schlossbach, Fischer for Armstrong, T. Harrison for Fischer, Moran for T. Harrison, Failing for Mitchell, Mitchell for Miles, Vail for Mitchell, Collins for Blodgett, Bates for H. Harrison. Colby—Lesuei for Pendergrast, Pendergrast for Lesuei, Lesuei for Dacey, McCormick for Deasey, Belger for Lowney, Hammerschlag for P. Fraser. Referee, Dr. H. F. Smith; umpire, Mr. Torrey, U. of Penn; head line-man, Mr. Stollenwerck, Johns Hopkins; time of quarters, fifteen minutes.

In a game for the class championship of the Naval Academy Wednesday afternoon, neither the First nor the Third Class, which had qualified for the final contest, was able to score, and the supremacy will be fought out at an early date. The Third Class kicked off and the ball was fumbled. Onover recovering it. It changed hands on downs, and then the Third Classmen intercepted a forward pass and carried the ball to the First Classmen's five-yard line, where the ball was taken on downs. It was the nearest either side came to scoring, though the First Classmen were kept on the defensive most of the time. Brightmen and Johnson were the best ground-gainers for the Third Class and McCrear for the First.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Nov. 18, 1914.

A large card party was given at Cullum Hall Wednesday by Mrs. Oldfield and Mrs. Boak. Fourteen tables were placed in the lower hop room. Bridge prizes were won by Mesdames Townsley, Lockwood, Holt, Bell, Kemper, Downing, Baird, Butler, Pendleton, Gregory, Miner, O'Leary, Meade Wildrick and Miss St. John. Mrs. Townsley served ices in the form of miniature turkeys. Mrs. E. W. Wildrick served punch, and Mrs. Shaw and Mrs. Pendleton poured tea and coffee. Assisting in serving were Mesdames Bell, Dake, Coburn, Crissy, Purdon and Meyer. Col. and Mrs. Fieberger gave a dinner Thursday for Col. and Mesdames Townsley, Gordon and Shaw, Lieut. and Mrs. Householder. Col. and Mrs. Gordon had dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Walker, Major and Mrs. Timberlake, Capt. and Mrs. Watson, Capt. and Mrs. Glade. After dinner bridge was played, Dr. and Mrs. Boak joining the party. Prizes were won by Capt. and Mrs. Watson and Mrs. Boak.

Mrs. Jacobs gave a luncheon Wednesday in honor of her guest, Miss St. John, of Ithaca, and for Mesdames Wilcox, Robinson, Stuart, Pendleton, Booth and Cunningham. Lieutenant Aleshire had dinner at the club Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Meade Wildrick, Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Eleanor Vidmer, Miss Dorsey Parn, Captain Sultan and Lieutenant Kallach. Mrs. MacMillan gave a bridge party of twelve tables on Friday afternoon for her sister-in-law, Mrs. McMullin, of Philadelphia. The prizes were won by Mesdames Fieberger, Wilcox, Tschappat, Glade, Downing, Avery, Henderson, O'Hara, Cutrer. Others joined for tea. Mrs. Townsley and Mrs. Wilcox served ices. Mrs. Bubb poured tea, and punch was served by Mrs. Rodney Smith.

Lieut. and Mrs. Higley entertained for their sister, Mrs. Herr, with a dancing party and chafing-dish supper at the club Friday evening. Among the guests were Lieuts. and Mesdames Baird, Jacobs, Wilson, Cutrer, Devers, the Misses Townsley, Vidmer, Brooks, Kravenburg, Cameron, Pallen, Lieutenants Crawford, Richardson, Chase, Selbeck, Sullivan, Erwin, Garrison, De Armond, Aleshire, Kallach, Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer had dinner Wednesday for Mrs. Townsley, Mrs. Roe, Col. and Mrs. Fieberger, Majors Runcie and Wilcox. After the dancing class on Thursday Lieutenant Aleshire gave a Welsh rabbit party for Col. and Mrs. Robinson, Col. and Mrs. Stuart, Lieut. and Mrs. Strong, the Misses Townsley, Fieberger, Vidmer, Pallen, Barnett, Taylor, Lieutenants Godfrey, Hall, Sohlberg, Kallach, Pallen and Morrissey.

Lieut. and Mrs. Collins, of Fort Wadsworth, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Strong for over Sunday. Mrs. Gateswood, of Washington, is the guest of her son-in-law and daughter. Lieut. and Mrs. North, Lieutenant Kallach gave a buffet luncheon before the football game on Saturday. His guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Thompson, Lieut. and Mrs. Catts, the Misses Townsley, Fieberger, Vidmer, Pallen, Lieutenants Uhl and Aleshire. Dr. and Mrs. Stilwell, of Yonkers, were weekend guests of their son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Holderness. Mrs. Vidmer and Miss Vidmer on Saturday had dinner for Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Lorraine Sichel, Cadets Gillette, Cronkrite, Harmon and Hibbs.

Col. and Mrs. Townsley had a table of bridge on Tuesday evening for Mrs. Abernethy, Lieut. and Mrs. Bubb, Captain Lindsey. The players were joined at a chafing-dish supper by the Misses Townsley, Lieutenants Crawford, Stanton and Kallach. Mr. and Mrs. Lohmiller have been guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham for several days. A motoring party from West Point to Briarcliff on Sunday, having luncheon there, included Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer, Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Vidmer, Captain Steese, Captain Sultan and Lieutenant Aleshire. Mrs. Mills, widow of Col. Stephen Mills, and Miss Katharine Mills were guests of Col. and Mrs. Wilcox for the week-end.

Col. and Mrs. Townsley were guests at dinner on Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Higley, of Highland Falls. Lieutenant Taulbee, of Fort Ethan Allen, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Higley at luncheon on Saturday. Lieut. and Mrs. Pendleton's guests at dinner on Thursday were Mrs. Abernethy, Lieutenants Cunningham and Hall, Miss Pallen, guest of Miss Vidmer, returned to her home at New Rochelle Monday. Col. Morton F. Smith returned to the post on Monday from sick leave. Lieut. and Mrs. E. W. Wildrick spent the week-end visiting relatives in New Jersey.

Mrs. Frank R. Keefe, who has been at the hotel for a few weeks, has gone for a short visit to New York. Mrs. E. P. O'Hern, of Washington, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara for the week. Mrs. O'Hern is the wife of Major O'Hern and a sister of Lieutenant O'Hara. On Wednesday evening a largely attended moving picture exhibition was given at Cullum Hall to raise funds for a Christmas tree. The exhibition was given under auspices of the Spanish War Veterans.

Col. and Mrs. Stuart had dinner Friday for Gen. and Mrs. Roe, Lieut. and Mrs. Householder, Mrs. R. C. Robinson, Colonel Echols. The Storm King Golf Club of Cornwall visited the post on Saturday and played a match with the West Point officers. Those playing were Mr. Robinson, Lieutenant Jacobs, Mr. Abbott, Lieutenant Holderness, Mr. Pulsifer, Lieutenant Hughes, Mr. Bartlett, Colonel Holt, Mr. Weeks, Lieutenant Taylor. The final score was West Point, 5; Cornwall, 2. The guests were entertained at luncheon at the club. The three days' riding test for field officers was completed last week by Colonels Townsley, Shaw, Tschappat, Walker, Kreger, Majors Timberlake and Wilcox.

Miss Katharine Jones has a dancing class of over forty pupils, which meets Tuesday evenings at Cullum Hall. Col. and Mrs. Walker's guests at dinner on Saturday were the officers. Those present were Col. and Mrs. Haan, Mrs. Stuart and Colonel Echols. The Reading Club met on Thursday with Mrs. Wilson, who read her paper on "The Evolution of the Piano and Organ." Mrs. Fieberger gave current events and Mrs. Walker read the history selection. Mrs. Bell is a new member. The Tuesday Card Club met with Mrs. Bell; Col. and Mrs. Wilcox entertained the Monday Evening Club and also the Wednesday Evening Club; Mrs. Cunningham and Mrs. MacMillan were hostesses at the Monday Club.

Mrs. Fox Conner was the guest of Mrs. Stuart over Sunday. At the tea dance after the football game Saturday the ladies

pouring tea were Mesdames Avery, Stilwell and Boak. Lieut. and Mrs. Stearns have moved into quarters formerly occupied by Mr. Chenal (No. 57), and Lieut. and Mrs. O'Leary have taken the Stearns quarters (H, second floor) in the old hospital.

Gen. and Mrs. Roe, of Highland Falls, have gone to New York for the winter. Colonel Stuart is on a fortnight's trip through the West, on business connected with the Drawing Department. He will stop at Fort Leavenworth before returning to the post. The tickets for the Army-Navy game which were allotted to the Army for distribution have all been disposed of, the demand being considerably greater than the supply. There will be two special trains running to Philadelphia for the game, one for the Corps of Cadets and the other for officers and their families.

An orchestral concert at Cullum Hall was much enjoyed on Sunday afternoon. An excellent program was rendered and a harp and violin duet by Musicians Deyersberg and Robert Muller was especially appreciated.

Capt. J. B. Scheffel, of Texas City, and his brother, Major Schoeffel, of Scranton, Pa., were recent visitors.

On Saturday evening the play, "All-of-a-Sudden Peggy," by Ernest Denny, was presented by an amateur cast at Cullum Hall for the benefit of the Red Cross Society. The royalty on the play had been reduced through the courtesy of the author. Cullum Hall was crowded with a large and appreciative audience and a good-sized sum was raised for the benefit of the war sufferers. The play was staged under direction of Colonel Holt, whose untiring energy and advice were of invaluable assistance to the players. The cast follows:

Anthony, Lord Crackenthorpe.....Lieut. John O. Henderson (Fellow of the Entomological Society.)

The Hon. Jimmy Keppel (his brother).....Mr. J. Huntington Hills Major Archie Phipps, retired.....Lieut. Oliver A. Dickinson (Lady Crackenthorpe's brother.)

Jack Menzies.....Lieut. Robert C. Richardson, jr. Parker and Lucas.....Lieut. James A. Brice (Footman at Hawkhurst and manservant at Jimmy's flat.)

Lady Crackenthorpe.....Mrs. Clara Marshall Asensio (Lord Crackenthorpe's mother.)

The Hon. Millicent Keppel.....Mrs. Ann Gifford Cunningham Mrs. O'Mara.....Mrs. Florence Braden Mitchell (Widow of Professor O'Mara, F.R.S.)

Peggy, her daughter.....Mrs. Blanche Ingalls Henderson

Before the play a Russian peasant act by the Miller family was much applauded. On Sunday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson gave a pretty dinner party for the members of the cast of "All-of-a-Sudden Peggy."

In the defeat of the Maine University team on Saturday Oliphant and McEwan of the Army eleven played a prominent part, the former making three touchdowns and kicking four goals, which with a touchdown by Tully made up the score of 23 to 0. West Point had many of its regular players on the side lines and the game started slowly, the visitors putting up a good defense. In the second period, however, Oliphant, who had changed position from quarter to halfback, started things by pushing his way over the line from the five-yard mark. In the next quarter he sent a beautiful forward pass to Tully across the line of scrimmage, the latter going on to a score. In the last quarter Oliphant twice ran seventy yards for touchdowns, dodging in and out through the Maine team, aided by the perfect interference of McEwan, who took out no less than four would-be tacklers on the dash for the goal line. The Maine players had little to say on offensive play, but twice in defense held for downs one yard from goal. The Army line-up: Kelly, l.e.; Parker, l.t.; Jones, l.g.; McEwan, c.; Herriek, r.g.; Larkin, r.t.; Tully, r.e.; Oliphant, q.b.; Mitchell, l.h.b.; Van Fleet, r.h.b.; Coffin, f.b. Substitutions—Prickett for Kelly, Timberlake for Jones, Goodman for McEwan, McEwan for Goodman, Holmes for Herriek, Weyand for Larkin, Bringham for Tully, Britton for Bringham, Harmon for Oliphant, Coffin for Harmon, Walker for Mitchell, Mitchell for Walker, Boots for Mitchell, Harmon for Coffin, Oliphant for Harmon.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Nov. 17, 1914.

Col. and Mrs. Ira A. Haynes gave a large and brilliant reception Sunday afternoon as a farewell party to Capt. and Mrs. Clifton C. Carter. The house was profusely decorated with huge chrysanthemums and autumn leaves and shaded candles. Mrs. Kenneth C. Masteller served an ice and Mrs. Walter O. Baker poured tea. Mrs. Richard I. McKenney presided over the punch bowl. Major and Mrs. James M. Williams entertained Tuesday evening in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Carter, the guests going later to a rabbit party given by Capt. and Mrs. Richard C. Marshall in honor of Col. R. P. Davis, and for Col. and Mrs. Ira A. Haynes, Majors and Mesdames James M. Williams, H. L. Pettus, George A. Nugent, Robert E. Callan, Capt. and Mesdames Carter, C. C. Masteller, R. I. McKenney, James Totten, Quinn Gray, Surg. and Mrs. Farwell. Dancing and bridge were kept up until a late hour. Mrs. Kimberly and Miss Bessie Kimberly have returned from a pleasant visit to Lieut. and Mrs. Allen Kimberly at Fort Totten.

A beautiful dinner was given Thursday by Mr. and Mrs. George F. Adams in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Carter in the Chamberlin natorium, which had been beautifully decorated in true Japanese style. A quartette sang during the dinner, the guests often joining in the choruses. After each course the gentlemen of the party progressed. The guests were Col. and Mrs. Haynes, Majors and Mesdames Williams, Nugent, Fauntleroy, Pettus, Callan, Pruden, Capt. and Mesdames Marshall, McKenney, Masteller, Jewell, Baker, Bringham, Hawes, Gray, Totten, Mrs. Bradley, Lieut. and Mrs. George Wildrick, Mesdames Perneau and Coleman, Miss Adams, Lieut. John H. Jouett, Lieut. and Mrs. Houston Eldredge, Lieut. Samuel H. Tilghman, Clement C. Heth and Mr. M. H. Massie, of Newport News. Lieut. Comdr. Dudley W. Knox, U.S.N., and Mrs. Knox are guests of Col. and Mrs. Thomas T. Knox. Miss Wright, of Portland, Me., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Paul H. Herman.

Major and Mrs. H. L. Pettus gave an auction party Thursday evening in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Carter and for Col. and Mrs. Ira A. Haynes, Majors and Mesdames Callan, Williams, Nugent, Mrs. Frederick W. Coleman, Capt. and Mrs. Marshall, Capt. and Mrs. Jewell, Lieut. Houston Eldredge, Mrs. Rorebeck, Capt. and Mrs. Masteller, Capt. and Mrs. McNeely, Surg. and Mrs. Farwell, Capt. and Mrs. Totten, Lieut. and Mrs. Herman, Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick. Col. Richmond P. Davis spent several days last week with Major and Mrs. Robert E. Callan. On Friday Capt. and Mrs. Totten gave a dinner in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Carter and for Major and Mrs. H. L. Pettus, Surg. and Mrs. Farwell, Capt. and Mrs. Marshall, Lieut. and Mrs. Herman, Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick. A luncheon was given on Wednesday by Col. and Mrs. Haynes in honor of Col. R. P. Davis and for Majors and Mesdames Callan, Nugent, Williams and Mrs. Fowler.

A large hop was given in the Artillery school on Friday evening. Major and Mrs. James Williams received. Capt. and Mrs. Walter C. Baker gave a dinner Saturday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Carter and for Major and Mrs. George A. Nugent, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Adams, Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury and Lieut. John H. Jouett. Major and Mrs. Nugent gave a dinner at the Chamberlin Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Carter, Capt. and Mrs. Richard C. Marshall, Mrs. Frederick W. Coleman, Lieut. and Mrs. Augustus Norton are rejoicing over the birth of a son, who arrived last Thursday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Prentiss P. Bassett are guests of Capt. and Mrs. James Totten. On Monday Capt. and Mrs. Richard I. McKenney gave a dinner in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Carter and for Major and Mrs. George A. Nugent, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Adams, Capt. and Mrs. Quinn Gray. Mrs. Gleaves, wife of Captain Gleaves, U.S.N., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Abney Payne. Mrs. John G. Workizer and children leave to-day for Baltimore, to remain until Captain Workizer finishes his course at the Artillery School here. Mrs. Thomas T. Knox gave an informal tea for Mrs. Dudley Knox, Mrs. Bradley pouring and Mrs. Fauntleroy serving an ice.

Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick had dinner Saturday for Miss Wright, of Portland, Lieut. and Mrs. Paul H. Herman, Lieuts. Harry R. Vaughan and Samuel H. Tilghman. On Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. John P. Smith gave a dinner for Mrs. Perneau, Capt. and Mrs. Masteller, Lieut. and Mrs. Gillespie. Capt. and Mrs. Bringham gave a dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. William R. Nichols, Lieut. and Mrs. Olin H. Longino,

Miss Helen Ohnstad and Lieut. Lawrence B. Weeks. Mrs. Paul H. Herman gave an auction party Monday for Mesdames Farwell, Marshall, Bassett, Pettus, Wildrick, Boatwright and Miss Wright.

The 6th Company on Saturday defeated the 69th Company in a game of football; score, 13 to 0. On Sunday the 169th Company won a game from the 35th Company 6-0.

PORT LEAVENWORTH.

Port Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 16, 1914.

News of the promotion of Col. Henry A. Greene, Inf., to Brigadier General, to succeed Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, appointed Major General, was received at the post and in the city with great satisfaction. Colonel Greene, who is now in command of the Army Service Schools, is one of the most popular officers ever stationed here. General Greene is a man of wonderful executive ability and one of the finest officers in the Service.

Mrs. Ethan B. Ryan, of Billings, Mont., guest of her sister, Mrs. George E. Kumpke, and Captain Kumpke, has left for a visit with her sister, Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers, and Colonel Rivers, at Fort Riley. Brig. Gen. E. H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General, U.S.A., arrived Friday and during his stay was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Frank A. Barton. General Crowder is making a tour of inspection of the various prisons and left here Sunday for San Francisco, to visit Alcatraz Island Prison.

Lieut. and Mrs. Truby C. Martin, of Honolulu, will arrive shortly to be guests of Lieutenant Martin's parents, Major and Mrs. W. W. Martin, of the National Military Home, Capt. and Mrs. F. Craig, Mee, Corps, and entertaining Miss Virginia Roberts, of Cincinnati, who will be maid of honor at the marriage of Miss Craig and Lieut. Ralph Hospital Saturday evening, Nov. 28. Mrs. C. C. Smith, in the hospital in the city for some time, has recovered and will leave in a few days to join Captain Smith at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

Mrs. L. M. Sorley on Wednesday gave a buffet supper, followed by bridge. Sixteen guests were invited. Candelabra with red shades and tapers were used on the table, while a large basket of red carnations and ferns was the centerpiece. Assisting in entertaining were Mesdames Miller, Cavenaugh, Ferguson, Smith, Gunner and Payne. Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller on Thursday gave a bridge party, followed by a tea, when over 100 guests were received by Mrs. Fuller and Mrs. Fletcher H. Knight, of Buffalo. The table decorations were yellow chrysanthemums and crystal candlesticks holding yellow tapers shaded with yellow chiffon shades. Candles were also used on mantels, buffet and side tables. Assisting Mrs. Fuller were Mesdames Kean, Scales, Hayne, Eltinge, Ely, Adams, Matthews and the Misses Fuller. Mrs. Wallace B. Scales served the salad and the coffee was poured by Mrs. L. M. Adams. The favors at bridge were won by Mesdames Greene, Gregory, Jackson, Goss, Wade, Pike, James and Landers.

The residents of the post are contributing liberally to the Belgian relief fund. Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller, Mrs. Willard Holbrook and Mrs. M. H. Wright were guests of honor at a tea given in Kansas City, Nov. 6, by Mrs. John Van Brunt and her sisters, Misses Josephine and Faith Casey. Miss Bessie Bittman leaves shortly for Honolulu, to be the guest of Mrs. Edwin M. Kennedy and Dr. Kennedy. Mrs. H. L. Landers on Tuesday gave a Kensington party for Mesdames Weeks, Eaton, Billings, Taylor, Weeks, Kelly, Magle, Fuller, Crawford, Scott and Mrs. Stapleton, of Des Moines, Iowa. The dining room was decorated with autumn flowers. Mrs. Taylor served salad and Mrs. J. C. McGee poured chocolate.

Mrs. Fletcher Knight, of Rochester, N.Y., is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Thom Catron, and Captain Catron. Mrs. Catron gave a tea Wednesday in honor of her mother, Mrs. Fletcher Knight, of Rochester, N.Y. The dining room was attractively decorated with flowers and plants. Mrs. Parker Hitt poured coffee and Mrs. Aristides Moreno served salad. Misses Knight, Mary, Lydia and Georgia Fuller assisted. Mrs. James H. Bradford, of Baltimore, Md., has arrived to be a winter guest of her daughter, Mrs. C. D. Roberts, and Captain Roberts. Mrs. Bradford has recently returned from a trip abroad.

Major and Mrs. Willard A. Holbrook entertained Wednesday evening with a charming dinner party. The table was decorated with yellow chrysanthemums and the guests included Col. and Mrs. Greene, Col. and Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Knight, Miss Eleanor, Majors, Roberts and Wright. Capt. and Mrs. Herron gave a dinner Friday, previous to the hop at Pope Hall, for Capt. and Mrs. Smyser, Capt. and Mrs. Tyner, Capt. and Mrs. Gunner, Lieut. and Mrs. Gregory, Lieut. and Mrs. Mann, Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas, Misses Scales, Jolly and Commiskey, and Anderson, of St. Louis, Captain Hawkins, of Kansas City, Mo., Lieutenant Thorpe and Captain Harry L. Jordan. Beautiful baskets of flowers centered each of the quartette tables and exquisite place-cards and favors were used.

Capt. and Mrs. R. H. Hearn had dinner Friday for Major and Mrs. Farr, Major and Mrs. Miller, Capt. and Mrs. Stuart, Capt. and Mrs. A. T. Smith, Major Cheney and Lieut. O. S. Albright. A large bowl of pink carnations and ferns was the centerpiece, while silver candlesticks tied with pink maline bows holding pink tapers were placed at every other cover, the tapers being twined with maidenhair ferns. The place-cards were dance programs, tied with pink ribbon and drawn in halves, and the matches were couples for the dinner.

Mrs. Nathaniel F. McClure gave a dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Hugh A. Drum, Capt. and Mrs. E. D. Scott, Capt. and Mrs. Harry La T. Cavenaugh, Mrs. Stanley Koch, Lieut. C. S. Hamilton, Capt. J. W. Beacham, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Eugene D. Lysle. Capt. and Mrs. William L. Guthrie have arrived and will be at home on Grant avenue. Capt. and Mrs. R. H. Hearn gave a dinner Friday for Major and Mrs. Farr, Major and Mrs. Miller, Capt. and Mrs. Stuart, Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Major Cheney and Lieut. O. S. Albright. Capt. and Mrs. Robert P. Howell, Jr., entertained about sixty guests at supper Friday, after the hop at Pope Hall in honor of Captain Howell's sister, Miss Mabel Howell, of Raleigh, N.C. The candlesticks held red tapers under red silk shades, and baskets and vases of red roses were placed on the buffets, mantels and side tables. Miss Virginia Tarr assisted in entertaining.

Mrs. Charlotte McEntee gave a tea-dance Saturday in honor of her mother, Mrs. A. C. Duacut, of Washington, D.C. About seventy-five guests called. The rooms were decorated with autumn flowers. Mrs. John O'K. Taussig poured coffee and Mrs. Stanley Koch served salad. Mrs. W. E. Thomas, guest of her daughter, Mrs. John O'K. Taussig, has returned to her home in Kansas City, Mo. Capt. and Mrs. Hitt gave a dinner Nov. 7.

A large audience of officers and ladies and their families attended the entertainment given by the post school, under the auspices of the Boys' Athletic Club. The performance was a mock wedding and about eighty children took part. The bride was Anne Ryther; groom, Arthur Bland; maid of honor, Genevieve Gardner; best man, Eugene Miller; minister, Rudolph E. Smyser, Jr.; bride's father, Edward Kumpke; bridesmaids, Marion Corbitt, Alice Corbitt, Elizabeth Greeley, Esther Nelson; ring bearer, Laura Davidson. The aunts, uncles and cousins numbered about seventy-five. A delightful supper followed the "wedding," and the musical program was given by Elsie Harrison, Evelyn Comstock, Howard Fellington, Robert Cavenaugh, Ruth Collins and Katherine Barton.

Capt. and Mrs. H. L. Landers had dinner Saturday for Col. H. L. Roberts, Capt. and Mrs. L. C. Crawford, Capt. and Mrs. G. L. Perkins and Mrs. F. E. Kerrick. Mrs. Harry Boyer, who has been with her sister, Mrs. A. S. Warfield, and Captain Warfield in Manila, P.I., has returned and is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dougherty, in the city. Mrs. Schutz, guest of her sister, Mrs. Foerster, leaves this week for Fort Myer, Va.

Capt. and Mrs. D. H. Gienty on Wednesday had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Lanza, Capt. and Mrs. A. T. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. L. C. Crawford and Rev. M. J. Dougherty. Chrysanthemums were used effectively. Lieutenant Tarbuton will arrive Tuesday from California for a short stay with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Morgan, of New York city, will come Nov. 28 to be guests of their daughter, Mrs. James Green, and Lieutenant Green. Mrs. George W. Stuart on Monday gave a tea in honor of Miss Marjorie Craig, when the young ladies of the garrison only were invited, and the feature of the afternoon was a Cluny lace dolly shower for the bride-elect. Dr. and Mrs. Edgar Hayne gave a dinner party Friday. Lieutenant Jordan left Monday for Fort Jay, N.Y. Dr. and Mrs.

Edgar Hayne on Sunday gave a Dutch supper for Capt. and Mrs. Ryther, Lieut. and Mrs. James Green and Lieut. Harry L. Jordan.

Capt. and Mrs. Walter S. Grant have gone to Brownsville, Texas, and during their absence Mrs. Grant's sister, Miss Commiskey, of New York, will remain here with their children. Capt. and Mrs. J. K. Miller entertained the monthly Evening Bridge Club Saturday with a dinner. The table was decorated with maidenhair ferns and greenery, and the guests were Capt. and Mrs. Nuttman, Major and Mrs. Farr and Capt. and Mrs. Hearn. Mrs. Frank A. Barton, who has been making an extended visit in Cornell and Buffalo, N.Y., and Washington, D.C., will return Dec. 5. Miss Jolly, of New York, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Herbert E. Mann, and Captain Mann. The quarters of Capt. Rudolph E. Smyser, Jr., and Captain Stahl are in quarantine. Master Rudolph E. Smyser, 3d, and Gilmore Stahl have chickenpox.

GALVESTON.

Galveston, Texas, Nov. 14, 1914.

The Houston and Galveston Christian Endeavor Societies entertained in honor of the boys of the battleship Texas on the evening of Nov. 7 with a pleasing program, after which refreshments were served. At the coronation ball given in Houston on Wednesday evening Capt. A. W. Grant made a neat little speech in compliment to the Lone Star State, after which the battleship is named. The members of Governor Colquitt's staff gave an oyster roast in honor of the ladies of the Governor's party here for the silver service presentation and the officers of the Texas. Dancing was enjoyed between courses. Captain Grant and his officers were honor guests of a dinner dance given by the Oleander Country Club Wednesday. Among numerous dinner parties was that given by Mr. and Mrs. James A. Crocker and Miss Jessie Crocker for Lieut. Col. Alfred Hasbrouck, U.S.A., Mrs. Peter Hulme, Miss Crocker, Miss Genevieve Johnston and Ensigns J. R. Richards, Downey, Gillette and Woodsie, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. Texas.

Mr. Raymond D. Smith, former lieutenant 4th U.S. Infantry, was down from Montgomery, Texas, for the week-end. Mrs. Hollis Le Roy Muller and sister, Miss Marguerite Muller, were guests of Miss Bessie Shaw at bridge on Friday. Lieut. Walton H. Walker, 19th Inf., Vera Cruz, Mexico, enjoyed a brief leave in Belton, Texas, with his mother, and in Galveston. Mrs. Leonard and family have joined Capt. Charles F. Leonard, U.S.A., here from Fort Snelling, Minn. Mrs. Gasser, wife of Capt. Lorenzo D. Gasser, has returned from a visit in Ohio, Missouri and Illinois.

Mrs. Colquitt, wife of Lieut. Sidney B. Colquitt, U.S.A., has returned to Texas City after a visit in Austin, the guests of Lieutenant Colquitt's parents, Governor and Mrs. O. B. Colquitt, at the Mansion. Lieutenant Colquitt joined the family circle for a family reunion, recently held there. Mr. and Mrs. James A. Crocker, Miss Jessie Crocker and Miss Genevieve Johnston were guests of the officers aboard the U.S.S. Texas at tea on Wednesday. Mrs. Muller, wife of Capt. Hollis Le Roy Muller, Aviation Corps, Coronado Beach, Cal., and sister-in-law, Miss Marguerite Muller, of the Highlands, N.J., sailed via the Mallory liner Saturday for New York. Captain Muller will join his wife at Christmastide for a family reunion. While here they were guests of Mrs. Muller's uncle, aunt and sister, Mr. and Mrs. John Hageman and Miss Jerusha Collins.

Adj. Gen. Henry Hutchings, of the State Militia, Capt. A. W. Grant, U.S.N., and aid, Ensign D. Coyce, were members of the Governor's party at the Majestic Theater Tuesday. The officers of the Texas entertained at tea aboard ship Tuesday for Judge and Mrs. John C. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Walker, Mrs. John P. Chenoweth, wife of the Chaplain of the 4th Infantry; Miss Cecile Mistrot, Nina Pabst, Janet Ferrier, Lieut. Newton H. White, Jr., U.S.N., and Lieut. Derry Murphy, U.S.A. The trip was made in Judge Walker's handsome new yacht, the Coronet.

Lieut. C. C. Drake, U.S.A., and Mrs. Drake were guests of Hotel Galvez before Lieutenant Drake returned to his regiment at Vera Cruz. Capt. Campbell E. Babcock, 7th Inf., has recovered from his stage illness and sailed on the transport San Marcos Friday for Vera Cruz. Among the guests at the "cotton dancing party," given by the board of managers of the Letitia Rosenberg Woman's Home on Monday evening at Hotel Galvez, were Col. and Mrs. Charles R. Krauthoff, Capt. and Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser, Capt. and Mrs. Alfred Aloe, Lieut. Newton H. White, Jr., Lieut. A. A. McDaniel and the officers of the U.S.S. Texas. Lieuts. Frederick Kingman, A. A. McDaniel, Mrs. Hollis Le Roy Muller and Miss Marguerite Muller were among guests at an oyster roast at Rogers oyster farm Friday evening.

Mrs. W. L. Blanton, who painted the picture, "Texas Under Six Flags," presented to the U.S.S. Texas by the Galveston Chapter (Sidney Sherman), Daughters of the Republic of Texas, and Misses Florida Cheesborough, Beville and Leone Haines, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Haines and Mrs. Brown, wife of Major Lytle Brown, U.S.A., were guests of Commander Moses aboard the U.S.S. Texas Tuesday. Mrs. Lucian Minor and Misses Anne and Dorothy Minor have returned from New Hampshire and New York and Newport, R.I. Miss Dorothy Minor is one of the season's debutantes. Capt. Franklin S. Leisenring enjoyed a brief leave here, and was joined by his wife, who has been visiting in her old home at Cincinnati. The Texas sailed from Galveston for Vera Cruz to-day. Captain Grant and the officers of the Texas gave a dance aboard ship Friday evening, which was a most enjoyable affair, attended by a number of friends from Galveston, Texas City and Houston. Prior to the dance two dinner parties were given. The junior officers had as their guests Mr. and Mrs. James A. Crocker, Miss Jessie Crocker, Miss Genevieve Johnston, Miss Marguerite Castle, of Texas City; Miss Isabelle Fowler, Miss Mary Colquitt, of Austin; Lieutenants Royce, Brown, Canning, U.S.A. The senior officers had as guests Col. and Mrs. Charles R. Krauthoff, Capt. and Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser, Mr. and Mrs. John Hanna, Miss Margaret Hanna, Miss Emil Dorney, Misses Lovejoy and Torrey, of Houston; Miss Renée and Lieutenant Lind, of Texas City; Mayor and Mrs. Lewis Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Black and Mr. Harry Black, Jr.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Nov. 15, 1914.

Much credit is due Captain Cooper for the remodeling of the old hop room, which was used for the first time Wednesday night. A new ceiling has been put in, new chandeliers with semi-indirect lighting, the woodwork and wainscoting painted white and the walls tinted colonial yellow. New benches have been built along the wall, a new floor laid and an alcove for the band arranged at the end of the room. The first meeting of the dancing class under Miss Catherine Jones from West Point was held there Wednesday night. Among the members were Col. and Mrs. Hearn, Major and Mrs. Sarraff, Capt. and Mrs. McMillan, Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu, Capt. and Mrs. Cross, Capt. and Mrs. Cooper and Mrs. Feeter. The class adjourned to the home of Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu, with whom Miss Jones was staying, and a delicious Welsh rabbit was served.

Major and Mrs. Pierce gave a dinner Tuesday night for Col. and Mrs. Hearn and Major and Mrs. Sarraff. Mrs. Allen Kimberly gave a luncheon Tuesday in honor of Mrs. John B. Kimberly, of Fort Monroe. The guests were Mesdames Fenton, Hawley of Bridgeport, Walter Dunn and William P. Pence, from Fort Hamilton. Mrs. P. W. Huntington is in Washington visiting relatives. Mrs. Hawley, who has been staying with Capt. and Mrs. Fenton, left Friday for Bridgeport.

Capt. and Mrs. Embick and Mrs. W. E. Wall, of Buck Lodge, Md., motored up from Fort Hamilton Wednesday and were luncheon guests of Col. and Mrs. White. Colonel White finished his ninety-mile test ride in fine shape on Saturday. Much regret is felt over the departure of Major and Mrs. Rutherford, who have been at Fort Totten for several years. Mrs. Rutherford will be in New York for a month before joining Major Rutherford at Columbus Barracks.

Col. and Mrs. Hearn gave a dinner on Friday for Major and Mrs. Sarraff, Lieut. and Mrs. A. Gilmor, Mrs. Feeter and Captain Gardner. On Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Cross gave a farewell dinner and bridge party for Capt. and Mrs. Fenton, who leave Friday for Bridgeport, Conn., to visit for several weeks before going to Fort Monroe. Other guests were Lieut.

and Mrs. Hicks, Lieut. and Mrs. Lane and Mrs. Feeter. Capt. and Mrs. Fenton were dinner guests of Col. and Mrs. White on Sunday.

Fire call was sounded Thursday night, when it was discovered that a fire had been built under the carpenter shop in an attempt to destroy that building. Due to the prompt action of the post fire department, the fire was extinguished and little damage done.

Ensign Edward Gibson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gibson have been spending the week with Capt. and Mrs. Cooper. Mrs. Charles Y. Brownlee arrived Friday at Fort Totten to join Major Brownlee. Mrs. Feeter is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Embick at Fort Hamilton. Lieutenant Quinton has reported back from leave. The cable steamer Joseph Henry, with Lieut. B. O'N. Kennedy in command, has been on duty at Fort Totten the past week.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 17, 1914.

Dr. Thomas A. Ratcliff gave a charming tea-dance on the South Carolina on Saturday, in honor of Miss Jean Conrad. About twelve couples enjoyed dancing. Mrs. A. B. Court gave a tea Tuesday in honor of Miss Anne Lyon, of Bellefonte, Pa., and Miss Kittie Knight, of Newport, R.I. About twenty called. Mrs. W. L. Pryor and Mrs. Allan Chantry, Jr., served tea, while Miss Jessie Willets and Miss Margaret Gray assisted. Comdr. and Mrs. Ivan C. Wettengel have been spending a few days with Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Robert Berry at their home on Rogers Row, Annapolis, Md. Mrs. W. F. Cochrane entertained the ladies of her bridge club at tea on Tuesday. Present: Mesdames W. H. Bell, Lucius Beebe, C. T. Blackburn, George de B. Keim, Williams and Graves.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Davis entertained the Monday Evening Bridge Club this week. Playing were Comdr. and Mrs. Bisset, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Keyes, Lieut. and Mrs. T. H. Winters, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Landenberger, Lieut. and Mrs. C. A. Lutz, Mr. and Mrs. Beebe and Miss Anne Lyon. Lieut. C. K. Miller gave a dinner-dance aboard the Alabama Tuesday, in honor of Miss Anne Lyon and for Capt. and Mrs. Kessler, Comdr. and Mrs. Bisset, Lieut. and Mrs. Stiles, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Keyes, Lieut. and Mrs. T. H. Winters. Miss Katherine Knight, daughter of Admiral Knight, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. L. Pryor, on South Twenty-first street.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. L. Pryor gave a series of dances this week in honor of Miss Kittie Knight. Among those dancing Thursday night were Paymr. and Mrs. Wainwright, Comdr. and Mrs. Court, Lieut. and Mrs. Welte, Mrs. Fillmore, the Misses Gillette, Margery Edwards, Maxwell, Lieuts. George Marvell, Harrell, Messrs. Kirkpatrick, Hackett, Wilmer, Edwards, Blynn and Fleming. Mrs. Fillmore gave a tea on Friday for her guest, Miss Maxwell, of Easton, Pa. Calling were Mesdames Pryor, Cochrane, Dunn, Fenner, Talbot, Keyes and Court.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. E. G. Kentner and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Bierer motored to Princeton for the Yale-Princeton game. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. L. Pryor gave a dance Saturday evening for Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Bell, Capt. and Mrs. Bierer, Dr. and Mrs. Dunn, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Hines, Lieuts. and Mesdames Blackburn, Cochrane and Welte, Paymaster Bull, Mr. McClure, Mr. and Mrs. Beebe, Lieut. and Mrs. Ware, Mr. and Mrs. Smith. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Stahl are now living at the Clinton. Mrs. B. D. McGee and her two little daughters have left Philadelphia to make Boston their future home, Paymaster McGee being on the Nebraska. Comdr. and Mrs. Ivan C. Wettengel spent the week-end at Annapolis, as guests of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Robert Berry, on Rogers Row. Mrs. George De B. Kean entertained Tuesday at a lunch at the Acorn Club, in honor of Mrs. W. S. Benson, wife of the Commandant of the yard. Mrs. W. T. Cochrane held an informal tea Tuesday, in honor of Mrs. Mark Stauch, of Philadelphia. Calling were Mesdames Scheibla, Blackburn, Landenberger, Bell, Bisset, Barney, Fillmore, Pryor, Bullock, Graves, Fenner, Beebe, Court, Misses Willets, Knight, Oliver and Livingston.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Fillmore gave a dance Monday evening in honor of Miss Katherine Knight and for Lieuts. and Mesdames Cochrane, Blackburn, Ware, Welte, Court, Capt. and Mrs. Bell, Dr. Herbert Old, Lieuts. George Marvell and Harrell, Donald Kirkpatrick, Downs, Webber, Mrs. Pryor, Dr. and Mrs. Dunn. Mrs. A. H. Hinds, wife of Commander Hinds, of the U.S.S. Ohio, had lunch Tuesday in honor of Miss Marjorie Chase, of Syracuse, N.Y., and for Mesdames E. T. Darby, E. R. Hyde, Dudley Guilford, Lee Pryor, W. H. Field, Neilson, Hartigan and Misses Knight and Pauline Field. The Monday evening Bridge Club met this week at Naval Constructor Bisset's residence. Among the players were Lieut. Comdr. and Mesdames P. S. Keyes, G. B. Landenberger, T. H. Winters, Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Beebe and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Davis.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., Nov. 14, 1914.

Mrs. J. B. H. Waring attended a luncheon Tuesday, given by Mrs. D. G. Monohan, of Denver, in honor of Mrs. O'Connor. Lieutenant Patterson, from the strike zone, entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Miss Jeanette Schmidt, Miss Doris Wyke and Lieutenants Wynne and Hayes, Captains Oliver and Shelley at the football game between the University of Colorado and the State School of Mines Saturday afternoon and afterward at dinner.

Those attending the Broadway to see "When Dreams Come True" were Capt. and Mrs. Waring, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Misses Jeanette Schmidt, Doris Wyke, May Rowell, Mrs. McKay and Mrs. Rowell. Mrs. Boorebaum, of Denver, gave a dinner Saturday for Miss May Rowell and Mrs. Rowell. Miss May Rowell on Friday entertained Mesdames Wyke, Kunik, Felker, Graham, Mallory, McGrath and Misses Fay Schmidt and Doris Wyke. Major and Mrs. Gambrell had a dinner and theater party at the Orpheum Wednesday for Captain Shelley and Mr. and Mrs. Channing Lilly, of Denver.

Mrs. W. G. Gambrell attended a luncheon and theater party Friday, given by Mrs. Edwin Morgan and Miss Wells, of Denver. Lieutenant True arrived Sunday from Honolulu, to join Mrs. True, who is visiting her parents. Col. and Mrs. Getty, Miss Doris Wyke entertained Mrs. Waring and Miss Jeanette and Miss Fay Smith at luncheon Tuesday. Mrs. Nelson, who was operated on at St. Luke's Hospital, came home Monday and is recovering rapidly. Mrs. McKay attended a bridge-luncheon given by Mrs. Arthur Miller, of Denver, last Friday.

The post basketball league opened Nov. 9, the 5th Company playing the 9th and winning by 14 to 3. Thursday the 19th Company played the Staff, the 19th winning by 14 to 10. The post bowling league opened Nov. 11, the 5th Company playing the 9th Company, the 5th Company winning all three games. Scores were 660-637, 703-637, 679-661. The 19th Company played the Staff Nov. 13, the Staff winning the first two games out of three; scores were 680-630, 801-720, 718-742.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 13, 1914.

A delightful bridge tea was given by Mrs. Butler, wife of Col. William Butler, in the city for Mesdames Bennett, Pixley, Mears, von Schrader, Brooke, Glassford, Glassford, Jr., Wright, Thompson, Buttler and Miss Katherine Hall. Mrs. William H. Tobin entertained the Five Hundred Club Tuesday. Present: Mesdames Rice, Carleton, Wisser, Mitchell, Guyer, Lewis, Tuttle, Roach, Baxter and Lull. Mrs. Guy Knabenshue had dinner Sunday evening in honor of Mrs. John Walker, who left since to join her husband at the border near Nogales. At the dinner were Mesdames Heaton, Wright, Kennison and Hill.

Mrs. Frank D. Wickham had dinner Monday in honor of Mrs. M. P. Vestal, who has gone to join her husband at the border. Present: Mesdames Gillis, Baxter, Hooper, Davis, Hoey, Rivet and Miss Margaret Hoey.

A unique dance was given at the Officers' Club Friday evening by Mrs. Allen Greer in compliment to Col. and Mrs. Mark L. Hersey, here on a visit to their son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Greer. The guests wore Chinese costumes, and

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the atmosphere was thoroughly Oriental with Chinese flags, scarlet hangings and Oriental lanterns. Besides the officers and their wives from the Presidio, many society folk from town attended.

Capt. A. B. Barber, C.E., has returned to the city from leave. In the absence of orders assigning any other command to the Presidio after the departure of the 30th Infantry, Major Gen. Arthur Murray, commanding the Western Department, has advised Col. Stephen M. Foote, in command of the San Francisco Coast Defenses, that the Coast Artillerymen at Fort Winfield Scott will have to look out for the Presidio reservation. Colonel Foote has not decided whether to garrison the post with his men or merely to maintain a guard there.

Col. and Mrs. Stephen M. Foote gave a reception at Fort Scott Friday afternoon. Mrs. Alfred Hunter served the ice, Mrs. Harry Whitney presided at the tea table, and Mrs. Thomas White served the punch. Among the guests were Gen. and Mrs. John P. Wissner, Col. and Mrs. Frank McCoy, Col. and Mrs. Alfred Hunter, Col. and Mrs. Thomas H. Rees, Capt. and Mrs. Halsey Dunwoody, Miss Anne Peters is the guest of Mrs. Maxwell Murray, of Fort Mason, until the return of Lieutenant Murray, who accompanied General Murray Wednesday on a tour of inspection on the Mexican border.

Capt. and Mrs. Henry H. Sheen gave a supper dance Tuesday at Fort Miley in honor of Col. and Mrs. Stephen M. Foote, Col. and Mrs. Alfred Hunter and Capt. and Mrs. Ernest R. Tilton. Among the guests present were Gen. and Mrs. Wissner, Col. and Mrs. von Schrader, Majors and Mesdames Whitman and Burgess, Capt. and Mesdames Monroe, Chapplear, Lieuts. and Mesdames Murray and Dunwoody, Messrs. and Mesdames Herbert Long, Gustav Boyer, Mrs. J. L. Knowlton, Dr. and Mrs. V. Putnam, Misses Anne Peters, Esther Foote, Lois Foote, Lieutenants Faymonville, Cook, Baker, Pratt, de Carre, Riefkohl, Jouett, Messrs. Roy Carruthers and Vail Bakewell.

DEFENSES OF THE DELAWARE.

Fort Mott, N.J., Nov. 16, 1914.

Field day was held at Fort Du Pont Thursday. The mild autumn weather brought out a large crowd of spectators and the events were witnessed with enthusiasm. Lieut. J. N. Reynolds, athletic officer, was in charge of the day. The program of sports opened with review and inspection by Major H. L. Steele, defense commander. Music throughout the day was furnished by the 13th band.

Major Steele was a luncheon guest of Lieut. and Mrs. R. R. Welshimer; Captain Howard was entertained by Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Clark; Lieut. and Mrs. A. W. Ford lunched with Capt. and Mrs. H. S. Purnell, while Lieut. and Mrs. C. Thomas-Stable were guests of Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Menges; Lieut. W. R. Bell was entertained by Lieut. and Mrs. E. F. Barlow and Lieut. and Mrs. P. V. Kieffer had lunch for Capt. C. C. Burt and Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Haines.

The companies scored for the day as follows: 112th, 36th, 139th and 4th. In the afternoon a football game was played between the teams from the 139th Company, of Du Pont, and the 36th, of Mott. Victory was won by the 139th. Lieut. and Mrs. W. R. Bell gave a bridge party for the Mott garrison Thursday of last week. Capt. C. E. N. Howard received the prize for highest score. Mrs. A. W. Ford presided over the coffee at the buffet supper following. Present: Major and Mrs. H. L. Steele, Capt. C. E. N. Howard, Capt. C. C. Burt, Lieuts. and Mesdames A. W. Ford, C. Thomas-Stable and R. E. Haines, Lieut. A. B. Quinton, jr., of Fort Totten, and Miss Catharine Wickham, of Flushing, N.Y. Mrs. Thompson and her daughter, Miss Frances King, of Brooklyn, N.Y., have been guests of Capt. C. C. Burt. Miss Catharine Wickham has returned to her home, Flushing, N.Y., and Lieut. and Mrs. W. R. Bell gave a bridge party for the Mott garrison Thursday of last week. Capt. C. E. N. Howard and his wife, Mrs. H. L. Steele, have been guests of Major and Mrs. Steele.

Mrs. McWilliams, of Washington, D.C., spent several days last week with her son, Capt. C. E. N. Howard, and Mrs. Howard. Capt. C. C. Burt had dinner Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. A. W. Ford and Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Haines. Miss Sue Steele left Monday for Baltimore, where she enters the convent school of Notre Dame. Masters Jack and Bill Steele have undergone operations on tonsils and adenoids and are convalescing satisfactorily.

The mine planter General Edward O. C. Ord touched at Du Pont this week, allowing Lieut. E. N. Woodbury, who commands the planter, to exchange courtesies with his friends in the defenses. Garrison school for officers has started at both posts. Capt. L. S. Ryan instructs at Du Pont and Capt. C. C. Burt at Mott. The war game is played every Thursday and Friday afternoon at Du Pont.

Mrs. W. R. Bell had the misfortune to sprain her ankle last Tuesday evening and has been confined to the house for the past week. She is, however, rapidly recovering. Mrs. L. S. Ryan has also been ill, but is now much improved. Dr. and Mrs. F. C. Griffiths and small daughter arrived at Mott for station last week. Dr. Griffiths relieving Dr. J. S. C. Fielden, jr., who returned with his family to Du Pont. Miss Helma Griffiths, who has been visiting in the West, joined her parents here yesterday.

FORT CLARK AND BORDER NEWS.

Fort Clark, Texas, Nov. 14, 1914.

Mrs. F. W. Sibley left Nov. 6 for New Orleans. Colonel Sibley will join Mrs. Sibley on Nov. 17 and they will go to Washington and New York for two months. Major Howard will command the regiment during Colonel Sibley's absence. Mrs. Sterling P. Adams gave a dinner Monday for Lieut. and Mrs. Burch, Mrs. Norton, Lieutenant Barnitz, Captain Adams and Clement Adams. Mrs. G. E. Lovell entertained Colonel Sibley and Captain Arnold at dinner Nov. 13. Mrs. Pratt had tea Wednesday for Mesdames Fisher, Norton, Burch and Adams. Mrs. Bruce L. Burch left for Del Rio Nov. 12 to join her husband, stationed there on border duty. Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Bateman leave for El Paso Nov. 15 after spending some weeks with their parents, Chaplain and Mrs. C. C. Bateman.

A few days ago the quarters of Captain Lovell caught fire from the chimney. All the troops were out at drill, and it looked for a few moments like a very serious fire, but the 14th Cavalry band responded very quickly to fire call and did good work.

Capt. G. W. Winterburn, Lieutenants Norton and Lynch motored to Del Rio Sunday. Helen Bach, four-year-old daughter of Capt. and Mrs. C. A. Bach, celebrated her birthday Wednesday by giving a party to all the children of the garrison. The

table was prettily decorated, with the birthday cake planted in a bed of pink flowers. Five pink tapers adorned the top, and silver candles with pink shades threw a soft light on the happy faces gathered around the table. The little folks spent a merry two hours with the lovely little hostess.

Colonel Keefer of Fort Sam Houston is in the post, the guest of Dr. Pratt. Lieut. A. G. Fisher is spending the weekend with his family; he is stationed at Eagle Pass for three months' border duty. Mrs. T. J. Martin of Martins Ranch is spending two weeks in San Antonio. Lieutenants Hazeltine and Barnitz are spending the weekend at Eagle Pass.

Troop C arrived in good shape from Del Rio on Thursday. Capt. P. W. Arnold commands C, and he and his men are being welcomed to the garrison. Troop A left Nov. 10 for Del Rio for three months' border duty.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Nov. 15, 1914.

Mrs. W. E. Merrill, of Glendale, Ohio, arrived at Jefferson Barracks Monday to visit her son, Lieut. W. W. Merrill. Mrs. Elliott, wife of Major William Elliott, recently relieved duty at the arsenal in St. Louis, left Monday to join her husband in El Paso, Texas. Mrs. Smith, wife of Lieut. Talbot Smith, returned to Jefferson Barracks Tuesday from visiting friends in Morristown, N.J.

Col. C. M. Connor, inspector general, spent Thursday and Friday at Jefferson Barracks. Mrs. Terrell, wife of Lieut. Henry Terrell, 9th Inf., arrived Thursday to visit Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Wetherill. Major and Mrs. J. M. Kennedy had dinner Thursday for Col. J. H. Beacom, Capt. and Mrs. Charles G. Farmer, jr., Capt. F. H. Lomax and Mrs. Gillespie. Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. McAlister had dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Charles L. Foster, Capt. and Mrs. H. G. Humphreys and Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr. The first informal hop of the season was held at the Officers' Club Friday evening. Present: Col. J. H. Beacom, Mrs. A. C. Baldwin, Major and Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, Capt. G. E. Houle, Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Williams, Capt. F. H. Lomax, Mrs. Gillespie, Capt. and Mrs. C. L. Foster, H. Humphreys, Lieut. and Mesdames F. H. Burr, W. W. Merrill and J. A. McAlister.

CAMP ELDRIDGE.

Camp Eldridge, Laguna, P.I., Oct. 9, 1914.

Major Johnson was a guest at the officers' mess for dinner Friday. He left Saturday for Manila, having completed a week's inspection. Capt. and Mrs. Dougherty and Mrs. Davis were Manila visitors Saturday. Lieutenant Hobson left Monday and leaves on the Warren to join his new regiment in China. Mrs. Davis also leaves on the Warren to make the round trip as the guest of Gen. and Mrs. Barry. Dr. Feely, D.S., who has been here for two months, left Monday for his regular station at Fort McKinley.

Mrs. Knudsen spent Monday and Tuesday in Manila. Mrs. Northington, wife of Captain Northington, M.C., arrived Monday and is the guest of Mrs. Holliday until sailing of the transport, when she leaves for the States. New arrivals in the post from the States for station are Major Greenleaf, M.C., and Mrs. Greenleaf and family, and Lieut. and Mrs. McDowell and daughter, who are guests of Mrs. Grier for several days. Capt. and Mrs. Dougherty were dinner hosts Tuesday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Moorman, who leave soon for the States, and for Captain Morton and Lieut. and Mrs. Moran.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Nov. 14, 1914.

Mrs. Frank T. Hines, here visiting relatives for the autumn months, was guest of honor Nov. 10 at a largely attended tea given by Mrs. Clayton I. Thatcher and Mrs. Barrell, sisters of Captain Hines. Mrs. John F. Critchlow and Mrs. Willis Uline presided over the tea and coffee urns. Assisting them were a number of young girls, among them Capt. and Mrs. Hines's young daughter, Miss Vera Hines. Mrs. Frank L. Hines and Mrs. Vier assisted in receiving. Among the guests were the ladies from Fort Douglas, and also Mrs. William A. Cavanaugh.

Mrs. J. R. Hezmalbach has returned from a brief visit with friends in Denver. Lieut. Verne R. Bell, 1st Cav., the new recruiting officer here, and Mrs. Bell have taken up their residence at Fort Douglas and are settled in No. 4 Officers' row.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BAER.—Born to the wife of Lieut. Joseph Baer, U.S.N., a daughter, Mary Porter Baer, Nov. 9, 1914.

BRIGGS.—Born at Vienna, Austria, Nov. 10, 1914, a daughter to the wife of Capt. Allan L. Briggs, Inf., U.S.A.

BUTLER.—Born at New Orleans, La., Oct. 26, 1914, to Lieut. and Mrs. H. M. Butler, U.S.M.C., a daughter, Henrietta Dolores.

CAFFERY.—Born at Pensacola, Fla., Nov. 11, 1914, a daughter to the wife of Lieut. Charles S. Caffery, 28th U.S. Inf.

HOBSON.—Born to the wife of Lieut. William H. Hobson, 9th U.S. Inf., at St. Joseph's Hospital, St. Paul, Minn., a girl.

MCBREATH.—Born at Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 13, 1914, to Mr. and Mrs. Lesley McBreath a son, grandson of Col. and Mrs. Hobart K. Bailey, U.S.A.

NORTON.—Born at Fort Monroe, Va., Nov. 12, 1914, a son, Augustus Norton, jr., to Lieut. and Mrs. Augustus Norton, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

VAN VLIET.—Born to Lieut. and Mrs. John H. Van Vliet, 18th U.S. Inf., a son, John Huff, jr., Nov. 9, 1914, at Texas City, Texas.

YOUTART.—Born at the John Sealy Hospital, Galveston, Texas, Nov. 14, 1914, to Q.M. Sergt. and Mrs. William T. Youtart, Q.M.C., a daughter. Sergeant Youtart is on duty in the office of the Quartermaster, 2d Division, Texas City, Texas.

MARRIED.

BEACH—SPENCER.—At the Soldiers' Home, Va., Nov. 16, 1914, Dr. George O. Beach, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Jessie May Spencer.

EARP—QUICK.—At Baltimore, Md., Nov. 12, 1914, Lieut. James Marsden Earp, U.S.R.C.S., and Miss Bertha L. Quick.

MAXWELL—WINANS.—At Honolulu, H.T., Nov. 3, 1914, Lieut. Russell L. Maxwell, 1st Field Art., U.S.A., and Miss Katharine Winans, daughter of Major Edwin B. Winans, Cav., U.S.A.

STEWART—STIBOLT.—At Boston, Mass., Nov. 10, 1914, Lieut. Leigh M. Stuart, U.S.N., and Miss Amy Stibolt, sister of the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Z. E. Briggs, U.S.N.

VULTE—PEARLES.—At San Mateo, Cal., Nov. 10, 1914, Lieut. Hermann T. Vulte, U.S.M.C., and Miss Edith Pearles.

WILLIAMS—HOLLAND.—At San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 7, 1914, Miss Emmeline Holland, sister of Lieut. George D. Holland, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Mr. Stanley Williams.

DIED.

DAMPMAN.—Died at Boston, Mass., Nov. 17, 1914, Paul Edward, jr., aged two years, three and one-half months, son of Lieut. Paul E. Dampman, U.S.N.

GIDDINGS.—Died at Anoka, Minn., Nov. 12, 1914, Mrs. A. W. Giddings, mother of Capt. Paul Giddings, Q.M.C., U.S.A.

HATCH.—Died at sea en route to Porto Rico, Oct. 31, 1914, Mark B. Hatch, son of the late Brig. Gen. John P. Hatch, U.S.A.

HAZARD.—Died at Key West, Fla., Nov. 15, 1914, Mrs. Josephine McGill Hazard, wife of Lieut. S. L. H. Hazard, U.S.N.

HOESLI.—Died at St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 14, 1914, Fredrika, wife of Daniel Hoesli, late of 14th U.S. Infantry and Troop B, 2d Cav., and mother of Q.M. Sergt. William Hoesli, Troop I, 13th Cav., and Sara E., wife of Q.M. Sergt. William A. Grey, Q.M.C.

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JONES.—Died at Washington, D.C., Nov. 14, 1914, Brig. Gen. William A. Jones, U.S.A., retired.

KELLY.—Died at Brownsville, Texas, Nov. 12, 1914, Mrs. William Kelly, wife of Capt. William R. Kelly, U.S.V., Civil War, and mother of Capt. William Kelly, jr., 8th U.S. Cav.

KING.—Died Nov. 12, 1914, at 30 Grant street, Wellsboro, Pa., Mary Frances Jordan King, mother of Capt. Charles T. King, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

LYNCH.—Died at New York city Oct. 1, 1914, Mrs. Catharine M. Lynch, mother of Mrs. W. M. Smart, wife of Captain Smart, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

MEAD.—Died at St. Davids, Pa., Nov. 15, 1914, at ten p.m., Julia Buckner, wife of Rear Admiral W. W. Mead, retired.

O'REILLY.—Died at Frankford, Pa., Nov. 10, 1914, William O'Reilly, a veteran of the Civil War in the Navy and chief accountant at Frankford Arsenal.

PRUDE.—Died at Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 16, 1914, Lieut. William W. Prude, jr., U.S.A., retired.

REED.—Died at Leonia, N.J., Nov. 12, 1914, Sarah Elizabeth Reed, mother of Capt. William L. Reed, 30th U.S. Inf.

SMITH.—At Mansfield, Ga., Nov. 10, 1914, Dr. J. C. Smith, father of Lieut. Talbot Smith, Cavalry.

WARD.—Died at Rochester, N.Y., Nov. 11, 1914, Mrs. Kate Mott Ward, wife of Brig. Gen. Thomas Ward, U.S.A., retired, and mother of Major P. R. Ward, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL, N.G.N.Y.

We are pleased to learn that Governor-elect Whitman of New York has decided to appoint Col. Louis W. Stotesbury, now Inspector-General of the Division, to the important office of The Adjutant General when he takes up the reins of Governorship on Jan. 1 next. Mr. Whitman, in making the official announcement on Nov. 18 of his decision to appoint Colonel Stotesbury, said: "It is a great satisfaction to me that in the appointment of a personal friend as a member of my official family I am securing an officer well qualified, in the opinion of all concerned, for the duties of Adjutant General. I trust that the Organized Militia of the state will recognize in the appointment an evidence of my keen interest in its welfare and a desire to maintain its highest traditions."

In our last issue, page 344, we advocated the appointment of Colonel Stotesbury, and pointed out that it would meet practically the unanimous approval of the National Guard, besides insuring to Mr. Whitman a thoroughly capable military advisor. We congratulate Mr. Whitman on his selection, and it is a fortunate one for the efficiency and welfare of the National Guard. The Colonel, since his selection was announced, has received a perfect deluge of letters and telephone messages of congratulation, for which he requests us to announce he feels exceedingly grateful. Among those who endorsed the appointment of Colonel Stotesbury was Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., Major Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., and numerous officers of the National Guard.

The Governor-elect has still to appoint some sixteen detailed aids from the several organizations of the Guard, but these appointments bear no importance save the honor of being detailed. A military secretary who receives a salary will also be appointed.

In maintaining the quarantine to prevent cattle being shipped and dogs running at large in Delaware, twelve members of the State National Guard have been sworn in as deputy sheriffs and stationed at bridges over the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal at Summit Bridge and St. Georges to prevent dogs or other animals which are likely to carry germs of foot and mouth disease crossing into the lower part of the country. If this plan does not work, the Militia will be called out in a body, it is said.

Adjutant Gen. George M. Cole, of Connecticut, under date of Oct. 30, issued complete regulations for the theoretical and practical instruction of the Connecticut National Guard. All previous orders and regulations in conflict with these are rescinded. Attention is directed to the suggestions contained in Circular No. 3, War Dept., D.M.A., 1914, regarding the methods of imparting instruction, and to G.O. 29, A.G.O., 1914, prescribing the period of instruction during each year.

At a recent meeting of the Fusilier Veteran Corps of Boston, Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired, and Adjutant Gen. Charles H. Cole, Mass. V.M., gave interesting talks to the members on their duty as citizens to the Army and Navy and Militia.

In addition to Co. H, 1st Inf., Hawaiian N.G., commanded by Capt. Laurence Redington, a second company composed exclusively of American-born Chinese, has made application for enrollment in the Guard. The application will undoubtedly receive approval. A total of seventy-eight names has already been secured for the new company. Company H has an enrollment of over eighty, and during the late joint encampment of the N.G.H. and 2d Infantry at Red Hill, near Fort Shafter, made an excellent showing. Captain Redington is the only Caucasian in the company. The company has but one lieutenant at present, that officer being Lieut. John C. Lo.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Adjutant General Stewart of Pennsylvania, under date of Nov. 13, 1914, announces the report of Inspector General Sweeney and his assistants, giving observations, recommendations, etc.

Col. H. S. Williams, in concluding his remarks on Batteries

B, C and D, says: "Use of smoke bombs proved interesting and instructive, admitting discussion in the correction of firing data by officers and thus attaining desired proficiency. Use of arm signals in mounted movements is much preferable where possible, eliminating the tendency on the part of enlisted men, especially drivers, to repeat commands. Favorable comments of officers and men in being permitted to encamp during recent tour with state troops rather than participate in instruction camp were most general, and the opportunity to demonstrate the knowledge previously attained was fully appreciated and results most satisfactory and gratifying."

Major M. H. Taggart, in commenting on inspections made in the 4th Brigade, says, in part: "All organizations could have improved their appearance by more attention to hair cutting and shaving. Cleanliness and neatness was far above normal. The greatest weakness was noticeable in the position of the soldier, and this not alone in his standing position but in the manner of grasping the rifle at the order and in executing 'Inspection Arms.' With few exceptions the hats are not worn in a uniform manner and reflect the individuality of the wearer. The belts are in some cases unsatisfactory, due to service or neglect, and in some cases worn without regard to proper adjustment. Some companies paraded for inspection in old pattern leggings, whereas upon requisition they could have obtained the new pattern. I find many civilian shoes worn, and some military shoes badly damaged from cutting. Unwarranted neglect of arms was apparent. The 3d Infantry paraded as high as seventeen rifles to the company with broken slings. In connection with the rifle there should be uniformity in adjustment of slings, and each sling should be complete with all keepers. A more rigid performance of duty by the first sergeant and quartermaster sergeant will tend largely to improve the three subjects rated by this report, and would be reflected by the increased efficiency and improved appearance of the organizations. Personal Appearance, 'Condition of Clothing' and 'Condition of Arms' are subjects easily brought to a very high standard and are attainable by new as well as old organizations. In fact, many of the new organizations, possibly not well trained, acquired excellent ratings, by reason of their care, pride and effort in preserving the clothing and equipment and in preparing themselves for inspection. The 1st Squadron of Cavalry was inspected within two hours after halting in the course of an eight-day practice march. Here again a difference could be noted in those trying to appear in the best form possible and those more indifferent to their appearance."

Six regimental reviews will be held in Manhattan and Brooklyn during the coming week. In Manhattan the 71st Regiment will be reviewed by Gen. George R. Dyer on Tuesday night, Nov. 24, and on Wednesday, Nov. 25, the 22d Engineers will be reviewed by Col. N. B. Thurston, and the 69th Regiment will be reviewed by Gen. George Moore Smith, retired. In Brooklyn the 47th Regiment will be reviewed on Wednesday, Nov. 25, by Gen. John G. Eddy. The 13th Regiment will be reviewed on Friday, Nov. 27, by Gen. George W. Wingate. The 14th Regiment will be reviewed by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan on Saturday night, Nov. 28.

The annual inspections of the N.G.N.Y. for 1915, it is understood, will commence in March, which is a much more convenient time than commencing in January, as in the past. Inspector-instructors of the Army will also be able to inspect drills previous to the formal inspection dates, instead of on the nights of the formal muster as formerly, and better results will be obtained all round. Organizations will also get through the inspection and muster early and not be kept in the armory until midnight or after, as in former years. In Greater New York two regiments will be inspected each week, and the inspections will probably commence with the 7th and 71st Regiments on March 9, 10 and 11.

Co. C, 23d N.Y., has accepted the challenge of Co. L, 47th Regt., Captain Eldred, for rifle shooting contests, the first being scheduled for December 5. The teams will be of ten men and the match will be shot in the 23d Regiment armory.

In the 14th N.Y. Capt. Joseph B. Guise, of Co. H, has resigned on account of living in Bayonne, N.J., and Capt. Matthew J. Wilson, of Co. L, has resigned on account of business pressure. This leaves Co. H in command of 1st Lieut. John J. Byron, who has been taken from Co. E, while Batln. Adj. Ben A. Boughan has been detailed to Co. L. Major John L. Macumber has applied to be placed on the reserve list. He is the senior medical officer of the state of the grade of major. He began his military career in the 14th Regiment as assistant surgeon, with the rank of captain in 1893. Major Macumber will be succeeded by Asst. Surg. John J. Lyons.

The 1st Battalion 1st Infantry, Pa. N.G., commanded by Major Meehan, was visited Nov. 12 by Capt. Charles C. Allen, U.S. Army, inspector-instructor, detailed to the 1st Brigade. At the conclusion of the battalion parade and review Major Meehan assembled his officers in headquarters room and presented them to Captain Allen, after which he gave them a talk bearing upon relations of the Organized Militia with the Regular Army.

Col. C. T. O'Neill, 4th Inf., Pa. N.G., was re-elected colonel on Nov. 17, 1914, to fill the vacancy by the expiration of his commission. It has fallen to the lot of very few colonels of the Pa. N.G. to command a regiment for fifteen years or to be re-elected without opposition for five years longer. Colonel O'Neill entered the Service in 1879 as a private, and has risen to his present position through all the grades of the soldier.

Capt. Dan T. Moore, of the 5th U.S. Field Artillery, who has been on duty at Fort Sill, Okla., has been assigned to duty with the N.G.N.Y. and will report at New York city Dec. 20.

Company A, 23d N.Y., Capt. Herbert W. Congdon, of Brooklyn, will go on a march out on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 21, down Fort Hamilton, and engage in drill, which will include normal attack. Blank cartridges will be used in the firing.

The Medical Reserve Supply Division unit of the Medical Department, N.G.N.Y., organized at Syracuse, was mustered into the state service on Nov. 16 by Col. W. S. Terriberry, Chief Surgeon.

The combined review of the 8th, 9th and 13th Regiments, N.G.N.Y., to be held in the armory of the 13th Regiment armory in Brooklyn Saturday night, Dec. 26, will be taken by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan.

22D ENGINEERS, N.Y.—COL. W. B. HOTCHKIN.

The Defendarm Association of the 22d Engineers, N.G. N.Y., has arranged an exceptionally attractive entertainment in the drill hall of the regimental armory for Monday night, Nov. 30. The following is the program in brief: Orchestral concert from 8 to 8:30 o'clock (the orchestra will also play during the exhibition of pictures); motion pictures (three reels) showing organizations of the U.S. Army, 22d Regiment Engineers, 7th Regiment Infantry, and other New York troops, with Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Jersey troops in maneuvers; motion pictures (two reels) showing English, French, Russian, German, Austrian, Italian, Spanish and other European armies, with landscape; songs and dances by Scotch piper and lassies in costume on elevated platform; Keystone Comedy (two reels).

Colored stereoscopic pictures of early Western life, showing early settlers, cowboys and Indians with animal and bird life—nearly 100 scenes; Hungarian Czarday by two young ladies in costume; monologues by Comrade Lieut. E. J. Rice and others; dancing from 10:30 to 12:45 o'clock; admission tickets (chair seat) twenty-five cents; and a few special reserved at fifty cents, so that friends may be seated together. The entertainment committee includes Major D. J. Murphy, chairman; Lieut. Col. H. S. Sternberger, vice chairman; Major Theron W. Kilmer, Capt. Charles A. DuBois, Lieut. Harry P. Burchell, Lieut. Henry Clay Miner and Lieut. Edward J. Rice, all veterans.

The active regiment will be reviewed on Thanksgiving Eve by Col. N. B. Thurston, Chief Ordnance Officer, and at present in temporary command of the 13th Coast Artillery.

69TH N.Y.—COL. LOUIS J. CONLEY.

Incident to the review of the 69th N.Y. by Gen. George Moore Smith, retired, to be held on Nov. 25 in the armory, a presentation of trophies, decorations and prizes will be made as follows: For efficiency and excellency in small arms firing the following trophies will be awarded: "The Kemp Trophy" to Co. L,

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Mills U.S. Army model suspender, No. 201.....	1.00
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Mills Canteen-Haversack Strap, U.S. Army regulation, No. 214.....	.75
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Mills Automatic Pistol Holster, like U.S. Army leather model, with special swivel hanger, No. 306.....	3.50
Mills Officer's Dispatch Case complete, with regulation compass, No. 220.....	5.00
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Mills 1" Webb Waist Belt, with adjustable buckle, U.S. Army model, No. 195.....	.50
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Capt. Timothy J. Moynahan, for having the highest percentage of enlisted strength present at general practice, field small-arms firing, Peekskill range, Aug. 10, 1914. "The O'Donohue Trophy" to Co. E, Capt. William E. Morris, for qualifying the highest percentage of enlisted strength based on total present and absent at general practice, field small-arms firing, Peekskill range, Aug. 8, 1914. "The Emmet Trophy" to Co. E, Capt. William E. Morris, for making the highest figure of merit at general practice, field small-arms firing, Peekskill range, Aug. 8, 1914. "The Colonel's Cup" to Co. M, Capt. William T. Doyle, for making the highest score in the Inter-Company Match, indoor rifle practice, 1914. First regimental prize (Tiffany Gold Watch), for having secured the highest number of accepted recruits during the drill season, 1913-1914, awarded to 1st Sergt. John J. Connolly, Co. L. Dancing will follow the military ceremonies. The following enlisted men having faithfully served the state for twenty-five years, have been appointed by the Governor second lieutenants by brevet in the National Guard and placed upon the retired list: Privates Edward Tallon and Anthony Hand, Co. D.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The annual football game between the 1st Corps Cadets and Battery A, Mass. V.M., will be played as usual in the Harvard Stadium, Boston, at 10:30 a.m. Thanksgiving Day. Gates will be opened at 9:45 a.m. Tickets will be mailed to officers and organizations, as in the past, a week or so before the game. Additional tickets will be given out until the supply is exhausted, only to officers and non-commissioned officers applying in person or on military paper enclosing a stamped and addressed envelope (without such envelope no attention will be paid to request) and to others known to the management.

Written applications should be addressed to the Athletic Committee, 1st Corps Cadets, or Athletic Committee, Battery A, at the address given below. No applications to be mailed will be filled later than Nov. 24. The office from which tickets will be given will be Room 21, 4 Post-office Square, Boston, during the hours of 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. on Nov. 19, 20, 23, 24 and 25. Military men in uniform will be admitted to the field without tickets.

Below is the result of the various football games in the series to date: 1905, Battery A 0, Cadets 0; 1906, Battery A 6, Cadets 0; 1907, Battery A 6, Cadets 0; 1908, Battery A 11, Cadets 0; 1909, Battery A 0, Cadets 0; 1910, Battery A 6, Cadets 0; 1911, Battery A 3, Cadets 3; 1912, Battery A 13, Cadets 0; 1913, Battery A 40, Cadets 0.

Colonel Lombard, commanding the Coast Artillery Corps of

Massachusetts, in directing the instruction work of his command even keeps the Chaplain busy. He has detailed Chaplain Cutler to visit each company once, prior to Jan. 1, on its regular drill night and inspect the work of its signal squad. In November the instruction in all companies will consist of the entire school of the squad, including the elements of extended order, loadings and firings, and bayonet exercises. Major Hartung will detail a surgeon to visit each company during November, to lecture for thirty minutes on "First Aid to the Injured." Infantry instruction for December in each company will consist of the school of the company, as follows: Bayonet exercise (ten minutes), loadings and firings (ten minutes), elements of extended order (thirty minutes), and school of the company, close order (thirty minutes).

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Adjutant Gen. Herbert E. Tuthery, of New Hampshire, announces a competition to be held in each infantry company and troop of cavalry on their respective drill nights, provided not less than thirty-six enlisted men participate, as follows: Co. A, Dec. 16; Co. B, Dec. 14; Co. C, Dec. 16; Co. D, Dec. 17; Co. E, Dec. 14; Co. F, Dec. 22; Co. G, Dec. 15; Co. H, Dec. 14; Co. I, Dec. 14; Co. K, Dec. 15; Co. L, Dec. 15; Co. M, Dec. 15; M.G. Co., Dec. 17; Troop A, Dec. 19. These competitions will be conducted by officers to be hereafter designated. A prize of \$10 will be given to the best platoon in each company, and \$8 to the best squad in each company, as determined by the officer in charge of the competition.

Program: (1) Formation and inspection of company and troop, Pars. 173 and 745 Infantry Drill Regulations, and Pars. 988, Cavalry Drill Regulations; drill of company by captain and each lieutenant, entire manual of arms, including firing and steps and marchings by company or troop and platoon. (2) Drill by platoons commanded by each sergeant of the respective platoons in turn. (3) School of the squad, squad leaders being required to explain each movement to his squad, and then have it executed according to a program given which embraces thirty movements.

The test at inspection will include the condition of arms, clothing and equipments, and general soldierly bearing. Full dress uniform will be worn. There will be a competition in Battery A, Field Art., on Dec. 18, 1914, between the five sections of the battery, under such program as shall be made by the captain of the battery, a prize of \$20 being given to the best section.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

D. E. asks: I enlisted in the Army without being a citizen of the U.S.A.; served about fifteen months and am about to get discharged on account of disability. Do I get my final citizenship papers when I get discharged and where? I took out my first papers in Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 13, 1913. Answer: If you return to Milwaukee, apply to the U.S. Court officer or naturalization bureau there. An honorable discharge from a full enlistment would entitle you to citizenship after one year's residence in any part of the U.S.

A. G. K. asks: A boy comes to the U.S. at the age of five years. At eighteen he takes his first papers and enters the Army as an electrician, serving four years. He is honorably discharged. Can he enter the Navy without his second papers, or does he have to wait a year more to do so? (2) Does he pass a strict examination like a civilian? (3) When he is three years on the reserve from the Army, can he enter the Navy, or does he have to wait till the three years are up? Answer: (1) and (2) If he has declared a particular place as his "home" residence, at least a year before his discharge, he may apply to a U.S. court officer immediately upon receipt of his honorable discharge and become a citizen. Otherwise he must wait a year to make a residence. (3) Final discharge from the Army is not given until the end of the furlough, so he cannot in the meantime enlist in the Navy. Perhaps he could purchase discharge from Army.

R. L. asks: I purchased my discharge June, 1914, and was re-enlisted June, 1914. What will it cost me to purchase my discharge again in this present enlistment? Answer: A soldier who has once purchased his discharge will not be discharged again by purchase until after the completion of another year's service, and in the event of his being so discharged again the purchase price will be determined by the length of time he has served since he was last discharged by purchase. After one year's service the price in the U.S. is \$120. See G.O. 31, 1914.

E. P.—The 29th Infantry leaves next spring (March, 1915) for Panama Canal. A soldier in the seven years' enlistment is not entitled to the twenty per cent. for foreign service. The Act of Aug. 24, 1912, took away the provision of foreign service pay in Canal Zone, Panama, Hawaii and Porto Rico.

F. W. W. asks: (1) Are the entrance examinations to West Point competitive? (2) What is the probable number of vacancies for second lieutenants to be filled by examination from the ranks? Answer: (1) Yes; write to Military Academy or War Department for circular of information. (2) From present outlook there will be none the coming year.

R. I. A. asks: If I am appointed sergeant Dec. 3 and put in retirement papers immediately after, what will my retirement pay be, corporal or sergeant? Answer: According to rank held at time of retirement. See A.R. 134.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Nov. 14, 1914.

Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Commander of the Southern Department, arrived in El Paso Monday from Douglas, Ariz., where he had inspected the troops. On Tuesday evening he returned to station in San Antonio. While here General Bliss inspected the quartermaster's depot in El Paso and, with Gen. John J. Pershing, visited the target range in New Mexico. General Bliss was accompanied by his aid, Lieut. M. C. Bristol.

Gen. John J. Pershing, commanding 8th Infantry Brigade, went to Nogales, Ariz., to inspect the 12th Infantry, a part of the 8th Brigade, but temporarily attached to the 2d Brigade while in Arizona. Col. Herbert J. Slocum, 13th Cav., arrived in El Paso Monday from station at Columbus, N.M., to meet Mrs. Slocum, who has been visiting friends in Pittsburgh, Pa. They spent a few days in the city, where they met many Army friends before going on to station at Columbus.

Col. William L. Kenly, 6th Field Art., left this week for Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment at the hospital. Col. Joseph Garrard, who since his retirement has resided near the garrison, has returned from a visit of two months in the East. Capt. William B. Graham, at the Country Club, gave an informal farewell dinner Saturday complimentary to Capt. and Mrs. George H. Estes, who go to West Point, where Captain Estes has been appointed instructor. Lieut. John Cooke, 15th Cav., adjutant of the 2d Squadron, has been relieved that duty and assigned to Troop G, of the regiment. Mrs. Hugo D. Schultz has left for her home in New Jersey, called by the illness of her mother.

Lieut. W. W. Harris, S.C., is spending a few days in El Paso at the Paso del Norte Hotel, en route east from San Francisco.

Gen. John J. Pershing, Col. James W. Arrasmith, 6th Inf., Omar Bundy, 16th Inf., John S. Parke, 20th Inf., Majors Edson A. Lewis, John L. Hines and Matthias Crowley, 6th Inf., Charles S. Farnsworth and William C. Bennett, 16th Inf., Thomas J. Dickinson, chaplain, 6th Field Art., William F. Lewis, M.C., and Thomas F. Schley, 20th Inf., took the test ride this week, going down the valley beyond Ysleta.

The appointment of Gen. Hugh L. Scott as Chief of Staff of the Army was received in El Paso with great pleasure by his many friends. General Scott was stationed here last year and was very popular with the citizens of El Paso. A number of the Army women of the garrison met at the home of Mrs. John Cooke last Saturday to discuss the suffrage question and better laws for women.

The greater part of the troops in the district, representing in the neighborhood of 2,500 men, took part in the maneuvers held on the mesa to the south of the city on Tuesday. Preparations for the supposed attack and defense of the city were thoroughly made by entrenchments, rifle pits, stringing of wires from the scene of action to the general in command. Several thousand spectators witnessed the maneuvers. The large guns of the Artillery, in conjunction with the continuous rifle discharge, shook the windows of the houses for many blocks. The enemy was represented by targets, and this part of the war game was in command of Capt. J. N. Pickering, 16th Inf. General Pershing, brigade commander, was in charge of the maneuvers, which were closely watched by Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, commanding the Southern Department.

Color Sergt. Abraham B. Conrad, 20th Inf., was retired from active service Nov. 10 after thirty years' service. A farewell banquet was given for him by a number of his Army friends.

"This garrison, with its quota of twelve or thirteen hundred men, is badly in need of a chapel," is the opinion of Chaplain W. W. Brander, 15th Cav., and the fact is evident. It was

suggested that perhaps El Paso civilians might donate a chapel, but this remains to be seen.

In the field meet exercises held at the post Monday by men of the 15th Cavalry the championship was won by Troop K, of the regiment.

FORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton, N.Y.H., Nov. 16, 1914.

Mrs. Hamilton entertained the Afternoon Bridge Club last Monday afternoon. Those present were Mesdames Pence, Hess, Moses, Embick, Williams, Roberts, Matson, Kitts, Bosley, Greene, Edwards, Gross and Misses Abbott, of Bay Ridge, and Misses Smith and Allen, of this post. Capt. and Mrs. Embick motored over to Fort Totten for the day last Wednesday. Major and Mrs. L. T. Hess were visitors to Fort Totten last week. Col. and Mrs. Allen were guests of friends at West Point for the West Point-Notre Dame football game.

Capt. and Mrs. William P. Kitts entertained at dinner on Tuesday for Major and Mrs. L. T. Hess, Capt. and Mrs. J. L. Roberts, jr., Capt. C. E. Kilbourne, Mrs. Yates Stirling, Lieut. and Mrs. Gross. They entertained again on Saturday evening for Major and Mrs. Hamilton, Major and Mrs. Andrew Moses, Colonel Smith and Mrs. Williams, and Capt. and Mrs. S. D. Embick. Colonel Allen and Miss Allen, Lieut. and Mrs. R. O. Edwards and Captains Lambdin and Miller and Lieutenant Blackmore were among the guests going from this post to attend "The Cotton Ball," given under the auspices of the New York Southern Society at the Waldorf-Astoria Thursday night.

Mrs. William P. Kitts entertained at bridge Friday afternoon in honor of Miss Smith, guest of Mrs. A. Hamilton, and for Mesdames Pence, Moses, Embick, Williams, Roberts, Matson, Edwards, Gray, Gross, Bosley and Hamilton and Miss Allen. Mrs. Pence and Mrs. Matson assisted in serving. Mrs. Samuel Allen and Miss Ethel Allen entertained at luncheon last Thursday for Mrs. Butler, of Brooklyn, Mrs. Bailey, of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Mrs. Phipps, of Fort Wadsworth, and Mrs. Hamilton and Miss Smith, of this post.

Lieut. and Mrs. Robert L. Gray were guests at an evening reception given for Lieutenant Gray's brother, Hon. Edward Gray, Congressman. Miss Helen Barrett was week-end guest of her sister, Mrs. J. L. Roberts, jr. Capt. and Mrs. J. L. Roberts had dinner before the hop on Saturday for Miss Helen Barrett and Miss Allen and Lieutenants Blackmore and Craig. Lieut. James B. Crawford, of West Point, was a guest for the week-end at this post, having come down to attend the hop on Saturday evening.

Mrs. William P. Pence was the guest of friends at Fort Totten on Tuesday of last week for luncheon and bridge. Orders have been received that will take Major and Mrs. L. T. Hess to Philadelphia, Capt. and Mrs. S. D. Embick and Major and Mrs. Andrew Moses to Washington, and Capt. and Mrs. William P. Kitts to Fort Sam Houston. All will be greatly missed.

The officers of this garrison entertained at a subscription dance Saturday night. Among those present were Major and Mrs. Andrew Moses, Major and Mrs. Hamilton, Capt. and Mrs. S. D. Embick, Capt. and Mrs. J. L. Roberts, Capt. and Mrs. Joseph Matson, Capt. and Mrs. Kitts, Lieut. and Mrs. Greene, Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards, Lieut. and Mrs. Gross, Mesdames Pence and Williams, Misses Smith, Barrett and Allen, Captains Miller and Lambdin, Lieutenants Blackmore, Craig, Laflamme and Englehart, of this post, and many from the surrounding posts and Brooklyn.

Lieutenant Laflamme gave a chafing-dish supper at the club after the hop for Capt. and Mrs. J. L. Roberts, Lieut. and Mrs. Gray, Misses Allen, Barrett, Terry, Sayles and Flourey, Lieutenants Craig, Blackmore, Crawford, Englehart, Murphy and Lounstall. Mrs. Musgrave, of Fort Slocum, was a guest for luncheon and overnight of Capt. and Mrs. J. L. Roberts, jr., on Wednesday. Mrs. Roberts had one table of bridge that afternoon for her guests and for Mrs. Moses and Mrs. Edwards.

Major and Mrs. L. T. Hess spent Friday and Saturday in Philadelphia. Mrs. Katherine Feeter, from Fort Totten, is a guest for a few days of Mrs. Embick.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Nov. 11, 1914.

At one of the most brilliant affairs ever given at Mare Island Miss Dorothy Bennett made her debut at a large reception given at the commandant's quarters by her parents, Capt. and Mrs. Frank M. Bennett. The lower floor had been cleared for dancing and the entire house was beautifully decorated. The Mare Island orchestra, stationed on the flag enclosed porch, furnished music for the dancers. Miss Bennett's gown was of the daintiest white chiffon with waist of tulle and lace. Pale pink rosebuds were fastened on the shoulders and on the left hip and her shower bouquet was of Cecil Bruener roses. Masses of flowers were sent by her friends. Among those present were all the officers and ladies of the yard and of the San Diego, South Dakota, Glacier, Annapolis, Stewart and St. Louis, now at Mare Island, and of the Annapolis, those of the latter coming up from San Francisco. Many civilian friends were also present and Comdr. George W. Williams, of the Cleveland, and Mrs. Williams, Miss Spengler and Miss Bliss, of San Francisco, were guests at the Bennett home until this morning.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles C. Soule, jr., entertained at dinner aboard the San Diego Oct. 31. On the same night Lieut. and Mrs. Riley F. McConnell were dinner hosts on the yard. Miss Marion Brooks gave a pretty luncheon Thursday for Mesdames Howson W. Cole, jr., Philip G. Lauman, J. S. Graham, E. G. Morsell, I. H. Mayfield, C. C. Soule, F. N. Freeman, S. H. Heim, James Reed, jr., Alexander Van Keuren and Miss Priscilla Ellicott. Bridge prizes were won by Mesdames Reed, Graham and Mayfield. Lieut. and Mrs. William B. Howe have been guests of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Merlyn G. Cook at the yard, but have now taken apartments at the Bernard, in Vallejo. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Alexander N. Mitchell are occupying apartments at the St. Vincent, in Vallejo.

A dinner was given Wednesday by Comdr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Karns for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Pope, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Reed, Miss Marion Brooks, Miss Dorothy Bennett, P.A. Paymaster Dickinson, Ensigns Corn and Davis. Hosts and guests attended the Wednesday evening hop. Lieut. and Mrs. James L. Kauffman left for Annapolis Nov. 2. On Sunday Lieut. and Mrs. Irving H. Mayfield, whose guests they have been, entertained at a tea in their honor, many yard people dropping in to bid them good-bye. An informal supper for a few close friends was given that evening. Mrs. Kauffman, brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. Kirkwood H. Donovan, preceded them to Annapolis by a few months.

Lieut. and Mrs. Herbert A. Jones are entertaining the latter's mother, Mrs. Sargeant, from Los Angeles. In her honor they entertained aboard the Hull last Wednesday at dinner for Paymr. and Mrs. Cecil S. Baker, Capt. and Mrs. Arthur B. Owens and Lieut. and Mrs. Harold Jones. A number of the bachelor officers entertained at a sheet and pillow-case party at the Hotel St. Vincent, in Vallejo, Halloween night, and a jolly evening was enjoyed. Among those present were Capt. and Mrs. Arthur B. Owens, Lieut. and Mrs. Edward H. Connor, Lieut. and Mrs. S. F. Heim, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Philip G. Lauman, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles C. Soule, jr., Lieut. and Mrs. Harold Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Herbert Jones, Mrs. Sargeant, Paymr. and Mrs. S. C. Baker, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. James Reed, jr., Mrs. Burt, Mrs. Everett G. Morsell, Misses Priscilla Ellicott, Dorothy Bennett, Ruth Hascal and Mary Gorgas.

Miss Ruth Hascal had a pretty card party last week at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Mary Turner. Bridge prizes were won by Mrs. John R. Hornberger, Mrs. C. C. Burt, of San Francisco, Misses Priscilla Ellicott and Janet Cooke. Others present were Mesdames Ellicott, Webb, Graham, Karns, Howard, Heim, Mitschner, Connors and Misses Pegram and Hoyt. A dinner was given by Lieuts. M. S. Davis and H. L. Kays aboard the Maryland before the departure of the ship for Bremerton. Among those present were Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Pope, Paymr. and Mrs. Hornberger, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Shapley, Mrs. Everett G. Morsell, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Lauman, Lieut. and Mrs. Heim, Misses Dorothy Bennett, Janet Cooke, Ruth Hascal, Marion Brooks, Priscilla Ellicott, Mrs. Everett G. Morsell, Miss Gatch, of Alameda, and the wardroom officers of the ship.

Miss Anna Peters is visiting Mrs. Maxwell Murray, at Fort

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Mason, during the absence of Lieutenant Murray, who has accompanied Gen. Arthur Murray on a tour of inspection to the Mexican border. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Merlyn G. Cook entertained the Card Club last week, while on Monday evening the members met at the home of Paymr. and Mrs. Brooks. Mrs. A. C. Baker, of San Francisco, was the week-end guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Paymr. and Mrs. Baker. On Monday afternoon Mrs. C. S. Baker entertained at bridge for her. Present: Mesdames Emily Cutts, John M. Ellicott, J. S. Graham, R. E. Griswold, Haldon, R. B. Hilliard, F. D. Karns, T. J. J. See, Harry A. Garrison and Jonathan Brooks. The prizes were won by Mesdames Brooks, Griswold and Ellicott. Mrs. Baker receiving the guest prize.

Miss Priscilla Ellicott gave a card party last Tuesday evening for Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. R. B. Hilliard, Lieut. and Mrs. Harold Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. I. H. Mayfield, Lieut. and Mrs. S. F. Heim, Mrs. Howson W. Cole, jr., Miss Marion Brooks, Mr. Douglass, Naval Constr. H. M. Gleason, Major Shaw, of the San Diego, and Civil Engr. Bert M. Snyder. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Wallace Berthoff gave a tug party last Saturday night, later taking their guests to their Yerba Buena home for supper. Ensign Emory W. Coil, from the South Dakota, was transferred to the Buffalo last week. Ensign Charles H. McMorris, formerly of the Montana, arrived last week for temporary duty pending the return of the Maryland from Bremerton. Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Godley had dinner at Vallejo last evening for Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Ellicott, Comdr. and Mrs. A. N. Mitchell, Comdr. and Mrs. L. S. Shapley and Paymr. and Mrs. Jonathan Brooks.

The cruiser Maryland left last week after a thorough overhauling of about sixty days. She proceeded direct to Bremerton, where she is to spend a few weeks testing West coast coal, and will then return to Mare Island for a short stay for any additional work which may be needed before she leaves for Mexican waters. The San Diego will leave drydock next Saturday, proceed to San Francisco and take on additional stores before sailing for Mexico. The South Dakota's work will not be finished until Dec. 31, when she will be ordered to Bremerton and placed in reserve. Most of her men are being transferred to other vessels, so that her crew will shortly be reduced to a mere skeleton.

The collier Saturn arrived Monday and will remain for about ten days, for some minor repairs. She is expected to return to Mexican waters. Regarding the retention or abolishing of the receiving ship here, there is nothing definite yet. Secretary Daniels announced that the order abolishing the receiving ship would be held up pending a hearing to be given the Citizens' Committee of Vallejo on the subject and W. K. Cole, president of the Vallejo Commercial Bank, is now in Washington on this mission.

The New Orleans left Bremerton this morning with two coal barges in tow for delivery at the Tiburon coaling station. After a short stay in San Francisco she will continue on her way down the coast to Mexico. Congressman Charles F. Curry, who has just been returned to Congress from this district, was a visitor to the yard Monday and spent much time in conference with Capt. Frank M. Bennett and yard officers in regard to Mare Island's needs. That the construction of a battleship at this yard is only a matter of time to be determined by the permanency of the channel improvements now being made was his declaration, coupled with the statement that he considered the outlook for the yard particularly bright. Mare Island scored a decided point in the recent competition between all Government navy yards on coal barge construction. Mare Island built her barges for \$14,000 apiece, while Philadelphia, her nearest competitor, did similar work for \$16,200; New York, Portsmouth, Charleston and Bremerton all did the work at a figure of \$17,000 per barge, while Boston's figure, the highest, was \$20,000. On the strength of this yard's fine showing, she has been awarded an additional twelve barges for construction. Three months is expected to be required for delivery. Officials here are jubilant that Mare Island has far outbid all competitors for construction of two of the destroyers, Mare Island's figures being \$626,670 to \$674,917 each, while the next lowest bid was \$795,000 each, while other bids ran up as high as \$880,000. While private plants have claimed that overhead charges were not included in Mare Island's bid, officers here deny this. When Mare Island outbid all other shipbuilding plants on the Monocacy, the same claim was made by the private yards in an effort to prevent Mare Island's securing the contract, but an investigation proved the contention untrue and Mare Island built the ship.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., Nov. 15, 1914.

We welcome the rumor that to help guard the great Panama Canal, created by brother officers, will the coming year be the duty of the 29th Infantry.

Lieut. and Mrs. Frank H. Moody have returned from their wedding journey and have made their first Army home most attractive. Mrs. Mitchell and Miss Mitchell, who have been spending some weeks at Saegerstown Inn, Pa., and Olean, N.Y., are again at home. A beautiful luncheon and bridge party was given at the Olean Country Club on Wednesday in Miss Mitchell's honor by her hostess, Mrs. George Cowper, one of the most popular young matrons in Olean.

Lieut. Harvey H. Fletcher, on sick leave for the past month, is expected home this week. Mrs. Neely, with her beautiful soprano voice, is a welcome addition to our post life. Capt. Charles H. Paine gave a delightful dinner party at the University Club on Friday before the first dance at the club this season. Miss Mitchell, Lieut. Cleveland H. Bandholtz and Lieut. Louis T. Byrne were his guests from Fort Porter. There is much regret that Capt. and Mrs. Walter B. McCaskey have left their home here to make a new one at Plattsburg Barracks.

Lieut. Charles W. Mason, jr., is now quartermaster and Sergeant Eastern is still in the Quartermaster's office here. Mrs. S. S. Paine entertained at auction bridge on Friday. Capt. Harold L. Jackson is a very busy man these fall days, as re-



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cruits are numerous at Olean, Erie and Rochester, as well as Buffalo. Lieutenant Commander Fischer, recruiting officer for the Navy, recently left Buffalo for a prolonged stay at Saegertown Inn, Pa., to be near Mrs. Fischer's home in Erie and his own in Pennsylvania while on sick leave.

Major Raymond F. Metcalfe, Med. Corps, stationed in Washington, will come to Fort Porter in the near future and quarters No. 4 have been assigned to him.

The houses are much improved by a coat of fresh gray paint and green trimmings. A light has been added to each porch; also a new drive into the post has been made between the filtration plant and the guard house. The latest improvement is a low, artistic railing around the front parade.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Nov. 4, 1914.

The post has been having a round of gaiety the last few weeks, many guests adding to the life of the garrison. Mrs. Hart gave a charming little supper for Mesdames Enos, sr., Copley Enos, Misses Grogan, Mary, Dorothy and Helen Grant, Hart and Mr. Hart.

The School for Bakers and Cooks and Troop H gave a picnic at Moss Beach, to which the officers, Lieutenants Kent and Brown, invited Mrs. Clark, Misses Clark, Marion and Laura Littlebrant, Grogan, Hart, Mary, Dorothy and Helen Grant. The luncheon was prepared by the school and a mighty good time was enjoyed.

Sister Thomas delightfully entertained all her little friends at her birthday party the first of the week. After the swimming party Wednesday night Miss Pattison had a supper in honor of her house guest, Miss Kilm, and Mrs. Thomas, Sweeney, Capt. and Mrs. Craig, Capt. and Mrs. Rubottom, and Mrs. Brown, Mesdames Grant, Coughlan, Roscoe, Moseley, Clark, Misses Clark, Hart, Grogan, Marion and Laura Littlebrant, Mary, Dorothy and Helen Grant, Lieutenants Brown, Ostroski and Mr. Hunter.

Miss Hart had as her week-end guest Miss Laura Girard, daughter of Col. Joseph B. Girard. Several affairs were given in her honor, one of which was a supper party by Mrs. Hart Friday. Other guests were Mesdames Enos, sr., Copley Enos, Clark, Misses Clark, Grogan, Mary Grant and Hart. After the supper the young ladies all went to Del Monte to a ball given by the management to the convention of passenger agents that arrived Friday 500 strong and left Saturday morning for Santa Barbara. The evening of the dance Captain McNally gave a dinner at the Del Monte for Lieut. and Mrs. Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. Wainwright, Mr. and Mrs. McComas, Mrs. Coughlan, Captain Thomas and Mr. Hunter. After the dance Lieutenant Brown gave a supper in the grill room to Lieut. and Mrs. Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. Wainwright, Mr. and Mrs. Francis McComas, Mrs. Coughlan, Misses Clark, Girard, Hart, Pattison, Mary, Dorothy and Helen Grant, Captains McNally, Thomas, Sweeney, Lieutenant Ostroski and Mr. Hunter. Miss Hart gave a tea at Del Monte Saturday in honor of Miss Girard and for Misses Grogan, Mary, Dorothy and Helen Grant and Pattison.

Mrs. Pratt gave a tea at the "Gift Shop" Tuesday for Mesdames Hunter, Purington, Grant, Moseley, Roscoe, McComas, Donnellan and Sweeney and Miss Mary Grant. Before ladies' night at the club Tuesday Mrs. Copley Enos gave a supper for Mesdames Roscoe, Moseley, Olney, Hart, Misses Hart and Grogan. Capt. and Mrs. Thomas gave a dinner Friday for Mrs. Donnellan, Miss Pattison, Major Collins, Captains Wilen and Craig and Lieutenant Wall. Mrs. Brackett had dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Kent, Mesdames Moseley and Roscoe and Lieutenant Brown.

The swimming party was a huge success this week owing to Major Collins' debut, and his supper party afterward. His guests were Capt. and Mrs. Craig, Capt. and Mrs. Rubottom, Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis Brown, Mr. and Mrs. McComas, Mesdames Thomas, Donnellan, Coughlan, Clark, Misses Clark, Salisbury, Pattison, Captains Wilen, Lieutenant Brown and Mr. Hunter. Before the swimming party Miss Pattison had dinner in honor of Miss Salisbury and for Mrs. Purington, Major Collins and Captain Wilen. Mrs. Marquart, and Mrs. Watkins and small daughter, from the Presidio of San Francisco, spent Sunday and Monday with Miss Pattison.

The whole post enjoyed Col. and Mrs. Hunter's hospitality at a reception Oct. 29. The band played and the young people danced in the big front room. A supper was served. Mrs. Sweeney, Mrs. Thomas and Mrs. Coughlan assisted the hostess. The reception was in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Sterrett, daughter and son-in-law of Col. and Mrs. Hunter. Capt. and Mrs. Sterrett leave Nov. 5 for the Philippines.

Pebble Beach Lodge was the scene of a pretty tea given by Mrs. Enos for Miss Muriel Grogan, who leaves shortly for her home in San Antonio. Her guests were Misses Mary and Dorothy Grant and Miss Pattison. The next afternoon Miss Grogan gave a farewell tea at Del Monte to Mesdames Grant, Moseley, Enos, Misses Pattison, Mary, Dorothy and Helen Grant. Lieut. and Mrs. Hammond have been guests of Capt. and Mrs. Hopwood this week prior to the sailing of the November transport. Mrs. Hammond was the reason for a charming little tea given by Mrs. Van Kirk. The ladies invited to meet her were Mesdames Hunter, Grant, Jordan, Moseley, Hopwood, Pick and Sterrett. On the evening of Oct. 30 Miss McCormick and Miss Pardee, of Monterey, gave a Halloween party at Pebble Beach Lodge for Capt. and Mrs. Rubottom, Lieut. and Mrs. Esty, their guest, Miss Ogden, Major Collins, Captain Wilen, Lieutenants Smith, Weidner, Brown, Ostroski and Sliney.

The gaiety of the week came to a climax when Pierrots, Pierrettes, ballet girls, gay shepherdesses, clowns, dainty Chinese ladies and brave gentlemen, etc., held high carnival in the ball room of the club on Halloween. The grand march was led by Lieutenant Wainwright. The hall was decorated as befitted the occasion, and much credit is due Mrs. Coughlan for the

success of the party and of the supper. Many guests from the Presidio of San Francisco and other places were present, among whom were Mr. Frank Pixley, of "Prince of Pilsen" fame, and Mr. Harry Leon Wilson, author of "The Spenders." Major Collins gave a swimming party Sunday night to Capt. and Mrs. Sweeney, Capt. and Mrs. Craig, Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis Brown, Mesdames Thomas Coughlan, Clark, Grier, Misses Ogden, Clark, Pattison, Marion and Laura Littlebrant, Captains Wilen, McNally, Lieutenants Esty, Brown, Smith, Weidner and Mr. Hunter. The same evening Lieut. and Mrs. Roscoe were dinner hosts for Capt. and Mrs. Sterrett, Mrs. Moseley and Lieutenant Wall.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 10, 1914.

Ensign L. Pamperin had dinner Saturday preceding the hop at the Country Club for Misses Anne Groner, Rosalie Martin and Lieutenant Hoyt. Miss Bessie Kelly, guest of friends in Baltimore and Philadelphia, has returned to her home in Westover avenue. Miss Julia Littell, of Washington, recent guest of Miss Louise Robinson, is now the guest of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Barrett, Raleigh Court. Miss Virginia Perkins has returned from Annapolis, where she attended the officers' hop last Friday.

Mrs. G. L. P. Stone, wife of Commander Stone, is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. F. S. Hope, in Portsmouth. Ensign E. R. Briggs, of the Vermont, is on leave at his home in Missouri. Mrs. S. E. Barbour, wife of Paymaster Barbour, of the Vermont, is in Portsmouth for the present. The junior officers of the U.S.S. Delaware had tea Thursday for Mrs. F. E. P. Ueberroth, Mrs. Robert Johnston, Mrs. Thomas Henderson, Misses Mary Stokes, Virginia Brown, Adelaide Barrow, Margaret Howard, Ellen Maury, Elizabeth Jernigan, Virginia Lynch and Belfield Maury.

Ensign Glenn A. Smith had dinner on the U.S.S. Joliet Wednesday for Mrs. W. R. Galt, Misses Cordelia and Grace DeJarnett, Mattie Lamb, Susie Galt and Virginia Lynch. Ensigns A. G. Zimmerman, Ligon Ard, Richard Burdick, H. S. Keep, J. W. Anderson, Comdr. and Mrs. Stone had dinner followed by a dance Friday on the U.S.S. Vermont in honor of Dr. and Mrs. F. S. Hope and for Mr. and Mrs. William Brodrick, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Carney, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Councilman, Paymr. and Mrs. Barbour, Surg. and Mrs. Cary Langhorne, Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Scales, Comdr. and Mrs. G. W. Briggs, Lieut. and Mrs. S. Endel, Lieut. and Mrs. Alexander Wadsworth, Lieut. and Mrs. Murdoch, Misses Florence Hope, Rosalie Martin, Bessie Howard and the officers of the ship.

Surg. and Mrs. H. O. Shiffert had dinner Friday for Med. Dir. and Mrs. George Pickrell, Capt. and Mrs. George F. Cooper, Capt. and Mrs. Archibald H. Scales and Comdr. and Mrs. W. G. Briggs. Mrs. John F. Reed is spending some time with Lieut. and Mrs. Augustus Norton at Fort Monroe. On Wednesday evening the convalescents at the Naval Hospital were given a rare treat in the form of a musical entertainment. A quartette, Messrs. J. A. Miller, L. G. McCullum, J. E. Call and L. F. Ulrich, of the U.S.S. Delaware, rendered a dozen part songs, which were enthusiastically enjoyed. A fine display of motion pictures followed.

Surgeon Bachmann, of the U.S.S. Delaware, spent last week the guest of relatives in New York city. Capt. W. L. Rodgers, of the Delaware, has returned from a brief trip to Washington. Ensign A. W. Ashbrooke is the guest of relatives in Lexington, Ky.

Among the dinners at the Country Club Saturday was one given for Capt. and Mrs. George F. Cooper, Lieut. and Mrs. Roscoe P. Dillen, Lieut. and Mrs. Prentiss P. Bassett and Lieut. Comdr. C. P. Snyder. Lieut. Gratton C. Dighman had dinner at the Country Club Saturday for Misses Louise Robinson, Julia Littell, of Washington, D.C., Dorothy Curry, of New Jersey, Messrs. Charles Hume and Herbert White. Another dinner party at the club was composed of Misses Margaret Grandy, Margaret and Mildred Cobb, Elizabeth Wilson, of Easton, Md.; Messrs. William Dodson, Stephen Hewitt, of Philadelphia; Herman Hudgins, Ensign Jenefer Garnett and J. P. Norfolk.

Ensign Tunis A. M. Craven had dinner on the Delaware Saturday for Miss Mary Stokes, whose marriage to Ensign G. Barry Wilson will be one of the social events in the near future. Other guests were Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Trotman, Mr. and Mrs. Cox, of Newport News, Misses Elizabeth Green, of Charleston, W. Va., Margaret Howard, Lucy Carney, Julia Coleman, Helen Hobbs, Lieutenant Botto, Ensign Nelson, Callahan, Yeatman, Garvin, Wilson, Robinson, Taylor.

Comdr. C. J. Lang left Saturday for Pittsburgh, Pa., to attend the funeral of his mother, Mrs. Margaret Lang, whose death occurred Friday. Mrs. Albert Dillingham has resumed her classes in lace making and embroidery at the Monticello Hotel every Tuesday, the proceeds for charity. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Rock arrived Sunday to be guests of Mr. and Mrs. Carey Weston, Freemason and Boteourt streets. Mrs. Basil Manly is the guest of friends in Baltimore. Mr. G. W. Simpson, of Virginia Beach, has received his appointment as first alternate to Charles S. Wilcox to the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, which was made by Senator Martin, of Virginia.

Surg. and Mrs. Carey D. Langhorne are spending some time at the Monticello. Ensign and Mrs. Laurence Wild spent the week-end at the Chamberlain, where they attended the hop. Gen. W. P. Hall, U.S.A., retired, spent last week with Lieut. Ethelbert Tallot at his quarters, Marine Barracks. Ensign Ligon Ard has been the guest of Mr. Charles Brock Hughes at his home, York street. Lieut. J. W. Cummings, guest of relatives in Portsmouth, has left for Mare Island for duty.

Ensign W. D. Taylor had tea on the Delaware yesterday for Miss Margaret Gale, of St. Louis, Mrs. F. E. P. Ueberroth, Misses Mary Stokes, Elizabeth Jernigan, Bessie Kelly, Margaret Grandy, Margaret Cobb, Lieutenant Botto, Ensigns Craven, Nelson, Callahan, Yeatman, Garvin, Wilson and Robinson. Later they enjoyed a dance on the quarter deck. Miss Margaret Gale, of St. Louis, is the guest of Mrs. Frank E. P. Ueberroth. Lieut. and Mrs. Moss are guests at Mrs. Walter Downer's, Butte street, Norfolk.

The marriage of William S. Holloway, chief machinist's mate, U.S.S. Louisiana, and Miss Margaret Reedy, of South Portsmouth, celebrated at the home of the bride Thursday evening, had a very merry aftermath. On their way to the Seaboard Air Line depot they were "held up" by carriages and automobiles bearing Mr. Holloway's shipmates, headed by the Louisiana band—the drum major brandishing a broom—while the band played rag-time melodies galore. Cheer upon cheer for the happy pair was lustily given, and by the time the depot was reached the procession had achieved enormous proportions, as citizens all along the route joined in. At the depot showers of rice followed Mr. and Mrs. Holloway, who hastily got on the train with their faces wreathed in smiles that would not come off.

FORT MYER NOTES.

Fort Myer, Va., Nov. 8, 1914.

The Russian ride was held here Oct. 28 and although the day was very cold and windy all the ladies of the post were out to watch their husbands take the jumps. The course was over the drill grounds, with the starting point near the hospital. Col. W. E. Wilder first took the Cavalry officers around the course, only one failing to qualify; his horse bolted, making it impossible to take the jumps. Col. C. T. Menoher then took the Artillery officers around; one failed to qualify in the Artillery also. Another ride will be held before the cold weather for the benefit of those who failed and those who were on leave at the time the ride was held.

Dr. C. C. Hillman, while jumping his horse a few days before the ride, sustained quite a serious shock when his horse fell with him. Lieut. and Mrs. J. W. Downer left last week for Fort Sheridan, Ill., where they will live temporarily. Lieutenant Downer has been detailed on recruiting service in Chicago.

The informal Friday night hops have been resumed and the formal hops planned. Last week a riding hall drill was given as part of the entertainment for the members of the Medical Association of Virginia, who had their annual meeting in Washington. Mrs. Charles Sidney Haight has returned from Lenox, Mass., where she spent two months at her father's summer home, Sunny Ridge.

Major and Mrs. W. J. Snow leave about Nov. 20 for West Point, to visit their son before starting for the Philippines.

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Chaplain J. F. Houlihan has transferred to the 2d Artillery, with station in the Philippines, but before sailing will avail himself of two months' leave. Chaplain T. P. O'Keefe, recently on duty at the Military Prison, Alcatraz, will come here to relieve Chaplain Houlihan. Mrs. C. T. Menoher has charge of the tea which will follow the benefit drill to be given Nov. 21 for the Army Relief Society.

Gen. and Mrs. H. L. Scott and Miss Scott are at home in the quarters formerly occupied by Gen. and Mrs. Leonard Wood. Capt. and Mrs. F. T. Austin, who planned to leave Oct. 24 for Fort Sam Houston, their new station, have been detained here on account of illness. Mrs. Austin has been a patient in Walter Reed Hospital and Captain Austin has been confined to the post hospital. They are both getting along nicely and expect to leave this week.

There will be several more changes in the garrison shortly. Dr. C. C. Hillman having been ordered to Walter Reed Hospital for duty, Lieut. F. C. Wallace to the Philippines and Capt. H. C. Willard to join the squadron of Cavalry on duty at present in the strike zone of Colorado. Every Tuesday afternoon the Fort Myer and Washington polo teams meet on the mall polo field for a practice game. The play usually attracts a large crowd. Most of the post people attended the first hop of the season given at Washington Barracks.

Mrs. C. H. Carter has her mother, Mrs. Sells, as her guest for a short visit. Lieut. and Mrs. Bethel W. Simpson have returned from Tohanna, Pa., where Lieutenant Simpson was detailed to map the Artillery range. Mrs. Simpson since her return has been very ill, but is slowly improving. Mrs. C. R. Day gave a tea Monday in honor of her guests, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Kennedy. Music was enjoyed throughout the receiving hours. Those assisting were Mesdames E. T. Donnelly, W. M. Connell, Sells and P. H. Sheridan.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Nov. 7, 1914.

Mysterious notes floating about the navy yard last week invited all the Navy people to attend a Halloween party in the navy yard, but no one knew where. Saturday evening, at nine o'clock, numerous ghosts in flowing white robes, with skeleton or pumpkin faces, passed through the navy yard gates and were seen fitting up and down the walks. Certain mysterious lights beckoned the spooks to the home of the Commandant, where a spirit in the garb of His Satanic Majesty pointed the way through the door. Crooning and shivery music issued from a den just off the hallway, greeting the guests as they entered the dimly lighted rooms. Ghosts were in attendance on all sides and with the guests swung into a dreamy waltz. Decorations of the Halloween season were on every hand. Late in the evening the ghosts came back to earth and resumed human garb, doing Halloween stunts, bobbing for apples, and pinning the tail on the donkey. When masks were removed it was found that the hostesses who arranged the charming affair were Mesdames Blamer, Irwin and O'Leary. Lieutenant Commander Briggs proved to be His Satanic Majesty. Sweet cider, miniature pumpkin pies, apples and doughnuts were served and the evening's fun closed with dancing.

Mrs. J. H. Blackburn gave a bridge and tea party in Bremerton Thursday in honor of Mrs. Louis B. Peeples and Mrs. Fred A. Baxter, of Seattle. The guests included Mesdames Doyle, Blamer, Westworth, O'Leary, Hull, Irwin, Larimer, Backus, Duncan, Almy, Fegan, Stanley, Hibbs, Fisher, Atkins and Pond. Mesdames Doyle and Westworth presided at the tea tables.

Mrs. M. A. Shearer leaves next week for San Diego, Cal., to join Lieutenant Shearer, who is stationed with the marine camp. Comdr. and Mrs. Blamer had a family dinner Friday in celebration of the birthday of Lieut. J. C. Fegan and for Mrs. Fegan. The officers and ladies of the yard and fleet enjoyed the third of a series of dances in the sail loft Tuesday. Ensign and Mrs. Hibbs entertained twenty-five friends at an old-fashioned party Wednesday evening. Singing old-time songs was a feature. Ensign and Mrs. Paul Bates leave next week for Honolulu; Mrs. Bates to visit her mother, Mrs. Bell, and Ensign Bates to duty on the tender Alert.

Comdr. and Mrs. J. R. Brady entertained many friends at a theater party at the Orpheum in Seattle Saturday evening. Paymr. and Mrs. E. H. Tricou and Miss Baker, of Seattle, were guests of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Ellis over Tuesday night and attended the dance in the sail loft. Mrs. Andrews, wife of Capt. Philip Andrews, of the cruiser Maryland, and Mrs. Wallace, wife of Lieut. H. G. S. Wallace, of the same ship, arrived Wednesday from Mare Island and have taken apartments at the Kitsap Inn during the stay of the Maryland.

Mrs. Atkins, wife of Lieut. A. K. Atkins, with her children, arrived last week from the East and has taken a cottage on Fourth, near Chester, in Bremerton. Mrs. Irvine, wife of Lieut. R. L. Irvine, with her little son, arrived Sunday and the family are making their home at the Kitsap.

The cruiser Colorado returned Wednesday from steaming and full-power trials of her new boilers and machinery. The run was made through the Straits of Juan de Fuca and proved highly satisfactory. Thursday noon Admiral Doyle transferred his flag back from the Milwaukee to the Colorado.

COAST DEFENSES OF LONG ISLAND SOUND.

Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., Nov. 16, 1914.

Mrs. John W. McKie gave an auction party Nov. 5 for Mesdames J. D. Barrette, S. M. Waterhouse, F. W. Stopford, H. C. Barnes, J. O. Steger, C. H. Patterson, F. E. Williford, W. H. Weggeman, J. H. Pratt, LaForge, V. Chappelle, of New London, and Miss Biddle. Dainty corsage ribbon roses were awarded Mesdames Chappelle, Williford and Weggeman, after a delicious supper. The card club was entertained by Mrs. H. C. Barnes, guest prizes going to Mrs. Williford and Mrs. Willard, club prizes to Mesdames Steger, Patterson and Weggeman. Gen. and Mrs. William Stopford were week-end guests of their son, Capt. F. W. Stopford.

Major and Mrs. Samuel M. Waterhouse, after a tour of four years on this island, have gone to the Panama Zone, sailing from New York with the 5th Infantry on the transport Buford. Capt. James A. Wilson, from Fort Slocum, has come to take charge of the hospital temporarily. Lieutenant Leavenworth has gone to Bridgeport, Conn., for station, on duty in connection with the progressive military map. Mrs. J. O. Steger was hostess for the bridge club Thursday. Prize-winners were Mesdames Barrette, Barnes and Patterson.

Mrs. W. H. Weggeman and Mrs. LaForge are in New York. Mrs. George Ruhlen, jr., and son are in Boston. Lieut. and Mrs. F. E. Williford gave a dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Stopford, Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Patterson, Capt. J. A. Wilson and Lieutenant Wood. Bridge was played afterward. Mrs. J. P. Terrell and small daughter, Jean, are back, after a few weeks in New York.

The Connecticut Guard officers are here for ten days studying the war game. They are quartered in the mine storehouse. They are Col. H. S. Dorsey, Lieut. Col. V. M. King, Major M. B. Payne, Capt. D. Conner, Capt. A. C. Bennett, Capt. A. Mossman, Capt. G. S. Gadois, Capt. R. Taylor, Capt. C. S. Metcalf.

Major and Mrs. J. A. Shipton gave a dinner in honor



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of Mrs. Shipton's birthday and for Capt. and Mrs. C. R. Alley, Capt. and Mrs. Wertenbaker, Lieutenants Frick and Walsh. Capt. and Mrs. Alley gave a card party for Major and Mrs. Shipton, Capt. and Mrs. Wertenbaker, Capt. and Mrs. Worcester and Lieutenants Frick and Halbert. Capt. and Mrs. Alley left Saturday on leave to be spent in Clinton, Mass., before joining at the school at Fort Monroe. They had a warm send-off at the dock, the Captain's company and all the officers assembling to see them off. Several farewell affairs were given in their honor.

Capt. and Mrs. P. H. Worcester had dinner Thursday for Major and Mrs. J. A. Shipton, Capt. and Mrs. C. R. Alley and Capt. and Mrs. G. L. Wertenbaker. The bachelors came in later for bridge. Capt. and Mrs. Wertenbaker entertained for Major and Mrs. Shipton and Capt. and Mrs. Alley Thursday. The bowling season has started. After the movies on Friday Capt. and Mrs. Worcester had a party. This district has a number ordered to Fort Monroe for the school, including Capt. and Mrs. Alley, Lieut. and Mrs. Williford, Lieut. and Mrs. Lyons and Lieutenant Jenison.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Honolulu, H.T., Nov. 1, 1914.

Paymr. and Mrs. Willets gave a dance at Pearl Harbor Oct. 23 for Admiral and Mrs. Moore, Lieuts. and Mesdames C. Smith, Swan, O'Hara, Bean, Scanlan, Canaga, Mr. and Mrs. Furer, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Graham, Miss Virginia Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lowery, Miss McDonald, Miss Agnes Sullivan, Miss Boyd, Mr. Parker, Lieutenant Lando, Lieut. W. C. Rose, Captain Mudd, Dr. Deiber, Mr. Wills, Mr. Downer and others. Mrs. G. F. Humbert, of Fort Ruger, gave a large card party on Oct. 28 at the Courtland. The tables were arranged on the lanais. Highest score was made by Mrs. Waller, of Kamehameha. About forty guests were present. Mrs. George M. Apple, of Schofield Barracks, was honor guest at a luncheon given by Mrs. E. M. Watson, of Honolulu, Oct. 23. Ensign and Mrs. Frank J. Lowry gave a dinner in honor of Miss Virginia Sullivan on board the Alert, Oct. 22. Other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. E. J. O'Hara, from Fort DeRusse, Lieut. and Mrs. Scanlan and Ensigns Wills and Parker. Mrs. David B. Case had luncheon at the Pleasant Hotel Oct. 22 for Mesdames C. R. Edwards, W. H. Carter, Swanzy, L. L. Wilson, C. I. Crockett, R. M. Cutts, Bromwell, Reardon, John Gamble and F. P. Reynolds.

Mrs. W. T. Hannum called home by cable on account of the illness of her father, left by a liner Oct. 21. Mrs. Hannum expects to remain until Captain Hannum comes to the mainland for his examination for promotion a few months later. Mrs. John S. Johnston, of Fort Ruger, was guest of honor at a farewell bridge tea Oct. 20 at the quarters of Mrs. Frank Applin. Mrs. Johnston leaves with Captain Johnston on the Nov. 5 transport for station at Fort Winfield Scott. The Johnstons are the oldest military inhabitants of Hawaii and have made many friends during their tour here. Mrs. M. F. McLin and her sister, Miss Haile, passengers on the Mongolia and en route to their home in Manila, were guests for dinner and overnight Oct. 30 of Lieut. and Mrs. L. O. Mathews, 2d Inf. Lieut. Alfred J. Booth, 2d Inf., on duty at the Kamehameha School in Honolulu as military instructor, is successfully coaching the football team of that school. Capt. and Mrs. Ralph B. Lister, Q.M.C., have returned from leave in the States and Captain Lister has resumed his duties as assistant to the Chief Q.M., relieving Major W. R. Cruikshank, 1st F.A., who has been on duty in Honolulu for three months and returns to duty with his regiment at Schofield Barracks.

Mrs. Vernon W. Boller has, on advice of physicians, left for the mainland for a long stay. Lieutenant Boller has placed their three small sons in the Honolulu School for Boys indefinitely.

Major and Mrs. E. V. Smith were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Jackson for the week-end Oct. 24. Other guests at Schofield from Fort Shafter were Mrs. G. H. Jamerson, at Col. and Mrs. Howell's; Mrs. W. R. Gibson, at Lieut. and Mrs. Phillipson's, and the Misses Lenihan, guests of Major and Mrs. G. G. Bailey. Capt. W. R. Gibson has resigned the adjutancy of the 2d Infantry and will go on an extended leave to the mainland on account of the poor health of Mrs. Gibson. Captain Gibson has been succeeded as adjutant by Capt. Charles S. Lincoln. Capt. and Mrs. Gibson will spend the greater portion of their time in California and will make a long visit with Mrs. Gibson's sister, Mrs. Sue Adams, in San Francisco. Mrs. M. J. Lenihan and daughters have been interested in the bazaar and fair of the Catholic Cathedral in Honolulu during the week. Their department realized a handsome sum. Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick A. Barker, 2d Inf., next month go on a long leave. Mrs. Barker going to the coast by liner, while Lieutenant Barker will follow on the December transport. They do not now expect to rejoin the 2d Infantry, as the officer will shortly be promoted. Capt. and Mrs. F. P. Jackson, 1st Inf., spent the week-end at Fort Shafter as guests of Major and Mrs. Ernest V. Smith.

The water supply system for Fort Kamehameha is now under construction. The source will be a twelve-inch well on the Fort Shafter reservation and an additional reservoir will also be constructed at Fort Shafter. The contractors have completed the boring, about 160 feet into solid rock, and have secured a plentiful supply.

During the absence of the 2d Infantry and the Engineer and Signal companies from Fort Shafter in the field, Capt. Robert McCleave and Company B, with the 2d Infantry band, were in charge at Fort Shafter.

Mrs. Walter C. Cowles, wife of Admiral Cowles, passed through Honolulu on board the Mongolia en route to the Far East, to join the Admiral. During her brief stop Mrs. Cowles was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. John McCandless. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. A. Furer gave a Halloween party for about

forty guests. Games and dancing were the principal diversions. Their guests included all the Navy set at Pearl Harbor and from off the vessels in the harbor, with a sprinkling of Army people from Fort Shafter and headquarters in the city.

The fortnightly hop Oct. 30 at Fort Shafter drew a number of visitors from adjoining posts, including Lieut. and Mrs. E. J. O'Hara and Lieut. and Mrs. M. M. Kimmel, Captain Waller, Captain Mudd and Mrs. McLin and Miss Haile, the latter from Manila. Major E. V. Smith will leave by the Logan Nov. 5 for a month's leave with his parents at his old home in Springfield, Mo. Mrs. Smith will remain at Fort Shafter and will have with her later in the month her sister, Mrs. James B. DeFord, of Ottawa, Kas., who will spend the winter in Hawaii.

The field officers this week taking the annual test ride include General Carter and General Edwards. The field officers of the 2d Infantry took the ride successfully in September.

Capt. and Mrs. W. R. Davis, M.C., leave for the States by the Logan, to be gone two months for the benefit of Mrs. Davis's health. Mrs. Davis was seriously ill for a long time, but is now well along toward complete recovery. Miss Margaret Robertson, daughter of Col. E. B. Robertson, who has made an extended visit in Honolulu, has returned to San Francisco. Capt. and Mrs. Clifford Jones, of Fort Kamehameha, are to be passengers homeward bound Nov. 5 on leave.

The naval station at Pearl Harbor not yet having completed its target range, the company of marines there stationed under Capt. Richard M. Cutts is using the Fort Shafter range for that work. The command is making rapid progress and is piling up some excellent scores. Captain Cutts is noted for his advanced methods as a coach for riflemen and his instruction is telling.

The entire strength of the mobile troops of Oahu have been at Schofield Barracks for ten days in field work. The concentration took place Oct. 20 and the last troops to return to station were those of Fort Shafter, that reached their home post Oct. 28.

The garrison of Fort Shafter will engage in no drills or ceremonies for ten days. This is in the nature of a reward for excellent work done during the late field problems and partially as a relief from the long six months' grind of drill and field instruction. Extensive clearing of ground of brush and rocks of portions of the reservation, with the construction of roads in the cantonment, will fill the morning hours, while the men will have the afternoons to themselves. The work will be done under battalion commanders, with all company officers and non-coms. as assistants. The business men of Honolulu are renewing their efforts to persuade the War Department to rescind the regulation prohibiting the wearing of civilian clothing by officers and men here stationed. Many officers and non-coms. have been interviewed and the majority have testified that it is believed that a great many men would re-enlist if the order was revoked; and all unite in the belief that permission to wear civilian clothes would make for contentment. Re-enlistments are few in Hawaii and every transport homeward bound takes large drafts of time-expiring men to the mainland for discharge. The 2d Infantry will this month send over 150, and last month's draft was above 100. These reductions are filled with recruits and the regiments on Oahu are always hard pressed for old non-com. material.

Artificer Heinecke and Private Monahan, of Co. D, 2d Inf., were seriously injured Oct. 30 by being run down by an automobile in Honolulu. The men were walking home to Fort Shafter and were overtaken by the machine traveling at a high speed. Heinecke, though badly bruised, will recover, but Monahan suffered a fracture of the skull and is now in the department hospital, with but little prospect for recovery.

The Army has played a prominent part in baseball in Hawaii during the season just completed. Honolulu has a seven-team league of the semi-professional class. The Coast Defense was one team in the league, the others being a Chinese team, one of Portuguese, one of Hawaiians, a Japanese nine, a so-called college team and one from St. Louis College. The Punahou team won the race. This team was composed largely of ex-college players headed by Castle, a former Harvard star pitcher. Playing on the winners were Lieutenants Lyman, 2d Inf., and Sadtler, 1st Inf., former stars at West Point, and Private Williams, Co. I, Engrs., Private Burton and Private Dosser, 2d Inf. Williams proved to be the leading pitcher of the series, while Burton was among the leading batsmen. Lieutenant Sadtler led all infielders. The St. Louis nine numbered Heaton, Judd and Jensen, 1st Inf. Corporal Byrne, Q.M.C., played with the Hawaiians, and Corporal Sloan, Co. M, 2d Inf., was the mainstay in the pitcher's box for the Portuguese. Sloan was unfortunate in his support in a number of games, or his ranking would have been higher. On one occasion he struck out nineteen men in nine innings, which is an island league record. Lawson, of the Coast Defense, pitched the only no-hit, no-run game of the season. Lieutenant Sadtler and Pitcher Williams will play in a November series as members of an All-Honolulu team, against the Venice team of the Coast League, that will make an extended playing tour over here.

Schofield Barracks, Oct. 29, 1914.

Mrs. Edmund L. Butts gave an auction party Thursday for Mesdames Gose, Bump, Meals, Sinclair, Higgins, Mitchell and McCleave, the last two winning the prizes. Mrs. Joseph L. Topham, jr., gave an auction party Monday for Mesdames Janda, Phillipson, Reichmann, Bailey, Watrous, King, Pridgen, Burnett, Ladd, Wills, Gaugh, Chitty, Mason, Rice, Hopkins, Thomas, Aiken, Mitchell, Martin, Fales, Harris and the Misses Massee, Hopkins, Carpenter and Topham. Prizes were won by Mrs. Janda and Mrs. Gaugh, the consolation going to Mrs. Bailey.

Mrs. John R. Thomas, jr., gave a luncheon Saturday in honor of Mrs. Bromwell, wife of Colonel Bromwell, C.E. An auction party was given in the rooms of the Mounted Service Club Wednesday by Mrs. Henry Lantry and Mrs. Joseph Daly. The progressive game was played at fourteen tables. At the tea table Mrs. Kenner served ices and Mrs. Glassford poured coffee. Mrs. Arthur Cassels held high score; Mrs. Chitty took second prize, Mrs. Mason third; Mrs. Parker received the consolation. Others present were Mesdames Kennon, Reichmann, Mitchell, Martin, Janda, Glassford, Phillipson, Gose, Mapes, Dodds, Butts, Bailey, King, Rich, Hopkins, Ladd, Ganoe, Burnett, Wells, McCleave, Marr, O'Shea, Holcomb, Harbold, Hunt, Gardenhire, Watrous, White, Warren, Everitt, Gaugh, Short, Harris, Siner, McCaskey, Cruikshank, Jordan, Hall, Valle, Potter, Beard, Topham, Andrews, and the Misses Ellis, McDonald, Hopkins, Short, McMahon, Carpenter and Smith.

Mrs. James S. Parker has been house guest of Gen. and Mrs. Davis in town, during the maneuvers. On Friday Mrs. Clarence Deems, jr., gave a dinner for Misses Carrie and Esther McMahon, Gertrude Hopkins and Lieutenants Palmer, Bowley and Peyton. On Saturday Mrs. Douglas McCaskey gave a luncheon in honor of Miss Margaret Martin, author of "Miss Mary." Covers were placed for Mesdames Martin, Edwards, Harrison, Reynolds, Forsyth, Potter, Kimball, Stone and the hostess. After luncheon Miss Martin gave a number of selections from her dainty operetta, which is to be given at Schofield Barracks Oct. 31.

Schofield Barracks, Nov. 5, 1914.

A wave of parties has swept over Schofield this week, beginning with the Tylers' Halloween dance Saturday and the suppers for the players in "Miss Mary." Capt. and Mrs. Frank J. P. Hopkins and Miss Gertrude Hopkins entertained Monday evening before the hop in honor of Colonel McMahon and his daughters, the Misses Carrie and Esther McMahon, by giving a buffet supper for Gen. and Mrs. Clarence R. Edwards, Col. and Mrs. Lyman W. V. Kennon, Col. Samuel D. Sturgis, Capt. and Mrs. Arthur F. Cassels, Capt. and Mrs. George M. Apple, Capt. and Mrs. Clarence Deems, jr., Lieut. and Mrs. Livingston Watrous, Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph Andrews, the Misses Betty Case, Marion Smith, Ruth Harrison, Harriet Ellis, Mildred Massee and Dorothy Forsyth, Lieutenants Bowley, Deason, Peyton, Palmer, Huntley, Goetz, Captain Williams and Major Guignard. Mrs. Clarence L. Tinker has returned to the post after a ten days' visit to her mother, Mrs. Doyle, in Honolulu.

Mrs. Joseph F. Janda on Monday gave an auction party of eight tables for Mesdames Wells, Rich, Deems, Apple, Parker, Gardenhire, Rice, Short, Hunt, Mapes, Glassford, Hopkins, Burnett, Martin, Butts, O'Shea, Holcomb, Baker, Dodds, Beard, Higgins, Harris, Hall, Warren, Fales, White, Mason, Chitty, Offley, Bailey, Fechtell, Cassels, Misses Hopkins and Carpenter. Later Mrs. Tayman and Mrs. Thomas came in for tea. Mrs.



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Gardenhire won first prize, Mrs. Mason second, Mrs. Chitty third, and Mrs. Topham received the consolation.

Last week the Wednesday Morning Club met with Mrs. Livingston Watrous. Mrs. Luther R. James, 1st Inf., gave a delightful tea Thursday in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. R. S. Bratton, who have recently joined the regiment. Mrs. Charles M. Everitt entertained at auction Wednesday in honor of her mother, Mrs. Gaugh, of Seattle, who has recently arrived and is to make a visit of some months with Lieut. and Mrs. Everitt. Present: Mesdames Hopkins, Topham, Rice, Baker, Bailey, Hall, Apple, Lantry, Harbold, Fales, Tinker, Rich, Offley, Short, Parker, Mapes, Burnett, King, Phillipson, Ladd, Nalle, White, Wells, Andrews, Mitchell, Jordan, Pridgen and Aiken, and the Misses Harriet Ellis, Ann Carpenter, Hortense Short and Hopkins. Mrs. Pridgen won first prize, Miss Ellis second and Mrs. Lamb third. The consolation was given to Mrs. White. Mrs. Truby C. Martin will sail on the Logan Thursday for an extensive visit of some months at home, to visit Lieutenant Martin's relatives at Leavenworth and her own people at St. Paul.

Capt. and Mrs. Apple gave a dinner Wednesday in honor of the Misses McMahon and for Lieut. and Mrs. Odds and Lieutenants Bowley and Peyton. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles H. Rich gave a buffet supper before the informal hop in the 25th Infantry post on Friday. Their guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Robert P. Harbold, Capt. and Mrs. William S. Mapes, the Misses Ann Carpenter, Gertrude Hopkins, Ruth Harrison and Lieutenants Milligan, Spatz, Wheeler and Taylor. Miss Betty Case was the overnight guest of Miss Gertrude Hopkins on Monday.

Little Frances Hopkins is just recovering from an attack of appendicitis which, though severe, was not long in duration and did not prove serious. Many of the players taking part in the pretty pastoral, "Miss Mary," which was given at Schofield on Saturday, were entertained at supper given by Mrs. Kennon, Mrs. Thomas, and Mrs. Edwards. The operetta was given by Honolulu people for the benefit of the free kindergarten, and judging from the success of their first night at the post, success will be theirs when it is given in town. Col. and Mrs. Kennon were dinner hosts on Tuesday for Captain Childs, Captain Ballinger and Lieutenants Spatz, Wheeler, Milligan, Philoon, Sawkins and Denson, all recent arrivals in the 25th Infantry. Lieut. Louis McKinley's guests at dinner on Saturday were Lieut. and Mrs. Waldo Potter, Lieut. Harold Huntly and Lieut. Bernard Peyton.

Lieut. and Mrs. Glassford's dinner guests on Saturday were Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph O. Daly and Mrs. Henry Lantry. Later all the dinner parties met in the Amusement Hall, where all enjoyed to the utmost the dainty operetta, "Miss Mary," and her talented Lamkins. A week ago last Wednesday Mrs. Henry Lantry and Mrs. Joseph O. Daly gave a delightful auction party at the Mounted Service Club for Mesdames Kennon, Reichmann, Dodds, McCleave, Butts, Bailey, Chitty, Burnett, White, Phillipson, Cassels, Mapes, Marr, Glassford, O'Shea, Ladd, Gose, King, Harbold, Hopkins, Hunt, Gardenhire, Wells, Pary, Watrous, Warren, Everitt, Gaugh, Short, Siner, Beard, Hall, McCaskey, Cruikshank, Jordan, Apple, Topham, Nalle, Potter, Andrews and the Misses Harriet Ellis, Hortense Short, Lila McDonald, Gertrude Hopkins, Ann Carpenter and Marion Smith. Mrs. Arthur Cassels had highest score; Mrs. William Chitty won second prize, Mrs. Roger Mason third, and Mrs. James Parker was given the consolation. Mrs. Lyman Kennon served ices and Mrs. Pelham Glassford poured coffee.

TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp McGrath, P.I., Oct. 10, 1914.

Col. and Mrs. Penrose and Miss Townsend are in Manila and expect to be away about ten days. Lieutenant Colonel Dentler has gone to Corregidor for station. Capt. and Mrs. Charles J. Nelson, Lieut. and Mrs. Maghee, Mrs. Riley and Lieut. and Mrs. Meredith were dinner guests of Captain Leonard, Captain Parrott and Lieutenants Burt and Miller at Lieutenant Burt's quarters October 1. Mrs. James W. Riley has returned to Fort William McKinley after a visit of two weeks with Mrs. Owen R. Meredith.

Mrs. Siveley and Mrs. Field made a short trip to Manila last week, going up to say Godspeed to Miss Natalie Rector and Mr. Thomas Rector, who left for the States on the Siberia. Ensign Q. C. Wright, from Cavite, was the week-end guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Rinaldo R. Wood. Miss Marjorie Wood and Ensign Wright were luncheon guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Field on Oct. 4.

The wonderful moonlight during the past week was the excuse for many joy rides and two most enjoyable excursions. Capt. and Mrs. Sturtevant, Lieut. and Mrs. Wood, Lieut. and Mrs. Maghee, Lieut. and Mrs. Field and Mrs. Siveley, Lieut. and Mrs. White, Miss Marjorie Wood and Ensign Wright made a trip up the river on Carabao rafts, starting just before sunset and eating supper picnic fashion afloat. Lieutenant Miller was the host on an auto jaunt to Tarl, his guests being Lieut. and Mrs. Maghee, Lieut. and Mrs. Meredith, Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Hester and Captain Parrott. The party spent an hour on the water and on their return to the post had refreshments at the club.

Lieut. John H. Hester is in Manila, having been ordered up for examination for promotion. Lieutenant Rhett is away on a mapping detail. Major and Mrs. Grubbs arrived on the Logan Oct. 4 and later motored through to McGrath. They are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Girard Sturtevant until their quarters are made ready.

Letters received by friends in this garrison from Mrs. Standiford and Mrs. Craft report that fine fishing and surf bathing make life at Jolo most enjoyable. Capt. and Mrs. Charles W. Nelson and family leave for the States on the first available transport after Nov. 1. Capt. Girard Sturtevant was this week appointed quartermaster, relieving Captain Nelson. Captain Leonard is in command of the Provisional Battalion.

Lieut. and Mrs. White have gone to Manila to be present at the Yates-Munnikhuysen wedding, returning in about a week. Lieut. and Mrs. Field gave a high-tea Oct. 9 to cele-

brate the birthday anniversary of their mother, Mrs. Siveley. The guests were Mrs. Henry Richardson, Mrs. John Hester, Captain Leonard and Dr. Yemana.

AROUND AND ABOUT MANILA.

Fort William McKinley, P.I., Oct. 3, 1914.

The following officers came down from the camp at Stotsenburg to spend the last week-end at home: Capt. H. D. Berkeley, Capt. A. E. Kennington, Lieutenants Robenson, Christian, Mooney, Gottschalk, Spring, Montgomery, Walmsley and Munikhuysen. Capt. and Mrs. P. M. Shaffer had a dinner last week for Capt. and Mrs. G. J. Holden, Mrs. Carter and Major U. G. McAlexander. Capt. J. E. Cusack, ill in hospital at Camp Stotsenburg since the march, came down to the Department Hospital Saturday.

Mrs. J. B. Christian entertained at auction Monday for Mesdames Stodter, Cusack and Lord. Chaplain Livingston and son, Stanton, were in Manila this week arranging for moving pictures for the camp at Stotsenburg. They returned to camp Saturday. Little Mary Henry was three years old last Tuesday and gave the children of the post a fine little dancing party at Schofield Hall. The 13th Infantry band furnished music. Catharine Hamilton has been visiting with Frances and Alice Christian this week; and her brother, Adna, was the guest of Jimmy Williams. They left Monday for Baguio, where they will enter Bishop Brent's school for the coming year.

Mrs. T. J. Christian spent last week in Camp Stotsenburg, a guest of Mrs. Hartwell, 8th Cav., and returned to the post Saturday to pack up. She and Mrs. J. A. Robenson are to have quarters together temporarily in Stotsenburg during the rest of the maneuvers. Miss Ruth Livingston entertained with cards and a sewing bee Tuesday for Mrs. W. P. Moffet, Mrs. K. P. Lord, Miss Johnson, of Manila, Miss Martha Locke and Miss Helen Moffet.

Marcella Koon, eight years old last week, on her birthday entertained Virginia Kennington, Adna Chaffee, Kenney Hampton, Lulah Moffet, Charles Boice, Joe Jefferis, Sue and Carl Brandt, Margaret Cusack and Stephen Reynolds.

Companies I and L, 8th Infantry, left Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite Province, Sept. 25 and marched to their new station, Fort William McKinley, Rizal. They are in the barracks on Artillery Hill.

Fort William McKinley, P.I., Oct. 10, 1914.

Capt. and Mrs. A. S. Fuger came in on the Merritt this week and Mrs. Fuger and daughter are guests of Mrs. Cusack while the Captain is on the range at Stotsenburg for target practice. Gen. and Mrs. E. D. Hoyle entertained at auction Saturday for Mesdames Morey, Pegram, Lord, Cusack, Fuger and Lieut. and Mrs. Shannon. Mrs. Lord made high score. Colonel Sayre, Major Symmonds, Captains Stodter, Boice, Averill and Sievert and Lieutenants Nelson, Bernard, Chandler and Zell came down from the 7th Cavalry camp for the week-end.

Mrs. W. P. Moffet had Mrs. Livingston and Miss Ruth as guests at luncheon last Thursday. Mrs. Stodter and Mrs. Spring and Mrs. Lord were guests of Mrs. Farrand Sayre at lunch one day last week. Mrs. K. P. Lord left for Stotsenburg Wednesday and will be a house guest of Miss Taylor, daughter of Col. C. W. Taylor, for two weeks.

Jimmy Williams gave a progressive dinner Friday night for Helen Carter, Renwick McIver, Billy Gillmore, Elizabeth Crain, Muriel Sievert, Ruth Livingston, Helen Moffet, Winchell Boice, Adna and Catharine Hamilton, George Mitchell, Hughes Stodter and Frances and Alice Christian. The last progression was to the movies. Miss Katharine Symmonds, daughter of Major and Mrs. C. J. Symmonds, and Hughes Stodter, son of Capt. C. E. Stodter, left Monday for Baguio, where they will attend school this term. Mrs. G. H. Koon and daughter, Marcella, have moved into quarters No. 70, formerly Lieutenant Haskell's house. Mrs. T. J. Christian is in No. 45 at present. The house she left has been assigned to the Infantry and is now occupied by an 8th Infantry family from Camp Cheney.

Mrs. C. F. Crain entertained with one table of auction Tuesday. Little Caroline Kennington invited her playmates in for a birthday party Saturday afternoon. They played games indoors and out and had refreshments of ice cream and cake. Mrs. Kennington was assisted by Mrs. Chaffee.

Vetn. J. R. Jefferis was down from camp last Tuesday and Wednesday. The Williamses, Gillmores and Crains, Helen Moffet and Adna Hamilton motored to Antipolo last Saturday and had a picnic near the hotel up there. They spent the evening at the hotel and returned by moonlight. Mrs. A. E. Kennington and her daughters went up to Camp Stotsenburg yesterday. Capt. C. F. Crain put his knee out of joint again last week while preparing his men for a coming field day.

Mrs. O. J. Charles had bridge Monday for Mesdames Cusack, Stodter and Gillmore. Mrs. Casad, of Manila, and Mrs. Chaffee were guests of Mrs. W. P. Morrison at luncheon last Tuesday. Mrs. K. J. Hampton had cards Wednesday morning for Mrs. Wood, of Manila, Mesdames McIver, Erwin, Page, Fuger, Cusack, Andrews, Compton, Brunzell, Hollyday and Van Horn. Mrs. McIver, Mrs. Hollyday and Mrs. Page were prize-winners, and Mrs. Andrews poured the coffee. Mrs. G. V. Henry and Mrs. C. P. Mills spent the week-end at Camp Stotsenburg.

NAVAL TORPEDO STATION.

Newport, R.I., Nov. 11, 1914.

Mrs. Clarence A. Abele and "two boys" have returned to the station after spending more than three weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sanford, in Bridgeport, Conn. Paymr. and Mrs. Morse enjoyed a week's leave in New York city and a couple of days in Boston recently.

Ensign and Mrs. Laurence W. Clarke chaperoned Miss Doris Durell, Miss Lulu Navarro and Mrs. Ackley, Mr. Goodwin Hobbs and Lieutenants Causey and Read to a country turkey dinner in Portsmouth, a few miles from Newport. Dancing was indulged in in the afternoon and the party adjourned to the home of Pay Dir. and Mrs. I. G. Hobbs for dancing the rest of the evening. On Saturday Mrs. Alfred G. Howe gave an auction party for Mesdames Abele, Morse, McKittick, Bouson, Morrison, Smith, Van Vleck, Pye, Amsden, Stewart and Miss Navarro. Prizes were won by Mrs. William F. Amsden, Mrs. John Wise Morse and Mrs. Herbert H. Bouson.

On Halloween night a party of friends from the station called on Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. G. Howe and played games appropriate to the occasion, popping corn over a big open fire, and Miss Navarro, Mrs. Howe's house guest, displayed her skill on the chafing dish in making a delicious tomato rabbit. Lieut. and Mrs. McKittick had dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Joe R. Morrison and Civil Engr. and Mrs. Kirby Smith, of the Training Station. Guests coming in for cards were Paymr. and Mrs. Morse, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Howe, Miss Navarro and Lieutenants Causey and Read.

Mrs. Kirby Smith on Monday entertained at auction. Prizes were won by Mrs. Morse and Mrs. McKittick. Med. Insp. and Mrs. George A. Lung, with their son, George, have arrived and are occupying cottage No. 7, just vacated by Surg. and Mrs. Johnson. On Sunday Civil Engr. and Mrs. Kirby Smith had supper for their house guests, Lieut. and Mrs. Joe R. Morrison, and Lieut. and Mrs. McKittick and Lieutenant Read. Lieut. and Mrs. W. F. Amsden entertained four tables at bridge Tuesday evening in Newport. From the station were Paymr. and Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Howe, Miss Navarro and Lieutenant Read. Mrs. Morse and Miss Navarro each won prizes.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to Nov. 17. Later changes noted elsewhere.
(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander-in-Chief.

NEW YORK, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). (Flagship and flagship of Admiral Fletcher.) Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

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First Division.

Rear Admiral H. T. Mayo, Commander.

ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Admiral Mayo.) Capt. William R. Shoemaker. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. William L. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. Charles P. Plunkett. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Albert W. Grant. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b) (trophy ship, battle efficiency and gunnery, 1914). Capt. James H. Glenon. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, Commander.

UTAH, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Admiral Boush.) Capt. Albert Gieves. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. Walter S. Crosley. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail there.
KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Capt. Henry F. Bryan. At Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MICHIGAN, battleship—first line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Albert P. Niblack. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—first line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Robert L. Russell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, Commander.

NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Beatty.) Capt. George W. Logan. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Robert E. Conz. At Hampton Roads, Va.
NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). Capt. Joseph L. Jay. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Clarence S. Williams. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). Capt. Volney O. Chase. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Walter McLean, Commander.

MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Admiral McLean.) Capt. Casey B. Morgan. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Ivan C. Wettengel. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. George F. Cooper. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edwin A. Anderson. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. George W. Kline. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Cruiser Squadron.

WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Edward W. Eberle. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CASTINE, gunboat, 2(b). Comdr. James F. Carter. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. John R. Y. Blakely. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
HANCOCK, transport, 8(b). Comdr. Arthur L. Willard. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MACHIAS, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Milton E. Reed. At Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MARITTA, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. William P. Scott. At San Pedro de Macoris, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Comdr. Percy N. Olmstead. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
SACRAMENTO, gunboat, 8(a), 2(b). Comdr. Luke McNamee. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SALEM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Nathan C. Twining. At Cape Haitien, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Capt. William S. Sims, Commander.

BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b) (flotilla flagship). Comdr. William V. Pratt. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
DIXIE, tender, 12(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Hutch I. Cone. At Hampton Roads, Va. Address there.

Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix, Commander.

WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles S. Freeman. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
HENLEY (destroyer). Lieut. Henry D. Cooke. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
MAYRANT (destroyer). Ensign Josiah O. Hoffman. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. George P. Brown. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. John P. Jackson, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BURROWS (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. John P. Jackson. At Hampton Roads, Va.
AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles Belknap. At Hampton Roads, Va.
PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. At Hampton Roads, Va.
PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel T. Ghent. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. At Hampton Roads, Va.

Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
FANNING (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Trophy ship, gunnery, 1914. Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At Hampton Roads, Va.
BEALE (destroyer) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Lieut. Comdr. Walter N. Vernou. At Hampton Roads, Va.
JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Halsey. At Hampton Roads, Va.
JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick V. McNair. At Hampton Roads, Va.
JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Isaac F. Dortch. At Hampton Roads, Va.

Sixth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw, Commander.

CUMMINGS (destroyer). (Flagboat.) (trophy ship, battle efficiency, 1914.) Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CASSIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ernest J. King. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Seventh Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, Commander.

McDOUGAL (destroyer). (Flagship.) Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BALCH (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. David I. Hedrick. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Reserve Torpedo Flotilla.

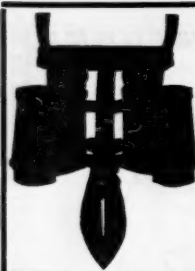
Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.

PANTHER (tender), 2(b). Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Division.

Lieut. William Ancrum, Commander.

FLUSSER (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William Ancrum. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. David H. Stuart. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
REID (destroyer). Ensign Charles A. Pownall. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. William C. Wickham. At White Stone Landing, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.



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MACDONOUGH (destroyer). Ensign George M. Cook. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WORDEN (destroyer). Ensign Joseph M. B. Smith. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

Second Division.

Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, jr., Commander.
Send mail for vessels of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TERRY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, jr. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. John F. Cox. At Gravesend Bay, N.Y.
PERKINS (destroyer). Ensign Frederick S. Hatch. At Boston, Mass.
ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Guy C. Barnes. At Gravesend Bay, N.Y.
STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Harry B. Hird. At Tompkinsville, N.Y.
WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Louis F. Thibault. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Submarine Flotilla.

Comdr. Yates Stirling, Commander.

PRAIRIE (transport), 12(b). (Flagship of Submarine Flotilla commander.) Lieut. Macgillivray Milne. Sailed Nov. 16 from Boston, Mass., for Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Division.

Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SEVERN (tender). Ensign Stewart A. Manahan. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-1 (submarine). Ensign Deupree J. Friedell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-2 (submarine). Ensign Lewis Hancock. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-3 (submarine). Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-4 (submarine). Ensign George L. Dickson. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-5 (submarine). Ensign Percy T. Wright. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

Second Division.

Lieut. Thomas Withers, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division, except E-2, to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Elmo H. Williams. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
D-1 (submarine). Ensign Augustine H. Gray. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
D-2 (submarine). Lieut. Maurice R. Pierce. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Rush S. Fay. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Thomas Withers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
E-2 (submarine). Ensign Edwin J. Gillam. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Third Division.

Lieut. Ralph C. Needham, Commander.

OZARK (tender). Comdr. Orton P. Jackson. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
G-1 (submarine). Ensign Joseph M. Deem. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Ralph C. Needham. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
K-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lucius C. Dunn. At New London, Conn.
K-2 (submarine). Lieut. Radford Moses. At New London, Conn.
K-5 (submarine). Lieut. Holbrook Gibson. At Newport, R.I.
K-6 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher. At Newport, R.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. John V. Klemann. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. William H. Reynolds. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Harry N. Huxford. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MONTANA (torpedo training ship). Comdr. Louis M. Nulton. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ONTARIO (tender). Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Btsn. Robert Rohange. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. John P. Judge. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). Comdr. William K. Harrison. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Luther L. Von Wedekind. Sailed Nov. 10 from Santo Domingo City for Washington, D.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SONOMA (tender). Chief Btsn. Karl Rundquist. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
VESTAL (repair ship). Comdr. Edward L. Beach. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Charles S. Joyce. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander-in-Chief.
Send mail for vessels of this fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Caperton.) Lieut. Charles H. Bullock. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Alabama is in reserve.
ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Lieut. Edwin A. Wollason. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Illinois is in ordinary.
KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Pope Washington. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kearsarge is in ordinary.
KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Pope Washington. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kentucky is in ordinary.
MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Edwin A. Wollason. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Missouri is in ordinary.
OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Alfred W. Hinds. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b), Lieut.

Comdr. Pope Washington. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows:

Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Howard.) Capt. Josiah H. McKean. On the West coast of Mexico.
ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Sumner E. Kittelle. On the West coast of Mexico.
ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b). Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
BUFFALO, transport, 6(a), 4(b). Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. On the West coast of Mexico.
CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Thomas J. Senn. On the West coast of Mexico.
CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. At San Francisco, Cal.
DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier. At Corinto, Nicaragua.
MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Capt. Philip Andrews. Sailed Nov. 15 from Port Angeles, Wash., for San Francisco, Cal.
NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Noble E. Erwin. Sailed Nov. 11 from Bremerton, Wash., for San Francisco, Cal.
RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder. On the West coast of Mexico.
SAN DIEGO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Capt. Ashley H. Robertson. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. Raymond D. Hasbrouck. On the West coast of Mexico.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Tozer. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Pacific Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Allen B. Reed. At San Pedro, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Pedro, Cal.
PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Alexander Sharp. At San Pedro, Cal.
PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Abner M. Steckel. At San Pedro, Cal.
PREBLE (destroyer). Ensign Vance D. Chapline. At San Pedro, Cal.
TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Robert G. Coman. At San Pedro, Cal.

Reserve Torpedo Division.

Lieut. John E. Pond, Commander.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Ensign Merritt Hodson. At Sausalito, Cal.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Joseph A. Murphy. At Sausalito, Cal.
HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Herbert A. Jones. At Sausalito, Cal.
STEWART (destroyer). Ensign Claude S. Gillette. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Bruce L. Canaga. At Honolulu, H.T.
F-1 (submarine). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At Honolulu, H.T.
F-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles M. Yates. At Honolulu, H.T.
F-3 (submarine) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Lieut. Leo F. Welch. At Honolulu, H.T.
F-4 (submarine). Lieut. Alfred L. Ede. At Honolulu, H.T.

Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. Henry M. Jensen, Commander.

CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. Kenneth Heron. At San Pedro, Cal.
H-1 (submarine). Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. At San Pedro, Cal.
H-2 (submarine). Lieut. Howard H. J. Benson. At San Pedro, Cal.
H-3 (submarine). Lieut. William R. Munroe. At San Pedro, Cal.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robert M. Doyle, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Doyle.) Lieut. John S. McCain. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
CHARLESTON, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
OREGON, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Lieut. Comdr. Bayard T. Bulmer. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Bayard T. Bulmer. In ordinary at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
A-3 (submarine). Lieut. Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
A-5 (submarine). Lieut. Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William C. Cowles, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows:

Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
First Division.
SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Cowles.) Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Shanghai, China.
CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Christopher C. Fewel. At Shanghai, China.
GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Richard H. Leigh. At Manila, P.I.
Second Division.
ELCANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Robert A. Dawes. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. William C. Cole. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
MONOCY, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Andrew F. Carter. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
PALOS, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Frank Rorschach. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Harry E. Shoemaker. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
SAMAR, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Paul H. Rice. At Shanghai, China.
VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. John M. Poole. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
Third Division.
CALLAO, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Selah M. La Bounty. At Hong Kong, China.
WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Henry H. Hough. Sailed Nov. 17 from Amoy, China, for Swatow, China.
Fourth Division.
MONADNOCK, monitor, 6(a), 5(b). Comdr. William D. Brotherton. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.
MONTEREY, monitor, 4(a), 6(b). Comdr. William D. Brotherton. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.
PAMPANGA, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. James M. Doyle. At Olongapo, P.I.
PISCATAQUA (gunboat). Ensign Hugo W. Koehler. At Olongapo, P.I.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Paul Foley, Commander.

Address mail for boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows:

Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
POMPEY (tender). Lieut. John C. Hilliard. At Manila, P.I.

First Division.

Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman, Commander.

DALE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman. At Manila, P.I.



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BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph G. Haxton. At Manila, P.I.

BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Keller. At Shanghai, China.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Jennings. At Manila, P.I.

DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Wilfred E. Clarke. At Manila, P.I.

First Submarine Division.

Ensign Thomas Baxter, Commander.

MOHICAN (tender). Ensign Charles A. Lockwood. At Manila, P.I.

A-2 (submarine). Ensign Thomas Baxter. At Manila, P.I.

A-4 (submarine). Ensign Joseph R. Mann. At Manila, P.I.

A-6 (submarine). Ensign Sherwood Picking. At Manila, P.I.

A-7 (submarine). Ensign Ralph F. Wood. At Manila, P.I.

B-2 (submarine). Ensign Thomas Baxter. At Manila, P.I.

B-3 (submarine). Ensign Carroll Q. Wright. At Manila, P.I.

Auxiliaries.

ABAREND, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward W. Keen, master. At Olongapo, P.I.

AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Thorwald Lundberg, master. At Cavite, P.I.

WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Btsn. Birney O. Halliwell. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AMPHITRITE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief Btsn. Patrick Shanahan. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.

ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BROOKLYN, cruiser—first class, 20(a), 12(b). Lieut. Comdr. William H. Allen. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. Sailed Nov. 15 from Port au Prince, Haiti, for Cape Haitien, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BUFFALO (transport), 6(a), 4(b). Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

CAESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Abernathy. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

CYCLOPS, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

DOLPHIN, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Ralph Earle. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

DUBUQUE, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Hiram L. Irwin. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

EAGLE, converted yacht. Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

HAMBURG (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward, retired. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail there.

HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. Sailed Nov. 10 from Panama for Acapulco, Mexico. Send mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

JASON, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. Sailed Nov. 14 from Brooklyn, N.Y., for Falmouth, England. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JUPITER, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Kempff. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JUSTIN, fuel ship, merchant complement. N. S. Hanson, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

K-3 (submarine). Lieut. Francis T. Chew. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

K-4 (submarine). Lieut. James P. Olding. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

LEONIDAS (surveying ship). Lieut. Cleon W. Mauldin. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

MAINE, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Comdr. Alfred W. Johnson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. William V. Tomb. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. At Sausalito, Cal. Address there.

MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. Sailed Nov. 10 from Panama for Acapulco, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

MAFLOWER, gunboat, 6(b). Comdr. William D. MacDougall. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MONTGOMERY, cruiser—third class, 7(a), 2(b). Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. The Montgomery is assigned to duty with the Maryland Naval Militia. At Baltimore, Md. Address there.

NANSHAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D. Pridesaux, master. On the West coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NETTUNE, fuel ship, merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

NEREUS (fuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph H. Hutchinson, master. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NERO, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. On the West Coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Joseph W. Oman. At Beirut, Asia Minor. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

OLYMPIA, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 4(b). Lieut. James W. Hayward. In ordinary at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

ORION, fuel ship, merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PAUCAH, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

PETREL, gunboat, 4(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Duncan M. Wood. At Progreso, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

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RAINBOW (transport), 12(b). Lieut. Comdr. Frederick J. Howe Sailed Nov. 14 from Honolulu, H.T., for the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SCORPION, converted yacht, 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Edward McCauley, Jr. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

ST. LOUIS, cruiser—third class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

SYLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Harrison E. Knauss. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TALLAHASSEE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Lieut. Charles H. Shaw. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Benton C. Decker. Cruising off the coast of Asia Minor. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship), 1(b). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Chief Btsn. Frederick R. Hazard. At Seattle, Wash. Address there.

VULCAN, fuel ship. Lieut. John W. Greenlade. At Brindisi, Italy. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Roscoe C. Moody. At Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

MARINE SCHOOL SHIPS.

Loaned by the Navy Department to States.

NEWPORT (Public Marine School of New York state). James R. Driggs, master. At New York, N.Y., foot of East Twenty-fourth street.

RANGER (Public Marine School of Boston, Mass.). Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. At Gloucester, Mass.

TUGS IN COMMISSION.

NAVAJO, Chief Btsn. Frederick W. Metters. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.T. Address there.

OSCEOLA, Btsn. Thomas Macklin. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PEORIA, Btsn. Gregory Cullen. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

POTOMAC, Btsn. Lewis H. Cutting. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

UNCAS, Chief Btsn. Walter J. Wortman. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

BOXER (station ship). Capt. Roger Welles. At the naval training station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

BROOKLYN (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. See "Brooklyn" under "Special Service."

CHARLESTON (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. See "Charleston" under "Pacific Reserve Fleet." The Philadelphia is an auxiliary to the Charleston.

CUMBERLAND (station ship at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba). At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., for repairs. Address there.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Archibald H. Scales. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Warren J. Terhune. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

MAINE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. See "Maine" under "Special Service."

PRINCETON (station ship). At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. William W. Phelps. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Btsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topoka is an auxiliary to the Southerny.

ST. LOUIS (receiving ship). At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. See "St. Louis" under "Special Service." The St. Louis is at the Mare Island Yard for repairs.

SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. Robert Henderson. At the naval station, Guam. Address there.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Lewis R. Porterfield, commanding. At Sausalito, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK, Btsn. James J. O'Brien. Cruising in Long Island Sound. Address mail in care of Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D.C.

Note.—We omit the marine school ships, tugs in commission, receiving and station ships, vessels out of commission, Naval Militia vessels and tugs. There are no changes since the lists appeared in our last issue.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE BARNETT COMMANDANT.

There are no changes since the list was published in our last issue, page 350.

STATES OF THE ARMY.

(Continued from page 354.)

123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. as Infantry. Address
124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass. Brownsville, Texas.
125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 129th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
126th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
127th. Ft. Crockett, Texas. 131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
128th. On border patrol duty 132d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.
134th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 154th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
136th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 155th. Ft. Williams, Me.
137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 156th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.
138th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor 157th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910. 158th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.
139th. Ft. Du Pont, Del. 159th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.
140th. Ft. Howard, Md. 160th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
141st. Ft. Strong, Mass. 161st. Ft. Barry, Cal.
142d. Ft. Wint, Grande Isl. 162d. Ft. Dade, Fla.
and, P.I. Arrived Sept. 2 163d. Ft. Pickens, Fla.
1911. 164th. On border patrol duty
as Infantry. Address
143d. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T. Brownsville, Texas.
Arrived June 1, 1912. 165th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
144th. Ft. Grant, Canal Zone. 166th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 167th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
146th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 168th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
147th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 169th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
148th. Ft. Baker, Cal. 170th. On duty as Infantry
on Texas border. Address
149th. Ft. Casey, Cal. Brownsville, Texas.
150th. Ft. Ward, Wash. *Mine companies.
151st. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—At Schofield Bks., H.T., arrived May 18, 1912.

2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Shafter, H.T. Arrived March 20, 1912.

3d Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.

4th Inf.—Entire regiment arrived at Vera Cruz, Mexico. April 28.

5th Inf.—Entire regiment sailed from New York Nov. 15 for station in the Canal Zone.

6th Inf.—Entire regiment at El Paso, Texas.

7th Inf.—Entire regiment arrived at Vera Cruz, Mexico, April 28, 1914.

8th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Cuartel de Espana, Manila; E, F, G and H, Camp Eldridge, Laguna; I and L, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal. Regiment arrived in Philippines March 4, 1912.

9th Inf.—On border patrol. Address Laredo, Texas.

10th Inf.—Entire regiment at Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, Panama—arrived Oct. 4, 1911.

11th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

12th Inf.—Co. D, Yuma, Ariz.; remainder of regiment, Nogales, Ariz.

13th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila—arrived Oct. 31, 1911. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I. Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal; D, Camp John Hay, Benguet.

14th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.; Cos. A and C, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Co. B, Ft. Lisicum, Alaska; Co. D, Ft. Davis, Alaska.

15th Inf.—Hqrs., band and 1st and 3d Battalions and Machine-gun Platoon, Tientsin, China, address there; Cos. E and G, Camp Gregg, Pangasinan; F and H, Regan Bks., Albay—address Manila, P.I.—regiment arrived in Philippines Division Dec. 3, 1911, and is permanently stationed in P.I.

16th Inf.—Entire regiment at El Paso, Texas.

17th Inf.—Entire regiment on border patrol—address Eagle Pass, Texas.

18th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

19th Inf.—Entire regiment arrived at Vera Cruz, Mexico, April 28.

20th Inf.—Cos. I, K, L and M, El Paso, Texas; remainder of regiment, Camp Ft. Bliss, Texas.

21st Inf.—Vancouver Bks., Wash.

22d Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

23d Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

24th Inf. (colored).—In Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—arrived Jan. 1, 1912. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I. Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, I, K, L and M, Camp McGrath, Batangas; C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I.

25th Inf. (colored).—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., H.T.—arrived January, 1913.

26th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Texas City, Texas; Cos. I, K, L and M, Galveston, Texas.

27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

28th Inf.—Entire regiment arrived at Vera Cruz, Mexico April 28.

29th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Jav. N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.

30th Inf.—Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.

Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, F and G, and Machine-gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; E and H, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.

Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 52, address Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed simply Manila, P.I., and not to the stations outside that city mentioned. Address other mail to troops at stations noted.

Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

A RUSSIAN PHANTOM GENERAL.

A legend is going the rounds of the Russian army, according to the Daily Mail's correspondent at Petrograd, of a general in white uniform who rides through the ranks mounted on a white horse.

If this "White General," as the soldiers call him, looks a soldier full in the face the soldier thereafter bears a charmed life, while those whom the "White General" passes by with his eyes averted are marked for death.

The "White General" has not recently been seen among the Russian troops, the soldiers say, and the men in the ranks explain that he is now riding through the German and Austrian armies with his eyes to the ground.

RUNNING THE FRENCH ARMY.

A man in pajamas (at least he wears them most of the time, being too busy to dress) is running the 1,001 details of the French army, writes a correspondent of the New York Evening Sun from Dunkirk. General Joffre is at the head and he handles the big questions, but General Bertholet, Chief of Staff, does the actual work. This is how General Joffre keeps track of his 200-mile battle line.

In General Joffre's headquarters, in a certain long room, hangs a special map, the scale of which is 1-1000. It shows every road, canal, railway, bridge, path, pitfall, bridge, clump of trees, hill, mountain, valley, river, creek, rill and swamp. This is part of the outfit. Another part is a wonderful collection of waxheaded pins of all colors and sizes. These represent army units of all sizes and all organizations. Into the long room run many wires, both telephone and telegraph. Wireless apparatus is also in this room. The way it works seems wonderfully simple when it is explained.

The battle is about to commence. The troops have been distributed all along the 200-mile line. The Germans are facing them. A bell rings:

"Hello! Yes! The Germans are attacking General Durand's division? They are in superior numbers? The General needs reinforcements? All right." The staff officer who has taken this information over the phone hurries to where General Bertholet is sleeping. This is



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the first sleep he has had in thirty-six hours, but General Bertholet is wide awake in an instant. In a twinkling General Bertholet locates Durand's division. He knows that ten miles back are quartered a number of reserves, under General Blanc, according to the pins. Bertholet also learns from the pins that a number of autobuses are near Blanc's soldiers.

"Order General Blanc," he commands, "to reinforce Durand at once with 10,000 men, four batteries of 75-millimeter artillery, ten machine guns and three squadrons of cavalry. Tell Blanc to transport his troops in autobuses."

Within two minutes General Blanc has received the order. Within five more he is executing it, and General Durand is informed help is coming to him.

AN AERIAL ENGAGEMENT.

An engagement near Ypres between four German Taube aeroplanes and two English and two French aeroplanes is described by a correspondent of the Paris Liberté. The eight aeroplanes maneuvered for advantageous positions. They rose and fell and described large circles, all the time firing mitrailleuses.

After about ten minutes the Germans seemed to dominate the situation, although no aeroplane had apparently been damaged.

Suddenly, as if obeying a preconcerted signal, the four aeroplanes of the Allies flew off as if they were abandoning the struggle. The Taubes followed and were soon drawn over a French battery. The Allies' machines flew in circles and finally landed safely, while the Taubes, which were within range of the artillery, were brought down in five minutes.

Before the Japanese had made their reputation as fighters Rudyard Kipling remarked in the twentieth chapter of his series of letters, "From Sea to Sea," on the great similarity between the Japanese infantryman and the Gurkha—those "bull-necked, deep-chested, flat-backed, thin-flanked little men, as good as a colonel could desire." He goes on to describe them at close quarters, and having in a crush at a railway station managed to run his hand over a soldier's arm and chest, he opines that "they must have a very complete system of gymnastics in the Japanese army," and adds that he would like "to have stripped him and seen how he peeled." Having watched a review, Kipling goes on to note that those little men have "the long stride of the Gurkha" and double "with the easy lope of the rikisha coolie" after three hours of drill. "I looked for slackness all down the ranks," he says, "inasmuch as 'standing easy' is the crucial test of men after the first smartness of morning has worn off. They just stood easy, neither more nor less; never a hand went to a shoe or stock or button."

Alfred Ollivant in the World's Work tells this story to illustrate the fidelity of the Indians to the British flag: "At the beginning of the Tirah war in 1897 there were in the Khyber Rifles several companies drawn from the tribes with which the regiment was about to fight. The commandant assembled these companies and, addressing them, said: 'My country is going to war with your country. We are sportsmen. So are you. We do not expect you to fight against your own folk. Go home, if you wish to; fight against us, if you like. At the end of the war return to us, and we will take you back into our service.' Not a man accepted the offer. Some went up to fight against their own folk. One native officer assisted in the blowing up of his own family tower. That was a story told me in the Khyber," says Mr. Ollivant. "I repeated it in the mess at Kohat, the headquarters of the old Punjab frontier force. 'I don't know if it's true,' I said. 'It's true right enough,' said a sapper officer on my right. 'I was there at the time.'"

Fred T. Jane, the well known writer on naval subjects, in Land and Water writes: "It is probably not beyond the wit of man to devise some means of transforming small steamers into some kind of submarine destroyer. Take the harpooning of nature's submarine—the whale—for example."

Alas! how soon do Przemysl's glories fade before the rising star of Schtschutschyn!—New York World.

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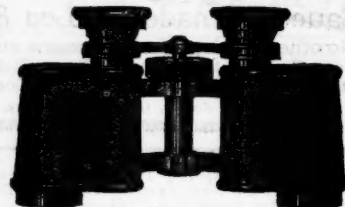
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